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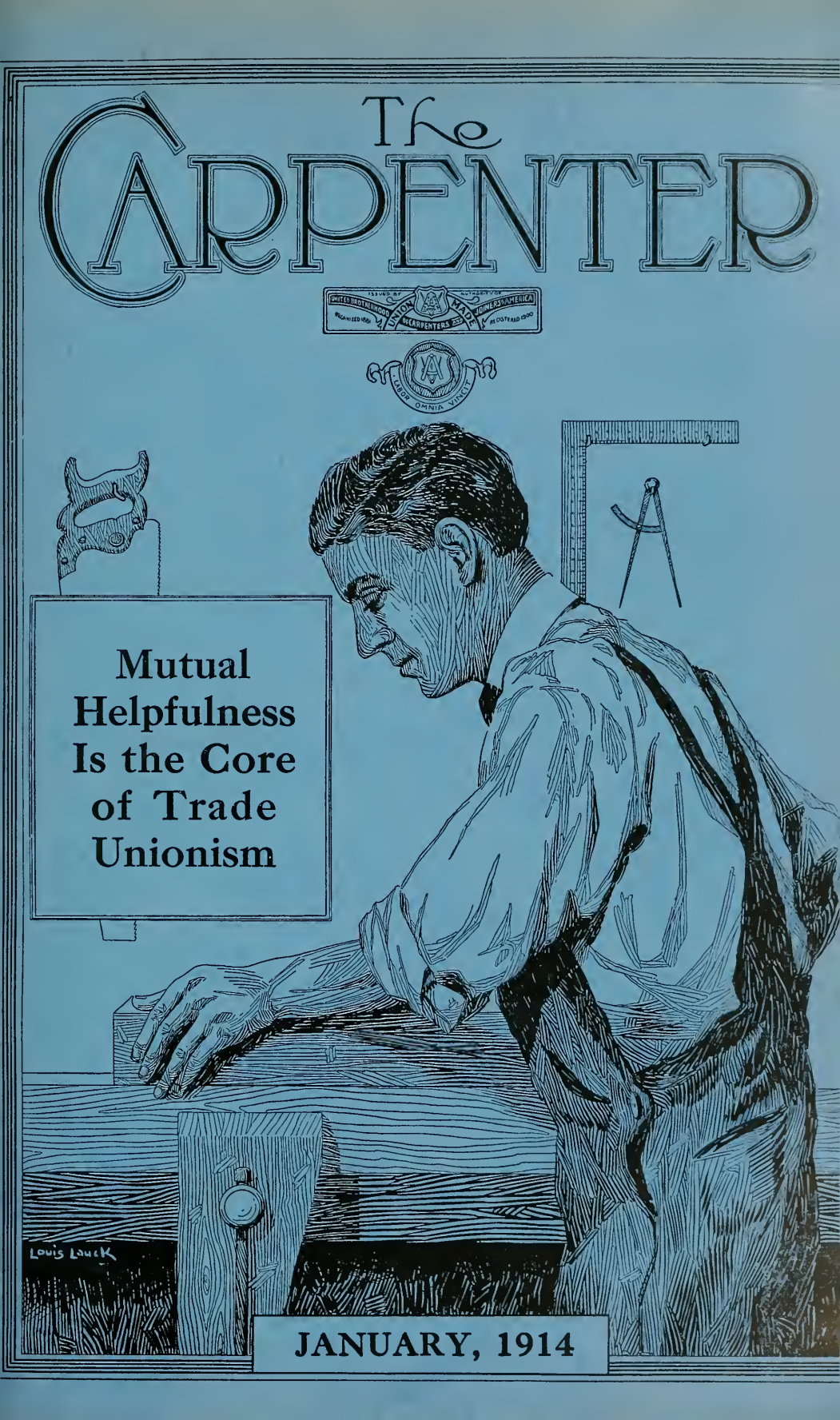
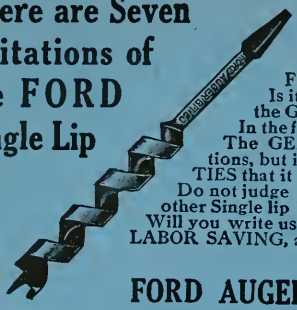
The Carpenter



JANUARY, 1914

There are Seven Imitations of the FORD Single Lip Bit



Is it not STRONG PROOF that the GENUINE FORD must have exceptional merit? Is is not GOOD EVIDENCE that the demand for the GENUINE FORD must be enormous? Is it not POSITIVE ASSURANCE that the GENUINE FORD is a bit worth using? In the face of such proof are you willing to make *your* next bit a FORD? The GENUINE costs a few cents more than its INFERIOR imitations, but it is so much better in WORKING and WEARING QUALITIES that it really costs LESS.

Do not judge the GENUINE FORD by any of its imitations nor by any other Single lip bit. The FORD is in a class by itself and always has been. Will you write us for FORD FACTS telling all about this TIME SAVING, LABOR SAVING, and MONEY SAVING bit?

What Does This Suggest to YOU?

FORD AUGER BIT CO. HOLYOKE MASS.

With these two "YANKEE" TOOLS

Screw Holding Bit

you can drive or draw a screw 3 feet over head, in tight corners or most any other place out of reach. Besides, you get the same service as with the famous No. 30 which you now have in use. The "Quick Return" has a spring in the handle which quickly drives the spindle back for the next stroke. Add the Screw Holder to this and you see at once what a tremendous advantage you have in this tool, especially in over head work.

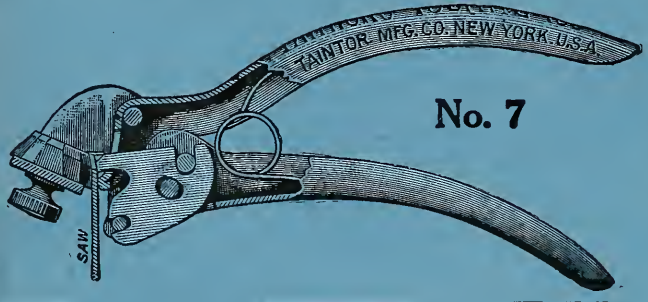
Quick Return No. 130

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will mail you the two for $2.25.

Write us for the "Yankee" Tool Book. It tells about every tool we make. A postal brings it.

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO. Fairhill Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SETS



Self-adjusting except turning the anvil to change the setting. Setting easily returned to.

Numbers on anvil do NOT refer to number of teeth on saw.

The tooth is in every way protected while being set, and is left in the best possible shape.

Ask your hardware merchant for it, also to show you our Adjustable Handle, Double Plunger Set. Send for our free booklet, "Suggestions on the care of Saws."

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CARPENTERS can get the SELF-SETTING PLANES on 30 days trial, direct from our factory, if not kept by a local dealer. In writing for particulars if you mention this paper and send 10 addresses of carpenters, no matter where they live, we will send you a carpenter's pencil—Hard and Tough, and our $1.00 Certificate, which we receive as part payment for a plane as stated thereon.

GAGE TOOL CO. -:- Vineland, N. J.

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

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INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1914

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

A Song of Sunshine

(By Margaret Scott Hall)

Listen, union men and brothers,
To our song of jubilee,
Have you heard the pleasant rumor
Heralding prosperity?
All the world grows more responsive
In the hope of happier things,
And reflects the inner radiance
That such optimism brings.

Prosperous times for all the nation,
Let it sound in notes of praise,
Echoed by the whole creation,
'Tis a song of brighter days;
For a wicked world's improvement
Sing the wholesome song of good,
Set forth all the creed of loving
And our faith in brotherhood.

Though good times were long in coming,
Faithfully you've done your part,
Then repeat the joyful tidings,
Sing it from a happy heart;
Since prosperity is promised,
Help to boost the thing along,
Till at last it really happens
As predicted in the song.

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

(Extract from speech of the Hon. William B. Wilson, Secretary of the Department of Labor, before A. F. of L. Convention at Seattle, Wash.)

THE department of labor is doing at the present time with the limited means at its disposal all that it possibly can to impress upon the workers and to impress upon the employers the fact that they are partners and that instead of being required to secure that which is just and right by virtue of the power of strikes that they ought to as business men sit down around the council table and work out their problems rather than by the force of strikes. To my mind the working out of that problem will assist materially in the advancement of the trade-union movement.

Because of it, all trade-union movements may profit by the assistance of a great department of the government, but primarily it must depend upon its own energy, its own intelligence, and its own organized force. Of what value would it be in mediation to apply to the department of labor to interfere, to use its good offices in an effort to bring about an adjustment of a trade dispute if the workers themselves are unorganized, if the workers themselves have no economic force that they can use?

—Organized Labor Essential.—

Suppose that we did step in. Suppose that we utilized the influence of the department in an effort to bring about an adjustment of a dispute of that kind, and suppose that as a result of the interference of the department everything that the workers contended for was granted, and yet the workers were unorganized. It would only be a question of time, a very short time, until the power of the organized employer would again crush the wage-worker down to a position as low as he occupied before.

The department of labor may do much. It is doing some, but the trades unions themselves must do the great bulk of the work in the future, as they have done in the past. And the achievements of the trades unions in the past have been great.

—Organized Capital Powerful.—

As I look back over my forty years of experience as a trades unionist I can see great changes that have taken place in that length of time. I can see way back in the years that have gone by many men that never acquired prominence in the trades-union movement, men that might have swayed the rod of empire, who were crushed by the wayside by the power of organized capital because they dared to protest against unjust and unfair conditions.

I can see that crushing process going on here and there in our country today, and if the department of labor can do anything to wipe out that crushing process, that process of crushing the toilers because they dared to protest, the department of labor will utilize everything in its power to prevent it.

—Successful Mediation.—

I have said that we have been doing a few things in that line. We first dealt with the dispute of the clerks on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, that was about to reach the strike situation. We went in as a mediator and we succeeded in getting a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty without resorting to strike. We succeeded after a strike had occurred in adjusting a trades dispute in the iron industry at Erie, in Pennsylvania. We made an effort to adjust a trades dispute, with a trade not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, or at least an organization not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, on the Reading Railroad in Pennsylvania. In that we failed.

—Efforts Arouse Protest.—

In the recent trouble at Indianapolis we offered our good offices before the strike commenced and had a storm of abuse heaped upon us by members of the Manufacturers' Association on the ground that we were giving encouragement to trades-unionism by sending our representative in there. Notwithstanding that storm of abuse the representative went in there, and while the strike occurred, it was ultimately adjusted.

We sent a representative out to Colorado. We got into that strike situation or into that trade dispute situation before the strike had actually occurred, but we have thus far failed to secure an adjustment of the difficulty. We are not through with it yet by any means.

The same may be said of the situation at Calumet, Mich., and we are not through with that yet. I am going to take you just a little into my confidence with regard to that situation. We not only sent a representative there to offer the good offices of the department in an effort to bring about an adjustment, but we sent an expert statistician to look into the situation both with regard to the wages and conditions under which the workmen toiled, and as to the earning capacity of the corporation.

—Investigations to be Thorough.—

It has been a custom heretofore, when investigating a situation of that kind, to discover what the wages were that were paid to employes, what the hours were that they toiled, and the conditions under which they toiled, and that information was given to the public. We propose in that case to go a step further and to find out not only what the wages are and the hours and the conditions under which they toiled, but what the earnings of the corporations are and give that to the public also.

And the little bit of confidence that I am going to give you is an advance statement of one of the items in that situation:—that the largest corporation engaged in the production of copper in the Michigan district was organized in 1870 under the laws of the state of Michigan, that its capital stock, the face value of its capital stock, is $2,500,000. The shares are $25 each. They were purchased at $12 each, so that the actual investment is $1,250,000. From that time until one year ago, the last fiscal report that we had, a period of forty-two years, that corporation declared in dividends $121,000,000 on an investment of $1,250,000, and made reinvestments out of its earnings of $75,000,000. Nearly $200,000,000 earnings—net earnings after paying all the expenses of their operation and enormous salaries to their officials. Nearly $200,000,000 of actual net profits in a period of forty-two years on an investment of $1,250,000, and then not only protest against meeting committees of their workmen, but refuse to accept the good offices of the department of labor in negotiating the difficulties.

—Property Rights.—

They say their property is their own. They have the right to do with it as they please. Maybe they have, but those who take that position have a false conception of the titles to property. In the ages gone by, when he would take who had the power, and let him keep who can, there might have been a time when the owner of property, the man holding the title to property, might have been able to say: "This property is my own, and I will do with it is I please." But under our modern conceptions of property no such power exists.

Every title to property in existence is a law-created and a law-protected title. The title to the land upon which this building rests, to the building that is erected upon it, to the clothes that I wear at the present moment, the titles to them are law-created and law-protected titles. Take away the law that creates the title, take away the law that protects the title, and the first strong or cunning man who comes along will take it to himself. Law has created those titles, not primarily for the welfare of the man to whom it conveys them, but for the welfare of the community. Society has conceived,

whether rightfully or wrongfully, that the best method of promoting the welfare of society is to convey titles to individuals in real estate and personal effects. It does it, however, not for the welfare of the individual, but for the welfare of the great mass of the people, and if any individual or corporation takes the ground that the property is his own, that he has the right to do with it as he please, and fails to take into consideration the fact that the title has only been conveyed to him as a trustee for the welfare of society, then he is creating a condition that will cause society to modify or to change those titles to property, as it has a perfect right to do whenever in its judgment it deems it for the welfare of society to do it.

—Plans Greater Activity.—

Those are a few of the things that the department of labor has been doing. We hope that with greater appropriations, which may be made in future sessions of Congress, that greater scope will be given to our activities. I have one dream in connection with the work of the department in its general welfare provision that may or may not work out. But in these strikes that have taken place and in a multitude of strikes that have taken place in the past I have seen the power of the private employment agency to supply strike breakers where strike breakers would not otherwise go. I have seen men carried from one state into another under the pretense of going for one kind of labor, then sent off into another kind of employment for the purpose of breaking strikes, taken into strange communities and put to work in those strange communities and compelled to work there against their own best judgment and against their will.

—An Information Bureau.—

Those private employment agencies are not at the present time under the direction of the federal government. I do not know whether they ever will be under the direction of the federal government, but I have a dream of an employment agency—not an employment agency by which the federal government will guarantee that a certain individual will receive certain employment at a certain place, but more in the nature of a bureau of information.

I want to see created—if it can be practically worked out, and I think it can, within the department of labor—a bureau of information that will be handled very much on the same lines as our weather bureau information is handled, where with the immense number of government employes which we have scattered over the country and from the other sources from which we can collect information, we will gather the information of where men can find employment, the wages they will receive, the hours of employment, the conditions under which they toil, whether a trade-union is recognized, and last, but not least, whether any trade dispute exists where the employment may be had; and then condense that information into a sheet that can be posted in every postoffice in the United States and in every other place where men congregate, so that they will have the information relative to where employment can be had, and the kind of employment, and in doing so give them the information in such a way that when a man comes into a community where a strike exists for the purpose of taking the place of those strikers, he does so with his eyes open and cannot make the plea of ignorance.

It may be a dream. Our present bureau of information has not been very effective. I want to see an effective bureau of information.

—Immigration Problem.—

Our present immigration, immigration coming from abroad, is immense. It congregates in the great industrial centers. It must of necessity congregate there because the immigrants coming here are generally people who have no more means to live upon than just sufficient to carry them through for two or three weeks. And so they are compelled to find employment where they will get immediate returns,

even though the returns are small; to get immediate returns so that they can live upon those returns, and by doing so they keep continually pressing down the standard of living, or if not pressing it down, preventing it from rising in that proportion in which it should rise.

—Colonization Will Help.—

By the establishment of such a bureau of information and the carrying out onto our lands of many of those people who are skilled in farming on the other side, we will relieve at the same time the pressure against advancement in our industrial centers, increase our agricultural products and reduce the cost of living. But one thing more is necessary in addition to that. In other countries they have not hesitated to assist those who desire to go upon the soil, assist them in the form of loans if necessary. I want to see that agrarian policy followed up if possible with legislation that will take our people from the overcrowded centers in our cities and place them out upon our lands. For instance, as Canada does in some instances now, place them out upon our lands, not with nothing in their pockets so that they may starve, but with the necessary equipment to run the farms when they get out there, and with the necessary means of living until crops are gathered; not given in the form of gifts to the workers, but given in the form of a long-time loan without interest, thereby encouraging the development of our undeveloped territory and relieving the congestion in our great cities. I hope to see that.

"NOTHING TO ARBITRATE"

(By John B. Powell.)

IT WAS, I think, Victor Hugo who said "Speak gently to those who humbly labor and you speak to human beings." The words stand as a cold, cutting reproof to those who regard the laboring masses as of the lower order of beings, and as not intelligent enough to speak or be spoken to in the voice of reason.

I say this not to catch the smile of the toilers; nor care I whether it meets the frown of their grasping employers, but it is true, too true, that one of the most unfair and unsupportable of charges is found in the denial, made by many employers, of the reasoning powers of the laboring man, especially when it is made at a time when the latter is exercising those powers to present and establish the justness of his demand for better pay and less burdensome working conditions. The heartlessness of all such denials is most sadly apparent in the insolent and insulting ultimatum that "There is nothing to arbitrate."

The divine law of the universe is that there is a mediator to whom all mankind may go when in trouble for guidance, counsel or advice. That law is a moral principle, and only the mercenary will say it covers no affair but the spiritual life of mankind, and that therefore there is nothing for the mediator to step in and arbitrate. Not so, for that mediator knows that labor has wrongs that should be righted and adjusted in the spirit of humanity and that upon the latter greed has no just claim.

Is the age in which we live so uncivilized that we must turn down the principle of this divine law and adhere to that which is mercenary? In which lies the attribute of humanity? Civilization will surely say there is no principle that has a right to obtain unless it bears the impress of justice, and the seal of moral force. We know that the moral law never forces mankind to live upon a pittance so small that it will not sustain the physical powers and so weaken those of the mind as to endanger their activity.

Is it to be supposed that civilization will regard any interest as worthy of respect that narrows down existence until it can barely sustain breath in the body?

I am asking mercenary employers some very plain questions, for arbitration, it seems to me, has not only reason and logic upon its side but the very principle of arbitration is an exercise of the moral law and justice when invoked upon questions which involve a living wage and the lessening of the burdens of toil. Every refusal to answer and adjust every question bearing these phases is met by the insistence that to the employer belongs exclusively the right to fix wages and working hours and conditions. But will reason say that wages of the working masses should only be sufficient to keep the workers within the humble spheres of common life? It may be your insistence, Mr. Employer, but isn't it really your mercenary and not your moral opinion that such a sufficiency should exist? Don't you hold that any demand for higher wages and better working conditions is not invested with the right and does not come under the rule of reason? Answer me this question, Mr. Pope, Mr. Kirby, Mr. Parry, American Industries, your erectors, your anti-boycott and your national association, and I will undertake to prove by your own mouths that you are throwing to the winds all the moral and humane features of free, frank, calm and conciliatory peace offerings and arbitration. You, Mr. Kirby, said, "It is not the business of the manufacturer to other than so utilize his resources and capacity as will bring the most beneficial and lasting results to himself, his associates and his employes," whether the market be local, country-wide or world-wide."

As you put it, "Let us reason together for a moment.

You say the purpose of organized labor is to "control the conditions under which labor shall be employed, the number of American boys that shall be permitted to learn trades and thus become useful and industrious citizens." Well, sir, when you and "your associates" and organizations are imposing upon the wage earners a wage and conditions that will not enable them to stand the pressure of burdensome toil, are you following or carrying out the divine law and acting or offering to act as a mediator to whom the laborer may go "when in trouble for guidance, counsel and advice?" Are you humane? Have you humanity in your soul, or are you catering for a throne upon which to sit as the king of greed and the despot of industrial oppression?

And you, Mr. Pope, have said "Before the minds of business men are ever the ideals of trade supremacy, the attainment of the highest efficiency in production and the fairest intercourse between employers and employes." And you further say, "To this end they will continue to apply their efforts in every way and with every means at their command," and I am asking you how it is that you and your association—the National Association of Manufacturers—are opposing organized labor in its efforts to secure the "attainment of the highest efficiency" in mechanical, structural and industrial work, and "the fairest intercourse between employers and employes." Be brave enough to answer. Be brave enough to say whether you believe in, follow and carry out the divine law and yet insist there is nothing humane in arbitration.

I am naturally led to believe that mental improvement is spreading so rapidly among the working classes that it is no longer rare to observe how brilliantly and effectively they are bringing before the American people the fact that the humane is in arbitration and that they are in like manner using their intellectual and physical forces toward guiding wage earners to a higher manual and mechanical perfection and usefulness. Just as naturally and necessarily am I led to believe that capital is strenuously working to cloud the mind and close the voice of labor in matters of vital interests to both elements.

One who cannot open his lips without showing his want of education, is not necessarily one who has no reasoning powers. Nevertheless, capitalists and

employers of the unbending type would have us believe there is not a layer of reason or intelligence in the rank and file of the laboring masses. How pitiful and ungenerous such considerations are, how distant from the broadness of that philosophy which accords to human beings the possession of faculties intelligent and intellectual enough to rise above the drudgery of dumb brute toil.

Every intelligent working person knows and realizes low wages or small salaries never spread bounteous table or fill empty wardrobes, not even encourage a standard of efficiency and workmanship. Such a policy has little of humanity in it, and less is there in the relentless ultimatum—"There is nothing to arbitrate."

How can such unfortunate people but feel nature itself is not their friend and life not worth the living, especially when their wages sends them down to the damp cellar, up to the unventilated garret, out into cold and rain and blustering snow with scant food, thin, comfortless apparel and to localities reeking with contagion and disease, while their labor brings a profit large enough for the employer to pile up more than a sufficiency for the comforts and conveniences of an easy living life.

Study the picture and tell me—is there not something humane in arbitration?

THE CHICAGO APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM

(By W. M. Roberts, District Superintendent in Charge of Vocational Schools and Classes, Chicago, Ill.

(Continued from last Month.)

WHEN this situation became apparent, after two evening school terms had passed, the union officials, after several meetings with the assistant superintendent in charge, and with the whole body of apprentices in meetings called for the purpose, and after conferences with the officers of the employers' association, known as the Electrical Contractors' Association, finally secured the passage of an order by the union requiring attendance of the apprentices at day schools for one-half day of each week. This action was taken in September, 1912. By agreement with the employers, the apprentices were to be paid for the time spent in school at their regular rate of pay, provided this amount did not exceed one dollar. In cases where the wages exceeded one dollar for the half-day the employer was required to pay only one dollar; in some instances, however, they were paid the full wages. Following is the agreement ratified by the union and by the Electrical Contractors' Association:

> It shall be compulsory upon apprentices to attend school at least one-half day each week during the school term and the employer will pay apprentice for such time up to $1 per week. The union shall furnish the apprentices with necessary text books free of charge and shall also provide each apprentice with a card which must be presented to the instructor at the school and signed by him each week, to show that apprentice was in attendance, and this must be shown by the apprentice to the foreman or employer upon request.

The apprentices who began school attendance, 140 in all, were organized into four groups, corresponding roughly to the years of their apprenticeship, and began regular attendance at school early in October, 1912. One class attends the Wendell Phillips High School, which is not a technical high school, but which had just acquired an electrical laboratory equipment suitable for the purpose. These are the younger boys or the beginners in the work, and the course for them is made elementary to lay the foundation for advanced work in the following years. Even in this elementary class, however, the work is based upon questions which arise in the industry; the laboratory in-

struments are commercial instruments, and the tests made and experiments tried are such as are practiced in the industry in solving the same problems.

The other three groups—two groups of second-year apprentices and one group made up of third and fourth-year boys—attend the Crane High School, where the laboratory equipment is more extensive and where the work offered is of a higher grade. Here again the laboratory experiments, as well as all discussions, are based upon the problems arising in the industry.

The electrical workers are classified in the trade as A, B and C men. The A men work on what is known as construction work—that is, on lighting or power installation. Men employed in maintenance work on light and power installation are also classed as A men. The C men are those working for the telephone companies in installation and maintenance work. The B men are mostly substation and power house men. It is difficult to plan a course which will fit into the day's work of each apprentice, when classes are made up of members of these several groups. When this was discussed with the representatives of the workmen and with the employers, the solution suggested was that all should have the same course in the beginning. Since all the B and C men aim to get into the A class, a course which fits the needs of the A men will fit the needs of the B and C men also.

The telephone companies objected to payment for the time spent in school, since a general course in electricity does not apply specially to telephone work. The Chicago Telephone Company supports a school for the instruction of men in the maintenance department, and since this school entails considerable expense, the company is not willing to pay an additional amount for instruction which does not apply. We hope to meet this objection soon by organizing classes in telephone work for the C men.

On the invitation of the superintendent of schools the Electrical Contractors' Association and the union each appointed one man to represent them upon a committee to confer with the superintendent of schools in matters relating to the course of instruction and conduct of the school. They have visited the classes frequently and from time to time offered suggestions. A visit to the classes will convince anyone that the boys themselves are beginning to catch the spirit of the movement. Boys who appeared dull and apathetic in the first few weeks now show keen interest; and their trade, instead of being a mere job, is beginning to acquire the dignity of a profession.

—The Plumbers' School—

In March, 1913, the superintendent of schools invited a representative of the Journeymen Plumbers' Association and the president of the Chicago Master Plumbers' Association to a conference on the subject of a plumbing course in the day technical high schools. During the progress of that conference the suggestion was made that a beginning might be made with the apprentices already in the trade, and an arrangement similar to that of the electrical workers was suggested. Within a month after that conference the employers and employes came to an agreement which provided for the attendance of the plumbers' helpers, as the apprentices are called, at school for one-half day of each week throughout the school year. The following notice to the members of the Master Plumbers' Association gives the lines of the agreement:

Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1913.

Dear Sir—In connection with the system of vocational training, which was inaugurated by the Board of Education in the public schools April 7, we desire to notify you that an agreement has been reached between our association and the Chicago Journeymen Plumbers' Association whereby the registered apprentices now learning the trade are to spend one-half day of each week at the Lane Technical High School, Division and Sedgwick streets, and there to receive a theoretical course that will enable them to better understand the principles of the plumbing trades.

It is understood that the employer will pay the boy for the time thus lost in attending school.

Classes will be formed and instruction given according to the period of their apprenticeship.

The entire project, which, we believe, is for the ultimate betterment of the plumbing business, has the approval and endorsement of our association, as well as the Journeymen Plumbers' Association, and we expect that it will be accorded the encouragement it deserves from the individual members of this association. Yours very truly,

CHICAGO MASTER PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION.

CHAS. A. DRIER, President.
C. F. TAFFE, Secretary.

On the first school week of April, 1913, 160 of the plumbers' helpers began attendance at the Lane Technical School. They are divided into five groups, according to the length of time they have been in the trade, and each group attends for one-half day. The hours are from 8 o'clock to 11:30. The school day consists of four school periods; two are spent on plumbing design, one on elementary mathematics and science related to the trade, and one on English. The employers, as well as the employes, are greatly interested in the progress of the classes. At a meeting of a committee of the employers, to which the principal of the school, the district superintendent in charge, and the teachers of the class were invited, it was agreed that the master plumbers would be asked to contribute material for a fairly complete outfit of plumbing fixtures to be installed at the school building. The purpose of the installation is to furnish types of standard fixtures for practical instruction. At the same meeting, following some criticism of the text book in use, it was agreed that one of the members of the committee, a practical plumber, should revise the book to correspond to the building code in force in Chicago. Up to this time no shop work has been provided, but, "at a conference September 28, held between committees on vocational training, representing their respective associations, it was decided to have a member of the Master Plumbers' Association and a member of the Journeymen Plumbers' Association appear together before the plumbing class once a week and give the boys practical talks on plumbing, also teach them from charts the principles of plumbing, including talks on siphonage and other questions. It is also the purpose of the joint committee to pay periodical visits to the school and learn what progress the students are making."*

—The Sheet Metal Workers' Apprentices—

The last trade to join in this movement is the sheet metal trade. Some time in the spring of 1913 conferences were held with officials of the sheet metal contractors and officials of the unions separately on the subject of part-time work for the apprentices in that industry. In July, 1913, the superintendent again called attention to the subject by sending to all sheet metal contractors detailed information concerning the classes for apprentices in other trades which had been organized in the schools. In September an apprentice agreement was consummated which provided for a part-time school clause in all apprentice indentures. The following notice to the Sheet Metal Contractors was sent out on September 19:

Chicago, September 19, 1913.

Sheet Metal Contractors of Chicago:

Dear Sirs—You received a communication from the superintendent of the Chicago public schools, under date of July 20, giving a synopsis of the work that is being done to advance the welfare of apprentices by giving them a technical, as well as a practical education in their chosen trade.

This project has the hearty approval of employers constituting the Sheet Metal Contractors' Association of Chicago, as well as of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union, No. 73, and if you have an apprentice in your employ, we respectfully request that you extend to him the privilege of attending this school. If this does not meet with your approval, will you kindly notify the undersigned, stating objections?

We might add that in the future, indentures for apprentices will be granted only upon the

*Reported in the Plumbers' Trade Journal.

condition that this privilege be given the apprentice. Yours very truly,

JOINT ARBITRATION BOARD SHEET METAL CONTRACTORS AND SHEET METAL WORKERS' UNION NO. 73.

E. D. MARKHAM, Secretary.

The classes for sheet metal workers have not yet been organized.

—Advisory Committees—

The superintendent of schools invited the carpenter contractors and the journeymen carpenters each to name one person to act as a member of a committee to advise the superintendent in matters relating to the course of instruction and conduct of the school. The same was done in the case of the plumbers, electrical workers and sheet metal workers. These committees, together with the joint arbitrating boards in each case, have been of great assistance, particularly in bringing about regular attendance and good conduct.

—Kind of Instruction Given—

The time at my disposal prevents my making a detailed statement of the course of instruction for these apprentice classes, important as the subject is. I will close the paper by quoting from an article, which I wrote for the October number of the Educational Bi-Monthly (Chicago Normal College Press), that portion which relates to the kind of instruction given to apprentices:

The purpose of the instruction is to make intelligent workmen, well-grounded in the theory underlying the processes employed in their trade. Unlike the work of mechanical processes before entering the trade, the instruction in these apprentice classes concerns itself chiefly with the reason why. There is not time to give skill in workmanship even if the school could do that, which is doubtful. To give an illustration, the course outlined for the electrical workers aims to take them over the science of electricity so far as it finds its application in the industry, much as a good technical school would do the work, but with this difference, that all laboratory work and all discussions are based upon problems arising in the industry. The following statement of one day's work of the class at the Phillips school, prepared by Mr. C. H. Treadwell, one of the teachers, is typical of the work done by that class, and fairly represents the method of instruction employed in all the apprentice classes. No mention is made in this synopsis of one very important item of the program, usually incidental to each portion of the day's work, and that is the relation of the electrical worker to the community as an efficient and honest servant of the public. No time is set aside for this work in civics in the half-a-day-a-week classes, but it is nevertheless consciously a part of the teacher's program.

—A Typical Lesson for the Electrical Workers' Apprentices—

Subject: "The Wattage Consumption of a Bank of Lamps."

A lecture experiment with a bank of 55-watt carbon-filament lamps is performed before the class. A diagram of the circuit is on the blackboard, and the class is required to trace out the circuit and draw the connections. Members of the class make the ammeter and volt meter readings, and these are recorded in a table like the following:

No. of Lamps.	Volts.	Amperes.	Watts W=VxA
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
etc.			

The watts are calculated from the readings of the instruments. The work requires about forty minutes.

After the class has fully discussed the principles involved, the boys go into the laboratory. Each table is provided with three six-volt lamps, measuring instruments, and a current of six volts' pressure. The boys are required to make a sketch of the circuit and then set up the connections. Readings are taken from one, two and three lamps in the circuit. The watts consumed are then found and the results are recorded by each student in a table as in the lecture experiment. Each group of workers is questioned about the principles involved. This work requires about fifty minutes.

Next the boys make a careful diagram of the circuit, using the ruler and compass. The drawings are turned in to the teacher, who grades and returns them at the next lesson. The drawing work requires about twenty minutes.

The class is next drilled in the mathematics of the problem. The watt-hour consumption of a circuit is calculated from the data of amperage, number of lamps, voltage, and the number of hours per day use. Then the price per kilowatt is given, and the cost to the consumer per month is found. The problem is varied by specifying lamps of different capacities. Problems are introduced in which the circuit is overloaded, and the number of watts allowed in a house circuit is explained. This lesson lasts fifty minutes.

Next the class passes to the English department, where the physics notes of the laboratory work are written. Attention is given to spelling, sentence construction, and neatness of paper. The papers are inspected by both the English and physics teachers. The English work takes fifty minutes.

The key-note of our work is concentration of attention on one problem and co-operation between the different departments.

RISING TOWARD HIGHER LEVELS

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

URING his weary prison term John Bunyan, the son of a tinker, most unrighteously persecuted, consoled himself with the thought, "They who are down need fear no fall."

He evidently did not acknowledge the bars of Bedford jail as a limitation for his labors. The wonderful classic — Bunyan's "Pilgrims' Progress"—was composed in the time of the author's imprisonment there, and has been translated into more languages than any other book that has ever been published except the Bible.

But, John Bunyan was the exception and not the rule even among the poor laboring classes of his generation. Now, as then, at the bottom rung of the ladder of success, a man has all to gain and nothing to lose. The way up may be steep, and throngs of our best and brightest in labor's ranks are already looking up and beginning the dizzy ascent, but it is an individual choice whether we loiter at the base or venture to climb.

Organized labor has raised the standard of workingmen, and right splendidly are they responding to the call of higher ideals of life. Proportionately, all the way down the grade of burdened and oppressed humanity there is a perceptible rise toward higher levels.

As to creating our own limitations, it is more a matter of accident than of choice. Circumstances alter cases. Those who have studied and advanced under adverse conditions, who have accomplished much for themselves and wrought nobly for their fellowmen, do not hesitate to declare that we create our own limitations.

That is, perhaps, rather too broad an assertion, considering the heredity and environment of many of this country's rather mixed element of workers, both organized and non-union.

There is a menace to government in a shiftless and ignorant proletariat. There is also as grave danger in the merciless, conscienceless trusts. Monopoly's system of graft is most certainly the basic principle and primary cause of more anarchy and riotous crime than any other element of lawlessness in this country. The provocation is quite as reprehensible as the resulting crime. The sleek and unprincipled monopolist, free and unpunished, is as great or greater criminal than the fanatical creature his methods often produce.

Organized labor has set a mighty ball rolling in the interests of right and justice. There are many crooked paths to be made straight, and capital will be well represented in the national clean up that has been inaugurated. Organized labor is doing great things for the development of a better class of citizenship, and will do greater things in the future.

"A city needs more than physical and commercial advantages." Moral integrity, the building of characters strong to cope with the requirements of the new and weighty problems facing the future citizenship of the nation—these are the responsibilities we must acknowledge.

The cause of humanity and brotherhood is at last becoming a world-wide and a common interest of all civilized people. This nation is awaking to the fact that it is the right divine of every individual to have opportunity and lei-

sure from toil and sufficient for the adequate development of natural abilities. Out of the present stock of material growing up around us, if we are to make them into decent, law-abiding, God-fearing men and women, we must lose no time in their preparation. Progressive, active citizens are in demand, and many intelligent agencies are at work with that laudable end in view.

Organized labor is making a wonderful effort for the general welfare and the work it is doing for human betterment shows some remarkable results. The past year's endeavor shows that the mighty movement is steadily progressing notwithstanding the drawbacks and discouraging conditions with which it has had to contend.

Another Christmas season has come and gone and still labor as an organization counts its many blessings and continues to thrive.

Another great labor convention has met for a study and review of labor's needs, its aspirations and its possibilities for greater development. It has recorded the progress of organization and passed into history as labor's most successful gathering.

Another year has reached its close and the new year of 1914 is before us full of glorious promise for the cause of organized labor.

And still the hope survives that yet,
Through harmony man's selfishness shall cease
And Love sustain, some time, industrial peace.

Locked Doors and the Law

That the passage of laws in themselves and as such do not always accomplish the end sought was never better illustrated than by the verdicts rendered in the Court of Special Sessions in New York City quite recently, when the Triangle Waist Company was fined $20 for having the doors of its factory locked during working hours, and another firm which was convicted for having its doors nailed during working hours was fined the paltry sum of $50.

Primarily, of course, these crimes are directly chargeable to those who commit them, but to our minds the leniency which is shown by the courts in the cases cited above has much to do with the most brazen contempt in which practically all labor laws are held by a certain class of manufacturers, and there is no question that so long as judges value human life so little, as is evidenced by the imposition of punishment, just so long are the manufacturers justified in their contempt of human life and its proper safeguarding.

Locked doors, or nailed doors, if they be a good thing to permit the manufacturer to use in his private property, might be used very effectively against the person of this same manufacturer by putting him in prison, and this could be done by making a violation of any factory law which jeopardizes the lives of the workers a felony, because as long as the endangering of the existence of a human being is held by the people of the State in New York, that is, is held under statute law to be nothing more than a misdemeanor, no great blame can be attached to any manufacturer for viewing the law in this light, and we would suggest to the Factory Investigating Commission the advisability of incorporating into their report to the coming legislature the amending of the factory law by changing the nature of the crime such as is described above from a misdemeanor to a felony, thus putting the violator of these laws in the same category as one who assaults with intent to kill.

That there is a strong public sentiment against recklessly and defiantly jeopardizing human life is beyond question, and it is possible that if this is brought home forcibly to the legislators, who are so busy playing politics for partisan purposes, by leaving a few of them at home at the coming election, their successors might be aroused to the necessity of doing something along the lines suggested above.—The Garment Worker.

TODAY

We dream bright dreams of tomorrow;
Our castles are built in the air;
And with hues sublime, of the coming time,
We paint us a picture fair.
But we never stop to consider
That the future flies away,
And that there is naught into being brought
Unless it is wrought today.

To the cherished haunts of the old time
Our eyes are backward cast,
And a sweet voice calls through Memory's halls
To woo us unto the past.
But, however dear are the visions,
We do not dare to stay;
From out of the "gone" we must move on
To the duties that call today.

We've the "now" in which to labor!
We've the "now" in which to be!
And the "now" alone we can call our own
Throughout all eternity.
The past and the future are shadows,
But the present is ours for aye.
To us 'tis given to build our heaven
In the kingdom of today.

—*Selected*

Editorial

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UNION LABEL TRADES DEPARTMENT 13

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1914

The B. T. D. Convention

In the "official information" section of this issue of The Carpenter, we publish the report of the United Brotherhood delegates to the seventh annual convention of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. It presents a very lucid and comprehensive summary of that body's deliberations in so far as they dealt with jurisdictional controversies which in any way involved the U. B., and as a consequence needs little editorial comment.

It will be noted, however, that our organization suffered defeat in practically all of the important questions at issue. Particularly was this true of the convention's action on the dispute existing between us and the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers covering the right of erection of metal trim. The committee on the Executive Council's report to which the matter was referred submitted a majority report and a minority report on the question. The majority report which sought a solution of the controversy by referring it to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., and the Executive Council of the B. T. D., for final settlement, was defeated by a vote of 35 to 27 in favor of the adoption of the minority report, which upheld former decisions of the Department.

The important contention of our organization with regard to the question of representation according to taxation was non-concurred in, and section 9 of the Department's constitution was amended despite the protests of our delegates, who felt that the change was impractical as well as unjust to the large organizations affiliated with the Department.

Another matter of interest was the resolution passed by a vote of 36 to 21, introduced by the machinists, preventing members of the U. B. from assisting in the assembling, erecting, dismantling and repairing of machinery, a ruling which will affect our members in some localities.

Each and every member should carefully read and digest this report, as the decisions of the seventh B. T. D. convention are of great importance to the membership of our organization at large.

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Some Grounds for the Theory

It is almost unthinkable, says the well-informed labor correspondent of the Hamilton, Ont., Herald, that the panic in the hall at Calumet, Mich., which resulted in the sacrifice of so many lives could have been deliberately planned as a reprisal on the strikers; but there are miners in the maritime provinces of Canada who will incline to that belief. "Not once, but twice, during the coal miners'

strike in that district the electric light wires leading to halls in which crowded meetings were held were cut, and in one instance, at Glace Bay, a false alarm of fire was turned in immediately after the lights went out. In both cases, all the preliminaries were present for a tragedy similar to the Michigan affair."

This tends to show that the theory held by some of the striking miners may not be as far-fetched and baseless as some would have us believe.

There is no telling what a degenerate, hireling strike-breaker, drunk with power, will do.

A. F. of L. Statistics

Entering the year of grace, A. D. 1914, we know of no better way of illustrating the progress the labor movement is making than by presenting some of the statistics given by Secretary Morrison in his report to the recent Seattle convention.

On September 30 last, the American Federation of Labor had a membership of 2,054,526 contained in five departments, 111 International and National Unions, 42 State Federations, 317 Local Department Councils, 659 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, 621 City Central Bodies, and 20,046 Local Unions. The gain in membership for the year (as reported by the secretaries of 66 international organizations) was approximately 295,695.

It is, however, in analyzing the increase in membership and the funds disbursed by the affiliated unions that we may obtain the most instructive information. During the fiscal year the membership of the United Mine Workers increased by 112,336. The United Brotherhood came second on the list with 23,000, followed by the Ladies' Garment Workers with 20,000, the Machinists with 15,000, and the Hod Carriers with 12,000.

In the tabulated statement of death benefits paid the United Brotherhood came first with an expenditure of $307,069.11; the Cigarmakers came second with $273,852.04, and the Typographical Union third with $234,457.69.

A grand total of $3,464,215.91 was paid out by the affiliated unions in strike benefits. Of this sum the United Mine Workers expended $1,200,796.93, the International Moulders' Union $495,722.48, the Machinists $245,405, and the U. B. $56,649.

Figures are incontrovertible, and though the above statistics indicate but in a small way the impressiveness of the numerical and financial standing of the affiliated bodies, as outlined in Secretary Morrison's report, they surely show that the trade union movement has become a very real, a very vital part of the lives of the workers, "a living thing whose spirit has quickened the instincts of free manhood and womanhood."

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Localities to be Avoided

Observant readers of The Carpenter can hardly fail to note the apparently steady growth of our official list of "Localities to be Avoided." Month by month it has increased in size until today it presents a very formidable appearance in our columns.

It is possible that some of our readers may look upon this list as a kind of barometer of industrial prosperity or depression, but it strikes us that while it may, in a sense, be an index of existing conditions in the localities designated, it is of late tending to grow a little too static to be really trustworthy. Why, for instance, should it as it stands now assume greater proportions than it did in years when industrial depression was undoubtedly severe? We are aware that in some cases towns and cities are put on the list for the reason that our members there are waging a hard, often a bitter, long-drawn-out fight to unionize that locality, but in the great majority of instances towns are put on the list—and many of them stay there for very long periods—chiefly because of dull trade conditions and consequent unemployment. We can point to a number of towns and cities which have been listed for more than a year for the latter reason.

We are, of course, perfectly sensible that in many quarters trade has been exceedingly dull and naturally continues so during these winter months, with little prospect of change before spring. On the other hand, we believe that in many towns which still flash the "stay-away" signal, improved conditions are such as would long ago have warranted the removal of the name of that place from the list had secretaries seen fit to do so.

We would, therefore, earnestly ask secretaries of District Councils and locals to see that their district, or city, or town is removed from the "Stay-Away" column just as soon as improved conditions justify such action. To allow the name to stay there longer than necessary, whether through carelessness or otherwise, is a violation of one of our fundamental moral obligations, that of helping one another. It is manifestly unfair to brothers out of employment elsewhere to allow the warning be published after it has served its purpose, as otherwise circumstances might lead some of them to that town and to a needed job. It should also be borne in mind that by allowing a locality to stay on the list longer than necessary you do not so much injure the so-called "slot-machine" union man as you do the loyal and consistent traveling brother; the former, if he thinks he has the least chance of a job, will come to your town regardless of your published warnings, while the latter, mindful of his obligations, will not do so, fearing he may injure the brothers there.

If circumstances, therefore, do not definitely require it, see that your town or city is taken off the "Localities to be Avoided" list at once.

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Deportation of President Moyer

The indignation felt by the workers of the country at the unprecedented treatment accorded President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners by the Calumet mine operators' "citizens' alliance," finds fitting expression in the following editorial which appeared in the Miners' Herald of Montgomery, W. Va., by S. M. Sexton:

In all ages and all times there have lived those upon whose ears sober truths have fallen without effect. Their patronymics are many, but in our day and generation they are known as tories. These, beside whom a rhinoceros is a thin-skinned animal, bat-eyed, somnolent to the last degree to the world's progress, are so mentally numbed that all outside their narrow mental vision goes on unheeded.

A little cabal of these perpetrated an atrocious assault upon President Charles Moyer, at Calumet, Michigan, in their puny effort to enact the role of a modern Canute and sweep back the sea of human progress.

They thought to drive out trade unionism in terror—to drown out the cries for justice in blood. On the contrary their act gives life and invincibility to the cause of the trades unions—it nerves their own courage with the energies of revenge and despair.

"Throw down your arms, you rebels, and disperse," shouted Pitcairn, the arrogant prototype of these at Calumet, to our fathers at Lexington. The answer came after seven years when the Stars and Stripes and the Lilies of France were entwined over the ramparts at Yorktown.

"Mexico will tolerate no outsiders," roared the brutal Santa Ana to Crockett and Bowie at the Alamo. Swift upon the massacre there came San Jacinto and the "Lone Star" was added to the galaxy of the States.

"Virginia will hang all agitators," said her sons to John Brown. The answer came at Appomattox when the shackles were stricken from three million slaves.

"Fire," roared a clay-brained colonel to his band at Virden, Ill., and the answer is a solid organization of the coal miners built upon the blood of their slaughtered brothers.

"Shoot down those foreign dogs," said Sheriff Martin of Luzerne county, Pa., to a pitiable posse. An organization of 100,000 coal miners in that region have built a beautiful monument to hallow the memories of their martyred brethren.

"Calumet" is an Indian name for "Pipe of Peace." Every drop of blood that trickled from Chas. Moyer's wounds is a dragon's tooth from which shall leap, lusty limbed, a legion of trades unionists and Michigan from Fort William to the Soo will be a solid union phalanx, who will make the "Pipe of Peace" a fact as it is now a sentiment.

It was a foolish attempt to overawe trades unionists. The boys with their paper hats and wooden swords playing soldier on the village green might, with equal propriety, have attempted to overawe the army of northern Virginia.

These words ring true. The ever-rising tide of organized labor's progress can

not be stemmed by outrageous and criminal tactics such as were practiced by the "citizens' alliance" of the Michigan strike zone.

"Unscrupulous Labor Leaders"

Wherever a strike is in progress, sooner or later the cry is raised that the responsibility for it, and all the unpleasant consequences which it entails, are due to "outside agitators" and "unscrupulous labor leaders." In prominently displayed interviews in the daily newspapers, manufacturers and corporation officials will stoutly aver that their employes were as delightfully happy a family as one could wish to see until the undesirable labor "agitators" came along. Some of these fatherly and benevolent gentlemen will almost shed tears detailing the havoc which the "unscrupulous" ones wrought in that once happy family circle. They will also declare they are in favor of labor unions when "properly conducted," but with the greatest apparent simplicity, they leave it to the general public to infer what they mean by that rather vague phrase. What they do usually mean is a labor union conducted along lines which would in no way conflict with "business interests," which would leave the question of wage scales altogether with the employer, and which would, for fear of hurting the generous employers' feelings, refrain from protesting against unjust and injurious industrial conditions. Could anything be more productive of results than a trades union conducted upon such efficient lines?

And yet, sad to say, the "sober" counsel of such men and their touching pleas to be rescued from the machinations of "unscrupulous agitators" are beginning to fall on deaf ears. Like the boy who cried "wolf" once too often in the olden fable, they have overdone it. Public opinion is failing to respond. Even the conservative newspapers, the "organs of public opinion," upon which they placed so much reliance, seems to be failing them. An instance of this occurred recently in St. Louis when the St. Louis Republic—a newspaper which in the past rarely went out of its way to champion the cause of organized labor—published the following editorial anent the garment workers' strike:

> A number of St. Louis garment manufacturers blame "agitators and unscrupulous labor leaders" for the failure of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration to end the strike.
>
> It is very easy for a manufacturer to charge any labor trouble in his plant to the "agitator and unscrupulous labor leader." It is so very easy, in fact, and is so frequently resorted to, that the practice has become almost conventional. In this instance, however, thanks to the unprejudiced and painstaking investigation of a citizens' committee, the public is familiar with conditions for which the "agitator and unscrupulous labor leader" can not be blamed.
>
> For the practice of hiring out the work to foremen under contract the manufacturers alone are to blame. For the wretched want of ventilation and the insanitary and crowded conditions the manufacturers alone are to blame. For the custom of working employes overtime the manufacturers alone are to blame. For the meager wages in many instances the manufacturers alone are to blame. Out of those conditions came the strike.
>
> Several of the strike leaders who appeared before the citizens' committee were eager to efface themselves as leaders if by so doing negotiations with the manufacturers could be arranged. They said they would gladly withdraw in favor of such spokesmen as the manufacturers might designate. Naturally, such attitude impressed the citizens' committee favorably, and later the public. Naturally, too, the refusal of some of the manufacturers even to appear before the citizens' committee impressed the committee, and later the public, unfavorably.
>
> They are in no sort of a position to throw stones.

This is certainly a well-merited rebuke. It goes to the root of the matter and aptly exposes the hypocrisy of those who wilfully seek to confuse the issue during strikes by raising a cry against labor leaders, hoping thereby to head off public sentiment and thus thwart all reasonable efforts to bring the strike to a successful conclusion. Everyone familiar with strikes knows that the leaders among the strikers are always amenable to conciliation on a reasonable basis, and that the demand for arbitration comes almost always from them and not from the employers.

An Educational Campaign

It is always a pleasure to record instances of enterprise on the part of locals and District Councils in devising ways and means to increase the interest of individual members in the affairs of the organization and in the labor movement generally.

Too many, we fear, imagine that their obligations as trade unionists cease upon payment of their monthly dues. Many men, if they attend the meetings of their local at all, do so irregularly, often at very long intervals. How to get such men to take a greater interest in their organization is a problem that has perplexed many union officials, but it is an important one—one that is worth all the time and attention bestowed on it.

Union No. 87, of St. Paul, Minn., recently inaugurated an excellent plan which probably will be of great benefit in increasing the attendance at meetings. It arranged for a series of lectures or talks on important topics of general interest and educational value at its meetings to be given by capable men, thoroughly familiar with the matters discussed. For instance, at a coming meeting, the Minnesota workmen's compensation law will be explained by an official from the statistical department of the state labor bureau. At a later meeting the president of the Minnesota Federation of Labor will give a lecture, illustrated by stereopticon views, on the various labels used by the different unions, treating his subject in an original and interesting manner.

We also notice that the Worcester, Mass., District Council has decided to start a similar educational campaign during the winter months for its members.

Efforts to make the meetings especially interesting in this way are effective for the reason that they stimulate the oftentimes flagging interest of many fairly attentive union men and they are in many instances, successful in waking up the neglectful member. Such a program consistently carried out will do much to keep the attendance up to a high standard and should conduce largely to make the average brother a better informed trades unionist and a more intelligent citizen.

The Danbury Hatters' Verdict

If anything more were needed to arouse the workers of the country to the imperative necessity of putting forward their best efforts to secure the passage through Congress of legislation exempting labor organizations from the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law, the recent decision of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in the Danbury Hatters' case should do so. That court on December 19 last decided this famous case in favor of D. E. Loewe & Co., the plaintiff, and against the United Hatters of North America. The court affirmed a judgment in favor of the company and against the hatters' organization for $252,130. With interest and costs the judgment will amount to $272,000, and the case will now be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court. At the first trial of the case in 1909 Loewe & Co. obtained a judgment for $232,240.

In sustaining the second judgment recently the Court of Appeals, in the course of its decision, written by Judge Coxe and concurred in by Judges Ward and Rogers, said:

"That the anti-trust law is applicable to such combinations as are alleged in the complaint is no longer debatable. The law makes no distinction between the classes, employers and employes, corporations or individuals. Rich and poor alike are included under its terms. The Supreme Court particularly points out that, although Congress was frequently importuned to exempt farmers' organizations and labor unions from its provisions, these efforts all failed and the act still remains.

"No one disputes the proposition that labor unions are lawful. All must admit that they are not only lawful, but highly beneficial when legally and fairly conducted, but, like all other combinations, irrespective of their objects and purposes, they must obey the law."

The court also held that it had been clearly established that the Loewe company was engaged in interstate business, and that the defendants were members of the United Hatters of North America, a trade union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, one of the objects of the latter organization being to assist its members in any justifiable boycott, and to render financial help in the event of strike or lockout.

It will be recalled that in the first trial of the case a verdict was rendered against the Hatters' Union, and that following this determination by the court the homes as well as savings bank accounts of over 100 members of the Hatters' Union in Danbury, Conn., were attached to satisfy the judgment. Owing to the fact that the Hatters' Union has appealed the case from court to court the final execution of the judgment has been stayed. At the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor at Seattle, Wash., the committee on executive council's report recommended that the executive council "be instructed to continue its efforts in the assistance of the United Hatters of North America in the case before the court in whatever way was possible." The report of the committee was unanimously concurred in. If the Supreme Court should finally sustain the decision of the United States Court of Appeals, then the homes of the workmen, as well as the savings bank accounts of many hatters, will be seized to satisfy the judgment.

Men and women in the ranks of organized labor may well give thought to the facts recounted above. Here at last we find the cumbersome, unworkable, unsuccessful Sherman anti-trust law putting in some real work. At last it has proved good for something. Unsuccessful in curbing the evils of corporate greed, it has been turned into an engine which would "control and regulate" into utter uselessness and decay voluntary associations of workingmen, organized for humane and laudable purposes. This latest interpretation of the anti-trust law merely gives the workers the right to organize but denies them the privilege of using their organized strength intelligently and efficiently to lawfully better their condition.

Under such and similar decisions the future of the labor movement, even its very existence, is jeopardized. Every one of us, therefore, should assist in the work of securing the passage of legislation through Congress exempting labor organizations from the operation of the Sherman law. The opportunity to do so now presents itself while the Bartlett-Bacon bills are pending before Congress. Let us do everything in our power to insist upon their passage, and do it quickly, so that the liberty and right to combine for mutual betterment—the wage-earners' most cherished possession—may be safeguarded and held inviolate for posterity.

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The Fifty Oldest Locals

At the request of a reader of The Carpenter we give herewith a list of the fifty oldest existing locals chartered by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

The locals mentioned, it must be remembered, are only those that have been continuously in existence, without lapse, locals that lost and afterward regained their charters not being counted.

L. U.	City.	State.	Date of Org.
2.	Cincinnati,	O.	June 24, 1881
8.	Philadelphia,	Pa.	July 8, 1881
9.	Buffalo,	N. Y.	June 7, 1881
11.	Cleveland,	O.	June 17, 1881
17.	Bellaire,	O.	July 2, 1885
18.	Hamilton,	Ont., Can.	Dec. 18, 1881
20.	Camden,	N. J.	Feb. 14, 1882
21.	Chicago,	Ill.	June 30, 1882
22.	San Francisco,	Cal.	Feb. 15, 1882
25.	Toledo,	O.	Mar. 20, 1882
27.	Toronto,	Can.	Apr. 19, 1882
29.	Baltimore,	Md.	May 15, 1882
31.	Trenton,	N. J.	May 12, 1882
33.	Boston,	Mass.	June 24, 1882
35.	San Rafael,	Cal.	Oct. 1, 1882
36.	Oakland,	Cal.	Dec. 25, 1882
38.	St. Cath.,	Ont., Can.	Feb. 17, 1883
43.	Hartford,	Conn.	Apr. 18, 1883

50.	Portland, Ore.	Sept. 22, 1883
52.	Charleston, S. C.	Oct. 29, 1883
55.	Denver, Colo.	Mar. 15, 1884
72.	Rochester, N. Y.	Aug. 14, 1884
76.	New Orleans, La.	Oct. 26, 1884
78.	Troy, N. Y.	Nov. 29, 1884
82.	Haverhill, Mass.	June 23, 1885
83.	Halifax, N. S., Can.	June 23, 1885
84.	Akron, O.	Jan. 28, 1885
87.	St. Paul, Minn.	Feb. 12, 1885
89.	Mobile, Ala.	Mar. 23, 1885
90.	Evansville, Ind.	Mar. 23, 1885
92.	Mobile, Ala.	Apr. 4, 1885
94.	Providence, R. I.	Apr. 9, 1885
96.	Springfield, Mass.	Apr. 14, 1885
97.	New Britain, Conn.	Apr. 4, 1885
99.	Cohoes, N. Y.	Apr. 14, 1885
100.	Muskegon, Mich.	Apr. 20, 1885
101.	Oneonta, N. Y.	Apr. 23, 1885
104.	Dayton, O.	June 24, 1885
111.	Lawrence, Mass.	Sept. 23, 1885
115.	Bridgeport, Conn.	Sept. 26, 1885
119.	Newark, N. J.	Oct. 20, 1885
122.	Germantown, Pa.	Nov. 10, 1885
125.	Utica, N. Y.	Nov. 18, 1885
137.	Norwich, Conn.	Jan. 15, 1886
142.	Pittsburg, Pa.	Feb. 11, 1886
143.	Canton, O.	Feb. 26, 1886
146.	Schenectady, N. Y.	Feb. 26, 1886
155.	Plainfield, N. J.	Mar. 15, 1886
164.	Pittsburg, Pa.	Apr. 9, 1886
165.	Pittsburg, Pa.	Apr. 9, 1886

Child Labor Prevention

(By Tom Hickey.)

In nearly every issue of daily, weekly or monthly magazines and papers we read of this society or that association demanding laws to govern or prevent the employment of children under a certain age. Legislators, state and national, are making capital, and incidentally votes, by a brass-band advocacy of some law along this line, generally with very little results except perhaps to awaken the people to the fact that our children, who should be in school, are stowed away (and not too carefully) in some factory, mine or kindred place, turning their little bodies, aye, and souls, into dollars for some already over-rich corporation or individual.

But suppose child labor laws are passed by the noisy officeholder or eminent ladies' associations or other bodies who are shouting much, but really acting little. What is that going to accomplish when it is a well-known fact that 90 per cent of the cause of children working at a tender age is the father's low wage? Did you ever notice how scarce factories and places where children can be employed are in localities where organization has given a living wage to the parent? Corporations do not build factories in union strongholds. They know where the child's pittance is necessary to add to the household income. Let the locality where the largest factories are located once organize and the head of the household get a living wage and then see how quickly the stakes will be pulled and a move made for cheaper parts.

If the politicians and ladies' associations are really interested in child welfare, why will they not lend their aid to the only real cure, or rather prevention, of the evil—Organized Labor. If we want to prevent children from working in factories and so forth, when they should be in school, only three things are required: Workmen's compensation, widows' and orphans' pension and a living wage for men and women. Any other effort to keep the children from work is only to starve the body to feed the mind, and in my humble opinion a healthy illiterate is preferable to a dying scholar.

Use of the Word "Strike"

The earliest use of the word "strike" in the sense of stopping work occurs in the London Chronicle for September, 1765, in connection with a coal strike. The publication reports a great suspension of labor in the Northumberland coal fields, and the colliers are stated to have "struck out" for a higher bounty before entering into their usual yearly "bond."

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF *The* UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS *and* JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building. Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
JAMES KIRBY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second Vice-President.
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 225 State St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Mellish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, James P. OGLETREE, Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 129 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1399 St. Denis, Montreal, Que., Can.

JAMES KIRBY, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

-:- Our Principles -:-

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

Union-Made Goods

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trademark of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organizations they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

Labor Legislation

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting but party politics must be excluded.

Immigration

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

Faithful Work

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

Shorter Hours of Labor

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

Miscellaneous

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion, or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

Special Notice

To All Local Unions, District and State Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—Greeting:

The Eighteenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in the city of Indianapolis in September, 1914. No doubt matters of special interest and importance to our organization, its progress, growth, development and future welfare will be considered and acted upon at that gathering. In order that all these matters may receive the consideration they deserve from our entire membership, we invite our local unions, district and State councils to send to us for publication in our official monthly journal, The Carpenter, all propositions, resolutions, recommendations, proposed new laws or changes to old laws, that they may wish to submit to the convention.

Section 235 of the General Constitution provides, that "All amendments to the General Constitution submitted by local unions, district or State councils for the consideration of the convention shall be forwarded to the General Secretary not later than the 15th day of July, immediately preceding the holding of the convention, and the said amendments shall be published in our official journal in the issue immediately following their receipt by the General Secretary, and no further amendments shall be considered by the Constitution Committee other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any section can be offered from the floor during the report of the Constitution Committee."

We therefore most respectfully request that due consideration be given this notice while there is plenty of time. Do not delay in this matter. Begin NOW! Send all matters for submission to the convention to us as soon as possible so that we may have an opportunity of publishing same in the coming issues of our journal in conformity with the law just quoted. In this manner these propositions can get due consideration beforehand.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Report of the Delegates to the Seventh Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Seattle, Wash., November 29, 1913.

To the General President and General Executive Board:

Brothers—The seventh annual convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was called to order at 10 o'clock Monday morning, November 24, 1913, in the auditorium of the Washington Hotel, Seattle, Wash., by the president of the local Building Trades Council. The mayor warmly welcomed us to the city. Addresses were also delivered by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor; by Architect Kingsley and by Congressman Buchanan.

Sixty-one delegates were present representing twenty trades.

The report of President Short dealt with many questions in dispute during the year. Those affecting our organization we herewith quote:

—Cincinnati, Ohio—

In December it was necessary to visit the city of Cincinnati to see if an adjustment could possibly be made between the carpenters and the sheet metal workers employed on one of the large buildings in Cincinnati where metal trim was to be used. We had a meeting of the local representatives of the carpenters and also of the sheet metal workers, which meeting was attended by representatives of the Thompson-Starrett Company, who were the contractors for the work in question. Inasmuch as the carpenters were not affiliated with the Local Council it was impossible to do anything toward avoiding the conflict.

In May of this year the building trades of Cincinnati were locked out by their employers. The lockout lasted for several weeks, and after receiving several messages from the Building Trades Council of Cincinnati I decided to see what could possibly be done toward ending the

lockout. On the 29th day of May I held a meeting with a committee of the Building Trades Council, after which we held a conference with representatives of the contractors, and were successful in bringing both sides into such a frame of mind that an agreement between them was possible. Such agreement was made, and a provision of that agreement is to the effect that the jurisdictional decisions of the Building Trades Department are absolute and binding both on the contractors and the building trades and that after July 1, 1913, the architects were to so state in their specifications. This I am sure must meet with your approval.

It is far-reaching in effect for the reason that if such a clause could be inserted in all agreements between the contractors and the building trades of the various centers of this country it would mean peace in the building industry as far as jurisdictional strife is concerned, and it would make of the Building Trades Department such an organization as it should rightfully be. We have been working for the past two or three years to bring about just such a condition of affairs. We tried to make it national in its scope in the meeting that we endeavored to hold with the general contractors of the country in New York in December, 1911.

—Chicago, Ill.—

The building contractors of Chicago bitterly complaining for some time past that the frequency of sympathetic strikes on account of jurisdictional disputes was hampering them to such an extent in the construction of buildings in that city that they had determined to lock out all the members of the building trades, took such action in the early part of July of this year. The lockout became more serious each day, and the officers of the Building Trades Council of that city, aided by some of the prominent architects, endeavored to bring about a solution of the problems confronting them in the city of Chicago.

Many conferences were held with representatives of the contractors, and some sort of an armistice was entered into whereby the men returned to work pending the adoption of some permanent plan of arbitration.

The situation in that city was far more serious than a great many appeared to have any idea of. Men who had gone through the disastrous lockout of the building trades of Chicago in 1900 greatly feared we were to have a repetition of that memorable struggle. What the plan of arbitration is at the present time, or if any permanent plan has been adopted, I cannot say. It would have pleased the officers of this department if some agreement could have been reached between the contractors and the Building Trades Council containing a clause similar to that clause in the agreement between the contractors and Building Trades Council of Cincinnati. This, in my estimation, would have been in accord with the policy of the department and would have added prestige to the local Building Trades Council. It must sooner or later be adopted if we are to have any degree of permanent peace in the building industry of Chicago or any other city.

The convention decided by unanimous vote that all councils and affiliated bodies be clearly informed that this department will no longer tolerate the withdrawal of workmen in order to settle trade jurisdiction disputes, and shall insist that all trades disputes not settled locally by consent of trades concerned must be referred to a committee as provided in Section 39 of the department laws.

—Boston, Mass.—

Pursuant to the instructions of the last convention an effort was made to hold a conference of international officers in the city of Boston, but the officers of those organizations who could do the greatest good toward building up the Building Trades Council of the city of Boston did not appear to be at all anxious to hold any conference. All of the organizations eligible to membership in the department were already seated in the Building Trades Council, with the exception of the lathers and carpenters. Later, I understand, the painters and electricians withdrew from the local Building Trades Council.

Two or three times we have made determined efforts to bring about such a conference, to the end that a united council could be had in that city, but without avail. It is impossible for the officers of the department to go into any city and force the local of an organization affiliated with the department to join the local council unless the officers of the International co-operate. I do not believe it is fair to criticise the department's officials for the neglect or disinclination to act displayed by some of the officers of affiliated organizations. I do not at any time fear honest criticism, but I do not consider peevishness as an expression of dissatisfaction with the officials of this department.

I would recommend that this depart-

ment in no uncertain terms notify the officials of the international organizations whose locals are eligible to membership in the Boston Building Trades Council that if they desire the assistance of the department in other centers, their locals must comply with the laws of the department in Boston, or in fact in any city. In other words, the membership of international organizations must be in accord with the department in every city if they are to obtain the assistance of the department in any city.

—Hartford, Conn.—

In an effort to adjust the affairs of the Building Trades Council of Hartford, Conn., several visits to that city have been made by your officers; correspondence has been carried on between the organizations complained of and the officers of the department; visits were made to the local organizations who held aloof from the local Building Trades Council and every effort possible has been made by the department officials to remedy the evils complained of in Hartford.

Repeatedly, by word of mouth and in communications, we have endeavored to have the International President of the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers force his local to join the Building Trades Council. Mr. Alpine, president of that association, has through the organizers employed by the U. A., endeavored to induce the local plumbers to affiliate with the council.

I would strongly recommend that this convention in no uncertain terms notify the international organizations whose locals are at fault in Hartford to see to it that some penalty is imposed on such locals as appear to think that they are a law unto themselves. If they are permitted to do as they please in this matter it will only be a question of a very short time when the internationals will have absolutely no control over said locals.

In these two cases the convention decided to notify the officials of the international organizations whose locals are eligible to membership in the Boston Building Trades Council and the Hartford Building Trades Council that if they desire the assistance of the department in other centers they must comply with the laws of the department in Boston and Hartford as well as elsewhere.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Spencer showed the financial standing of the department as follows:

Balance on hand August 31, 1912	$ 8,340.63
Total receipts, 1913	25,211.42
Total income	$33,552.05
Total disbursements, 1913	23,171.68
Balance on hand August 30, 1913	$10,380.37

MEMBERSHIP.

—Table of Membership of Affiliated International Unions—

TITLE OF ORGANIZATION.	Average Members in Good Standing 1912.	Average Members in Good Standing 1913.
Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators	800	831
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Int'l Ass'n of	10,000	9,812
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of	192,575	207,490
Cement Workers, American Brotherhood	9,000	9,000
Electrical Workers of America, Int'l Brotherhood of	16,000	16,000
Elevator Constructors, International Union	2,261	2,513
Engineers, International Union of Steam	16,000	16,000
Granite Cutters, International Association of America	13,500	13,500
Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Int'l Union	12,500	19,687
Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal	6,000	6,000
Machinists, International Association	63,430	68,084
Marble Workers, International Association of	2,800	2,950
Metal Workers, Int'l Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet	16,775	16,775
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Brotherhood of	68,515	70,681

TITLE OF ORGANIZATION.	Average Members in Good Standing 1912.	Average Members in Good Standing 1913.
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers	25,000	29,000
Roofers, International Brotherhood Composition	1,231	1,240
Roofers, International Union Slate and Tile	525	600
Stonecutters, Association Journeymen	8,766	7,150
Tile Layers and Helpers' Union, International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic	2,325	2,615
Total	468,003	499,928

The report of the executive council dealt with the following matters of special interest to us:

—United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Representation According to Taxation—

It will be recalled that representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners discussed the question of representation according to taxation at the Rochester convention at great length. The subject was in turn referred to the executive council with instructions to formulate a recommendation and report it to the convention now in session. The subject matter was given consideration, and after careful study your council found itself unable to recommend a change in the basis of representation to the convention of the department.

Further consideration was again given at the last session of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and the department is informed that a recommendation would be made to the Seattle convention of the American Federation of Labor to be in turn recommended to the Building Trades Department for adoption as follows:

"That the Seattle convention recommend to the Building Trades Department that organizations having seven or more delegates on a roll call, that each delegate from such organizations shall be entitled to two votes, and in connection with this it is further recommended that it shall require one-fourth of the delegates present to order a roll call."

Non-concurred in by the convention.

—United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners vs. International Alliance Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers—

A dispute between the two organizations named above occurred in Dallas, Texas, which threatened to precipitate a general tie-up not only on the job in question, but on several then under construction by the erecting company. The department endeavored to bring the contending parties together and did hold a conference at the general office between representatives of the unions named and the general contractor, which failed of material results though fortunately a local adjustment was secured by the officers of the Dallas Building Trades Council.

Later the subject was again drawn to the attention of the executive council through a communication from President Kirby of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, which follows:

"U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners,
"Indianapolis, Ind., July 21, 1913.

"To the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor—Greeting:

"In placing this subject before you, I am doing so in behalf of the organization I have the honor to represent, and in the interest of peace in the building trades.

"I wish to say that I am not responsible for what the United Brotherhood of Carpenters has done in the past or what they have failed to do. What I am placing before you now is the conditions that confront the building industry throughout the entire jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor.

"With the inception of the hollow metal trim, all of you are more or less familiar. From the beginning a dispute has existed between two international organizations as to the rights of its erection. It was first used in the city of New York and in that city this work was a subject of arbitration, and was decided in favor of one of the organizations. The other organization contested its right and appealed to the Building Trades Department for redress, and at the Tampa convention the Building Trades Department decided that this work belonged to the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers.

"The United Brotherhood of Carpenters

and Joiners refused to recognize the decision of the department, with the result that they were suspended from the Building Trades Department at the St. Louis convention in 1910. The carpenters still insisted on doing the work; made no appeal from the decision of the St. Louis convention, and still continued to do the major part of the work in question.

"The executive council of the American Federation of Labor in its report to the 1911 convention of the A. F. of L. held in Atlanta, Ga., recommended that the Building Trades department be instructed to reinstate the carpenters. This was concurred in by the convention, but the fact remains that neither organization has receded from the position assumed and the internecine war among the building crafts has tended to rip apart and make enemies in the various local councils where they should be united in supporting each other.

"I respectfully submit to your honorable body on behalf of the Brotherhood of Carpenters these facts: That inasmuch as the American Federation of Labor ordered the carpenters reinstated that it practically ruled, to all intents and purposes, that the entire contention under which the Brotherhood of Carpenters were expelled was unjust and irregular, and the following action of the Building Trades Department, regardless of any questions asked by individuals from the floor of the convention or any answers given by the presiding officer, concurred in the action of the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"On the part of the Brotherhood of Carpenters we have stood ready at all times to meet representatives of the Sheet Metal Workers to adjust this controversy. However, they have assumed an attitude making such action impossible; recently the undersigned was called to the headquarters of the Building Trades Department to meet the superintendent of a large contracting company together with President O'Sullivan. We were present and ready to take up the matter in any way possible looking to an adjustment. President O'Sullivan, however, announced that he was not there for the purpose of any conference and refused to take any part in the discussion that would lead to an amicable understanding, basing his grounds upon the department's past actions.

"In view of the above, I respectfully request that you instruct the local Building Trades Councils affiliated with the department to take no part in this controversy and allow the work to proceed peaceably, and at the same time you request, instruct, or order the two internationals to meet and endeavor to settle the difficulty. Failing to do so, take the matter up in accordance with the laws of the department.

"I beg to say for the United Brotherhood that we stand ready to meet the Sheet Metal Workers at a time and place to be selected at their convenience, either at their headquarters, in Kansas City, Mo., our headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind., or at the offices of the Building Trades Department.

"Trusting that you can see your way clear to take this step and assuring you we will endeavor to in no way involve any other building craft in this dispute, I am, Fraternally yours,

(Signed) "JAMES KIRBY,
"General President U. B. Carpenters and Joiners."

The correspondence above quoted was submitted to the executive council at the session in Atlantic City and after a general discussion the following motion was offered:

"That the Building Trades Department request the International Alliance Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers to meet the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in conference with a view to amicably and mutually adjusting the existing differences between the two organizations."

A further discussion resulted in an amendment being adopted to the effect that "the subject matter covered in President Kirby's communication be referred to the next convention of the Building Trades Department."

In accordance with the decision reached the case as reported is herewith submitted to you for your consideration and action.

The Committee on Executive Council's Report, to which this matter was referred, brought in a majority and a minority report. Herewith find both reports and action thereon by the convention.

—Majority Report—

Inasmuch as the Tampa convention of the Building Trades Department awarded the manufacture and installation of hollow metal door and trim to Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, and

Whereas, The contest to install this class of work is disputed by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, despite the decision rendered, and since this dispute has grown to a degree where some action must be taken to protect other building trades, fair employers, and the pub-

lic generally, as well as to promote peace in the building industry; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the subject matter shall be referred to the executive council of the A. F. of L., and the executive council of the B. T. D., and these bodies requested to jointly undertake to bring about a solution of this difficulty.

—Minority Report—

We most respectfully beg leave to submit a minority report as a substitute for the majority report of the committee. That the request of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be denied and that they be instructed by this convention to obey the laws and decisions of this department.

On roll call the minority report was adopted by a vote of 35 for to 27 against.

In accordance with the request of Local Union 1053 of Milwaukee, Wis., we introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, The carpenters of the city of Milwaukee have for some time past been engaged in a contest with the Minn. Billiard Co. of said city, which is working its employes under the most deplorable piecework shop system in said locality, in an effort to get them to employ members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, under union conditions; and

Whereas, All reasonable and honorable efforts on the part of the Carpenters' District Council, together with the assistance of the general organizers of the United Brotherhood, to establish fair working conditions and enter into an agreement with said firm have failed; and

Whereas, The said firm does not now employ members of the United Brotherhood, neither does the product manufactured bear the union label of the United Brotherhood; and

Whereas, Said firm even sent its product to Toronto, Canada, when our members were on strike there in the pool and billiard table factories, thereby delaying speedy adjustment of the difficulty in that city; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, report back to their membership and request them to take due cognizance of the fact that the product of the Minn. Billiard Co. is a non-union product and that they assist in educating said firm to the necessity of employing members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters under union conditions.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Organization and was concurred in.

We also introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, In the Panama-Pacific Exposition now being built in the city of San Francisco a dispute has arisen over the fitting, framing, nailing and erecting the staff work being constructed in the said exposition; and

Whereas, Similar work heretofore executed in all expositions or institutions of a like character has without serious dispute been done by members of the carpenters' organizations; and

Whereas, The work in question is entirely removed from that of the plastering trade in every particular; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the said work hereinbefore described be awarded to the carpenters; and further, be it

Resolved, That the pointing, repairing and carrying out of lines connected with the plastering business be done by members of the plasterers' organization.

Referred to Adjustment Committee, and was afterward decided by the convention by a vote of 31 for to 20 against:

"That the agreement existing between the Operative Plasterers and the Brotherhood of Carpenters in relation to the erection of exterior staff on the Panama-Pacific Exposition, which is now in contention, be extended during the life of said operation."

The following resolution was introduced by Delegate O. A. Tveitmoe, A. B. of C. W.:

Whereas, a number of international unions and trades affiliated with this department have for years pursued a policy of absorption, dissection and dismemberment of the smaller and weaker international unions; and

Whereas, This process of evolution and elimination is productive of untold harm and injury, being both essentially unjust and unnatural; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Seventh Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor in regular convention assembled, That the executive council of this department be and is hereby directed to call and hold a series of conferences with the representatives of the executive council

of the American Federation of Labor and the officers and representatives of the various affiliated international unions of this department, consisting of the mason group, the iron group, the pipe-fitting and power group, the building finishing group and the wood working group, for the purpose of amalgamating and perfecting international organizations that will be able to utilize their strength in organizing the unorganized and affording greater advancement and protection, not only to those who are engaged in the building industry of our country, but to all men and women who are compelled to toil for a living.

This was unanimously concurred in.

The machinists introduced the following resolution:

In view of the fact that the International Association of Machinists claims jurisdiction over the building, assembling, erecting, dismantling and repairing of machinery in machine shops, buildings, factories or elsewhere where machinery may be used; and

Whereas, This jurisdiction has been conceded by the American Federation of Labor and Building Trades Department; and

Whereas, We now find the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners claiming and attempting to do this work in some localities; and

Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is fundamentally a craft composed of men skilled in the erecting, forming and assembling of wood material; and

Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners have never been granted jurisdiction by either the American Federation of Labor or the Building Trades Department over the making, repairing, erecting, assembling or dismantling of machinery; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners are hereby instructed to discontinue the infringement complained of; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers of the Building Trades Department are hereby requested to use every means at their command in enforcing the laws of the department.

On roll call this resolution was adopted by a vote of 36 for to 21 against.

The Buffalo situation was dealt with extensively in the executive council's report. It will be remembered that at the Rochester convention of the department last year we protested against the actions of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Buffalo, as well as the Building Trades Council, in seating dual organizations. In fact, we demanded that if these bodies persisted in violating the laws that their charters be revoked. Our request was complied with and later a new central body and Building Trades Council was formed, but still the old bodies continued in existence as "independents." This weakened the forces of organized labor in Buffalo.

The convention decided, after carefully considering the case from all viewpoints, to approve of the action of President Short so far and to instruct him to keep in close touch with the situation in Buffalo. Further, if he finds it necessary to maintain a council of the department in Buffalo he shall go there in person or by deputy after the adjournment of the convention to carry out the wishes of the convention.

The constitution of the department was amended to read as follows:

—Amendment to Section 9—

The officers of this department shall consist of a president and a secretary-treasurer, to be elected at the annual convention by ballot. These officers shall act as ex-officio members of the executive board with voice but without vote.

The executive board of this department shall consist of one representative from each national or international organization affiliated with this department, who shall meet as often as is necessary. The expenses of the executive board shall be met by the national or international organization the member represents.

The executive council shall have the authority to select a temporary successor to either of the following officers: President or secretary-treasurer, which may become vacant through death or resignation.

We opposed this change on the grounds that an organization with 1,000 members would have the same representation in the council and the same voting power as an organization of 200,000 members, which we consider manifestly unjust; also that an executive council of twenty-two members is altogether too large, and that with such a body it is unnecessary

to hold conventions. Besides that, we did not think it a fair proposition to be called upon to pay our representative's expenses and at the same time pay an increased per capita tax.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY,
M. J. McDERMOTT,
J. T. COSGROVE,
JAMES HOPKINS,
O. R. JARRETT,
O. E. WOODBURY.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular covering the months of January, February and March, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all local unions of the U. B. Accompanying it are six blanks for the F. S., three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of January, February and March and the extra ones to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Inclosed in the circular are also six blanks for the treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the G. O.

Recording secretaries not in receipt of the circular and accompanying matter by the time this journal reaches them should immediately notify the G. S. Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Vote on Amalgamation

In the tabulated vote on the plan of solidification between the Amalgamated Society and the United Brotherhood, which appeared in our November issue, L. U. 441, of Cambridge, Mass., was recorded as casting 44 votes in favor of the plan and none against. The figures should have been: 44 votes against the plan and none for. As the error was purely a typographical one, the change in no way affects the correct figures as they appear in the summary.

A Life-Saving Local

During the recent floods in Texas the members of L. U. 622, of Waco, distinguished themselves by responding immediately when Mayor Mackey issued a call for the purpose of building boats so that the submerged citizens of East Waco could be rescued. The boats were built in record time and citizens were loud in praise of the action of the local.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary

The above is a photo of James Barry, whose interesting craft problems appear in The Carpenter from month to month. It was taken on the 25th anniversary of his initiation into L. U. 509 (old No. 1, United Order, New York City).

Rejection of Candidates

Mike Tonsacki, an applicant for admission to L. U. 88, of Anaconda, Mont., has been rejected three times.

Mike Merge, an applicant for admission to L. U. 88, of Anaconda, Mont., has been rejected three times.

Localities to be Avoided

Owing to the pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Arcadia, Fla.
Akron, O.
Ashland, Ky.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Aurora, Ill.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Bay City, Mich.
Birmingham, Ala.
Blackwell, Okla.
Boise, Idaho.
Brownwood, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Central City, Ky.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.
Clarksville, Tenn.
Cleveland, O.
Clinton, Ia.
Dayton, O.
Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque, Ia.
E. St. Louis, Ill.
El Paso, Tex.
Escanaba, Mich.
Evansville, Ind.
Fort Meyers, Fla.
Framingham, Mass.
Fresno, Cal.

Galveston, Tex.
Greeley, Colo.
Hamilton, O.
Holyoke, Mass.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.
Hutchinson, Kan.
Joliet, Ill.
Kankakee, Ill.
Kenosha, Wis.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Louisville, Ky.
Miami, Ariz.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.
Mowbridge, S. D.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Newark, N. J.
New Bedford, Mass.
New Orleans, La.
New York City.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Norfolk, Va.
North Yakima, Wash.
Omaha, Neb.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Palm Beach, Fla.
Racine, Wis.
Richmond, Va.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Diego, Cal.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
San Francisco, Cal.
Schenectady, N. Y.
St. Catherines, Ont.
St. Paul, Minn.
St. Louis, Mo.
St. Petersburg, Fla.
Seattle, Wash
Santa Cruz, Cal.
Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
Sioux City, Ia.
Smithtown, L. I.
South Omaha, Neb.
Springfield, Mass.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tampa, Fla.
Temple, Tex.
Terre Haute, Ind.
The Dalles, Ore.
Toronto, Can.
Tri-Cities—Davenport, Ia.; Rock Island and Moline, Ill.
Tulsa, Okla.
Vancouver, B. C.
Waco, Tex.
Waterbury, Conn.
Washington, D. C.
Watsonville, Cal.
Wichita Falls, Tex.
Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmington, Del.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Whitney, Tex.
Commerce, Tex.
Troy, O.
Greensboro, N. C.
Lancaster, Pa.
Rogers, Tex.
Bay City, Tex.
Sulphur, Okla.
Monroe, La.
Sand Springs, Okla.
Weir, Kan.
Fort Worth, Tex.
Augusta, Ga. (Millmen).
San Francisco, Cal. (Shipwrights).
Seattle, Wash. (Bridge, Dock and Pier Carpenters).
Portland, Ore. (Bridge, Dock and Pier Carpenters).
Total, 16 Local Unions.

Cleveland Consolidation Ball

Members of the U. B., of Cleveland, Ohio, plan to celebrate the recently effected consolidation of their organization with the Amalgamated Society by a grand ball on the evening of January 21. It is expected the affair will bring the members of both organizations in Cleveland together and that they will fraternize and enjoy themselves. Admission will be limited to those who can produce the working card of the consolidated unions. Some of the General Officers of both organizations have been invited to attend.

Canadian Finances

During the fiscal year which ended June 30 the sum of $3,961.21 was expended in the Dominion of Canada in excess of the receipts, per capita tax, etc., received during the year from Canadian locals, as the following table will show:

—General Office Disbursements—

General organizers and deputies	$12,683.13
Strikes, lockouts, etc	12,659.50
Death and disability claims	6,322.85
Tax	2,702.35
Duty on supplies	158.06
Litigation	300.00
Total	$34,825.89

—General Office Income—

Per capita tax, supplies, etc	$30,864.68
Canadian expenses in excess of receipts	$ 3,961.21

In publishing these figures we might mention that as the years roll by less and less is heard of our old friend, the Canadian brother who used to worry himself ill over the thought of the large revenue which flowed annually across the border from the locals in Canada to the General Office. That brother's thoughts usually ran upon the lines of "everything going out, nothing coming in." Of course, he never stopped to consider the liberal return in strike benefits, death and disability claims, organization expenses, litigation, etc., which is constantly flowing back to insure the greater welfare of the brotherhood in Canada. If he still exists the above figures should furnish him food for reflection.

That Woolworth Picture

We failed to credit the well-known publication, Architecture and Building, with the fine photo of the Woolworth building, New York City, which appeared in our October issue.

Correspondence

Information Asked For and Answered

Editor of The Carpenter:

In a recent issue of The Carpenter a brother member of Local Union No. 314 undertook, in the name of said local union to question the General Secretary as to what authority he (the General Secretary) had in raising the dues of all local unions to seventy-five cents and also in raising the per capita tax to the General Office one dollar per year in quarterly assessments of twenty-five cents each on all members in good standing at the end of each quarter.

No doubt this was done in good faith for the brother in question requested the General Secretary to give the information desired through the columns of The Carpenter. Just as willingly as the brother asked the questions, so willingly did the General Secretary answer them.

For the information of our members we desire to ask some questions and request at the same time that the General Secretary answer these questions through the columns of our official journal, The Carpenter. The questions are as follows:

1. Brother Duffy, when you were elected a member of the General Executive Board at the Scranton convention, what dues did beneficial members pay into the respective local unions affiliated with the U. B.?

2. What was the minimum wage scale average and what was the highest scale paid in any city?

3. What was the average workday at that time?

4. Was it customary for the delegates in attendance at the New York, Scranton, Atlanta and Milwaukee conventions to instruct the General Officers to issue orders to all local unions to pay assessments into the General Office at certain stated dates?

5. What was the membership of the United Brotherhood at the time of conventions named above?

6. When these conventions were held was the majority of the delegates in attendance, men who joined the organization in the eighties when nine or ten hours were a day's work and two dollars was a day's pay and the monthly dues were only fifty cents?

7. In those days were there as many faithful workers in the meeting rooms at night as on the jobs in day, spending their time and money in organizing work? Did they murmur at paying fifty cents dues per month as some of our trade unionists do now who receive double the wages?

8. One more question. How many raises in wages did the General Officers get at each succeeding convention, which is the General Officers' spring trade agreement with their employers, "Messrs. U. B. rank and file?"

These questions are of importance to the good and welfare of our membership, as many of the late arrivals to our organization are misinformed on many matters of great importance. The members of Local Union No. 1544 kindly request that you give the information asked for through our journal, The Carpenter. Fraternally yours,

WM. PHAEL,
President L. U. No. 1544.
OLIVER PALMER,
Secretary L. U. No. 1544.

—General Secretary's Reply—

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 26, 1913.

To the Members of L. U. No. 1544:

Brothers:—In reply to the questions asked in the above communication it is our desire at all times to supply such information when wanted. I will therefore answer the questions in rotation as propounded.

Ques. No. 1. When I was elected a member of the General Executive Board at the Scranton, Pa., convention in 1900 the dues of beneficial members were as a rule fifty cents per member per month. In some few unions, however, in the larger cities beneficial members were paying seventy-five cents each per month.

Ques. No. 2. The average wage scale in those days was two dollars and fifty cents per day. In the larger cities the wages varied somewhat, but a safe average for them would be three dollars per day.

Ques. No. 3. The average workday was nine hours, in the larger cities eight hours.

Ques. No. 4. No. The authority of levying assessments at any time rests with the General Executive Board, as it did then.

Ques. No. 5. The membership of the U. B. in 1898 at the New York convention was over 31,000; at the Scranton convention in 1900 it was over 68,000; at the Atlanta convention in 1902 it was over 122,000; at the Milwaukee convention in 1904 it was over 161,000.

Ques. No. 6. No. Yet many delegates were present who joined in the eighties.

Ques. No. 7. In those days the members of our organization willingly gave their services gratis in an effort to organize the carpenters in nearby towns as they realized that by doing so they protected their own working conditions in their home town. These veterans gladly went to the front at all times to better the conditions of the carpenters in any manner. They were always on the "firing line" in the interests of their organization. With them it was not a question of "How much financial benefit will I get out of this?" but "What can I do for the uplift of humanity in general and the carpenters in particular?"

Ques. No. 8. I would rather not answer, as that to me is a personal matter and one which others should deal with. However, so that I may not be misunderstood or accused of not answering a pointed question, I beg leave to say that the salaries of the General Officers have not been raised in years. I have been General Secretary of this U. B. for over twelve years and in all that time I never asked for a raise in wages nor did I get a raise in wages.

Hoping I have answered the questions asked to the satisfaction of the members of Local Union No. 1544, I am,

Fraternally yours,

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary.

Corporations vs. Labor Organizations

Editor The Carpenter:

The enclosed clipping from the New York World concerns not only the carpenters of America, but all labor organized and unorganized, as well as those who believe in democracy and the right of the people to rule themselves industrially as well as politically.

—Unions Lose in Court in "Open Shop" Tests—

"Two cases involving the 'open shop' question, which have been pending in the United States District Court more than two years, were decided yesterday, Judges Ward and Mayer declaring that manufacturers have a right to maintain non-union shops free from the interference of labor unions.

Irving & Casson, manufacturers of fine woodwork in Cambridge, Mass., had sought an injunction forbidding members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners to interfere with the firm in its execution of contracts on the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and one of the new buildings at the West Point Academy.

Judge Ward held that an unlawful conspiracy had been proved and granted a permanent injunction. Judge Ward said there was no doubt that a combination does exist between various local unions to compel the unionization of all manufacturing carpenter shops and to restrain competition.

"It is true," said the court, "that workmen have a right not to work for any reason they choose, good or bad, but it does not follow that they have a right

to combine 200,000 strong over the country, because such a combination results in directly restraining competition between manufacturers."

The temporary injunction made permanent by Judge Ward was issued when a sympathetic strike of all carpenters employed upon the cathedral was threatened by the walking delegate of one of the unions.

The other case decided was that of the Paine Lumber Company, Ltd., and a number of Western and Southern manufacturers against the same defendants and 116 local contractors who were alleged to have agreed to refuse to handle "non-union" materials. In passing upon this case, Judge Mayer's ruling on the law agreed with that of Judge Ward, but he dismissed the plea for an injunction on the ground that the plaintiffs had not established a case."

The enclosed resolution, calling for the universal eight-hour workday and the recognition of the national organization of the trade or calling as the proper authority to regulate hours, wages and working conditions as the paramount issue in the next presidential campaign, is certainly a move in the right direction.

The American people are the only authority to decide what form their industrial development will take, and in the interest of industrial peace they must decide in the near future whether the corporations or the labor organizations are to control our industrial affairs. The trouble in Indianapolis, the copper country of Michigan, the coal mines of the West and South, as well as the threatened strikes of the railroads of the country is good evidence that this is the most pressing question now before the American people. All other issues are insignificant alongside of this, as the very liberties of the people are at stake, while the present state of affairs continues.

The eight-hour workday and the recognition of the national organization of the trade or calling as the proper authority to regulate hours, wages and working conditions is the imperative need of the times. So far from being in restraint of trade, it will free the enterprising manufacturer by putting all on an equality as far as hours, wages and working conditions are concerned. The resolution should be brought up under the "Good of the Order" for discussion at all meetings of the Brotherhood and all other organizations that believe they have the right to regulate their own industrial affairs. The sentiment of the country is overwhelmingly in favor of it, and it is about time we served notice on the judiciary that they are out of step with the forces making for human betterment, and in no better way can this be done than by bringing the issue before the American people. This will not bring the organization into politics, but take it out of politics by putting the principles we stand for into the laws of the land and making our public servants our agents to carry out the will of the people instead of the wish of the monopolists, who, through them, seek control of the courts so as to keep the people in industrial slavery.

—Resolution—

Resolved, That we favor making the demand for the universal eight-hour workday and the recognition of the national organization of the trade or calling as the proper authority to regulate hours, wages and working conditions the paramount issue in the next presidential campaign. ALEXANDER LAW,
President Eight-Hour League of America.

This is the winning move to make to decide whether the corporations or the labor organizations are to rule—the greatest issue now before the American people.

ALEXANDER LAW, L. U. 340, U. B.

Ortie McManigal will not be allowed to land in Cuba, according to a statement emanating from the state department at Havana. When it was learned that McManigal was en route to Cuba, the Cuban secret service was ordered to make a special effort to see that he did not pass the immigration officers.

Lansing's Union Handle Workers

Editor The Carpenter:

The enclosed letter from Brother D. J. Farley and the circular letter are worthy of publication, and we ask if it is possible to give them space in The Carpenter.

Fraternally,
HANDLE WORKERS L. U. 1664.
G. B. McGARRY,
Recording Secretary.

To the Officers and Members of L. U. 1664, Lansing, Iowa, George McGarry, Recording Secretary:

Dear Sirs and Brothers—Yours of recent date to hand and contents fully noted, and I deeply regret that you have become distressed financially just because of the move of unionizing the handle factory. Now, relative to our advising you how to advertise your employers' production of handles, made by the Handle Workers of L. U. 1664, at Lansing, would advise that you write to the recording secretary of each L. U. of the U. B. of C. & J. of A. and advise them of the situation and suggest that they bring the matter up at the next meeting and ask for those who are willing to advance the price of one or two handles (the union to take up the business of remitting the cash with the order for whatever number of handles they want). In this way you can help to boost our union label, as the vast majority of trade unionists use a wood handle of some make, and there are few local union secretaries but will spend a little time to try to sell a few handles for you. I can vouch for your handles that they are right and made from the right kind of material.

We got the endorsement of ten local unions on our way back from Lansing, Iowa, and I will now herewith take the agency for the sale of all mechanics' handles in the States of Wisconsin, Kentucky, Illinois and Michigan to help you boost our label on handles, and you can secure the services of other boosters, one in each of the other five executive districts, or you can refer them to me.

Yours fraternally,
D. J. FARLEY.
111 Jefferson street, Joliet, Ill.

Following Brother Farley's suggestion, the following circular was issued:

To the Officers and Members of All Affiliated Local Unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—Greetings:

We, the members of L. U. 1664, Lansing, Iowa, hereby inform all sister locals that we are affiliated local of handle workers, engaged in the sawing, turning and finishing wood handles of all kinds.

The late Mr. Curtis, Sr., was engaged in handle manufacturing for over fifty years and taught his six sons the proficient arts of handle making, four of them are now expert handle makers, employed by the firm of Curtis & Hartenberger, Lansing, Iowa.

Our employers (Curtis & Hartenberger) had received many requests for union-made handles, and they made it known to us. We investigated the requirements of unionism and discovered it to be a wonderful advantage to the laboring man and decided to organize a local here, first consulting our employers (Curtis & Hartenberger), who, being friendly to organized labor, readily consented to the unionizing of the factory. At the instruction of Mr. Kirby (General President) we were unionized by Organizer D. J. Farley. We are now proud of the right to apply the union label to the first union-made handle.

This is to advise all sister locals that the finances of our employers have been limited and they are now under obligations to a certain bank.

Since the organization of our local they have been criticised for their actions in allowing the unionization of the factory, and among other things said was the remark that now as they were producing union-made goods, they could look to the union for favors.

And now that our employment as union handle workers depends upon the con-

tinuation of this business, we take this means of puting before you the situation, and we hereby submit our prices, as follows:

The handles to be stamped with the union label and warranted: Fourteen-inch claw hammer handle, each 13 cents or two for 25 cents; 14-inch lathing hatchet handle, each 13 cents or two for 25 cents; 14-inch common hatchet handle, each 13 cents or two for 25 cents; 16, 17 and 18-inch broad hatchet handle, each 20 cents or two for 35 cents; single or double bit axe handle, each 30 cents or two for 55 cents.

The handles will be shipped as rapidly as is possible to get them out. Freight will be prepaid on all orders amounting to five dollars or more.

We hope that you, as members of our brotherhood, will take this matter seriously, for it is upon this that our employment as union handle workers depends and whether or not the union handle shall exist.

Awaiting your early reply and thanking you very kindly in advance for any favors, we remain,

Yours fraternally,
HANDLE WORKERS' UNION
NO. 1664.
E. W. CURTIS, President.
G. B. McGARRY, Secretary.
Lansing, Iowa.

Poughkeepsie's Trade School

Editor The Carpenter:

Local 203, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has started an evening trade school for its apprentices. The idea originated with Brother Bertus Bolle, who is the instructor, and he gives his services free. We have a class of thirty who receive instruction in architectural drawing and framing, also the use of the tools on the bench. Our local has purchased eighteen drawing sets complete, which the boys can own for $3.50 each if they so desire on easy payments weekly. Most of the boys have already paid for their tools. We have also a complete kit of carpenter tools, bench and so on. The class has started to build a house one-quarter size of the original plans. They will draw the plans and build the house as they go along. Our local dealers have agreed to furnish the material for the house. They are: C. N. Arnold, lumberman; C. Johnson, hardware dealer; Schick & Taylor, plumbers; W. Degenhart, slate roof merchant; Maar Bros., painters; L. Lumb Sons, mill work dealers, but the sash and doors will be made by the boys.

The house will have electric lights throughout and when completed in the spring will be placed on exhibition for inspection by the public. Brother Bolle and his class are very enthusiastic over their work, and we all think very favorable results will be obtained. It is a very interesting thing to see the class and their instructor at work every Monday evening from 7 until 10 o'clock. Attendance to this class is not compulsory. but every journeyman carpenter is expected to keep the boys in line and see that they attend the evening trade school. The secretary of the class keeps a complete record of each meeting of the class. also the names of the members, their age, number of years they have worked at the trade and so forth. Thus we are able to keep tabs on the boys. The absentees will be reported at each regular meeting of the local.

The following newspaper clipping will show that our efforts to start a trade school are obtaining publicity:

—Will Teach Carpentry Here—

"We propose to make real mechanics of you. Nobody has any use for a poor mechanic.

Facing a class of thirty-six young men assembled in Carpenters' Union quarters last night, Bertus Bolles, the contractor, opened his new trade school with the above remark.

Professor Bolles, as the apprentices soon learned to call him, has long advocated this course of tuition. He believes in it. The Carpenters' Union also believes in it. Too many unskilled helpers get into the ranks of carpenters the way things have been managed. A de-

mand for extra carpenters must be met somehow, and the helpers are pressed into service. With careful training of apprentices this condition will be changed. The young men will be taught practical carpentry in regular trade school fashion, with one hour devoted to mechanical drawing and one hour to the use of plane, square, chisel, auger, hammer and saw.

There are not suitable benches, vises, etc., at the Union Headquarters, so these things had to be improvised last night. Yet the keen interest shown by the pupils more than made up for the inconvenience.

The next class will be held on Monday night next week at the same place.

Meanwhile, Professor Bolles is trying to secure Vassar Institute, which has a well-equipped workshop fitted with apparatus for manual training. The trustees will meet next month and decide whether to grant the request of the Carpenters' Union. The latter hopes for a favorable reply, which may mean a revival of the manual training feature along all lines as well as in carpentry.

No fees are charged the pupils of this carpentry class, and the teacher gives his time free of cost. All the petty expenses are borne by the union, which is sincerely desirous of improving the workmanship of its particular trade."

The class asks that you please give this matter attention in The Carpenter, as we think the rank and file of the membership will be interested.

Fraternally yours,
HARVEY C. NEAL,
Secretary Evening Trade School.
510 Main street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Happenings in the World of Labor

The month of December formed a memorable chapter in the history of the Michigan copper mining strike. Closely following upon the dreadful Christmas eve tragedy at Italian Hall, which cost the lives of seventy-two women and children, came the deportation of President Moyer and Charles H. Tanner of the Western Federation of Miners. The latter high-handed and criminal action has been charged to the mine operators and the so-called Citizens' Alliance and has intensified the bitterness existing in the strike region. President Moyer was brutally assaulted, shot in the back, and he and Auditor Tanner dragged through the streets of Houghton and put on board a Milwaukee train. The matter caused great indignation in labor circles throughout the country and numerous telegrams of protest have been received at the headquarters of the A. F. of L. As a result an A. F. of L. investigation committee, appointed by President Gompers, and consisting of former Vice-President John Mitchell and Organizers Grant Hamilton and James Roach, is now in the strike zone. John B. Densmore, solicitor of the Department of Labor, who is in Calumet under instructions from Secretary Wilson, is hopeful of securing a settlement between the copper operators and the miners.

The first State wide welfare conference, held under the Oregon Minimum Wage Law, has been brought to a close after a series of hearings which began at Portland, Ore., on October 15. The recommendations of the conference have been formulated and made public. Concerning women workers, wages and working conditions, they are as follows: A minimum wage for experienced women workers of $8.25 a week; a minimum wage for inexperienced women workers of $6 a week; a maximum apprenticeship for beginners before joining the experienced class of one year; a maximum of fifty-four hours to constitute a working week for women, 8:30 p. m. to be the limit to which women may labor in mercantile establishments and laundries. Under the law the commission must now give four weeks' notice of a public hearing at which the recommendations of the conference may be discussed by persons interested. The commission will then adopt, reject or amend the recommendations and promulgate its rulings.

Organized labor in the recent San Francisco, Cal., municipal election won a decisive victory. Five of its eight candidates for supervisors were successful. Of the other three supervisors elected two were known as union labor men, and thousands voted for them as such. At the primary election a month ago Andrew J. Gallagher, a prominent union man, was the only one elected of the sixty-odd candidates for supervisors. Therefore the board of supervisors for the next two years will have eight union labor men in its membership of eighteen. Two other union men were also elected, one as tax collector and the other re-elected police judge.

Death or disability claimed 10,385 victims employed in the industries of California during 1912, according to the annual report of the State industrial accident board, just filed with the Governor. Of the 10,385 accidents reported, 412 resulted fatally and 534 accidents made permanent cripples of the victims. The average impairment of physical power in the cases of those permanently injured was 5 per cent. The number of persons temporarily disabled was 8,681. These suffered injuries incapacitating them from one week to six months, but resulting in complete recovery. The physical impairment to those temporarily injured averaged 92 per cent. The board statistics show that thirty-five years was the average age of those killed in industry, while those permanently hurt averaged thirty-two years. An average age of temporary victims was thirty-four. Of the total injured during the year 4,311 received financial assistance.

State Auditor Kenehan has refused to sign certificates of indebtedness with which to pay the expenses of the State militia in the southern Colorado strike zone. Kenehan was a delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention at Seattle, Wash., and the Governor, who ordered out the militia, has been unable to secure any money with which to pay the expenses of this military strike-breaking excursion. The Governor and the Attorney-General have filed mandamus proceedings in the Supreme Court to compel the deputy State auditor to sign the certificates. Auditor Kenehan has asserted that he will not sign any of the certificates issued for the purpose of paying the expenses of the militia on strike duty until the highest court in the State commands him to do so. This undoubtedly means that a contest of considerable length will be had prior to a settlement of this controversy.

The Los Angeles Labor Council has been asked to aid the University of California in establishing a course in labor unionism in that educational institution. We understand that it is the plan of the head of the department of economics to give his students a thorough knowledge of organized labor. The plan is to have the students visit the meetings of Local Unions and attend mass gatherings, and so become acquainted with the workings of labor unions.

President John Fitzpatrick of the Illinois Federation of Labor recently announced that he had submitted to Senator Borah of Idaho evidence tending to show that 172 organizations of employers all over the country had banded together in an agreement to refuse employes' demands for increased wages. "These organizations, I understand, employ 80 per cent. of the union men of the country," said Fitzpatrick. "I am told that they have agreed to resist wage increases in the face of the increasing cost of living and that they themselves are responsible for higher prices. I have asked Senator Borah to demand a congressional investigation."

Up to 12 o'clock, midnight, of Wednesday, December 10, the motormen, conductors and other employes of the Presidio and Ferries street railway line, San Francisco, Cal., were receiving $2.70 a

day for ten hours. Upon the stroke of 12 this line passed into the hands of the city of San Francisco, and automatically the wages of these men were raised to $3 per day of eight hours. This shows a decrease of two hours per day and an increase in wages of 30 cents per day. This is surely a potent argument in favor of public service corporations of this character being absorbed by the municipality. It has been widely heralded by those who were opposed to the city acquiring this line that public ownership would result in less efficiency and be detrimental to the best interests of the employes, but the experience of San Francisco is that municipally-owned lines are profitable with the payment of higher wages than granted by private corporations.

One of the big hat manufacturers of Newark, N. J., has signed up with the Hatter's Union, and the products manufactured by that concern in the future will carry the Hatter's Union label. This firm—J. Rumwell & Co.—was in the big combine in 1909, when over 10,000 members of the United Hatters' Union were locked out in more than forty hat factories in this country. Since that time the firm mentioned has maintained an open shop until the settlement just referred to. For a considerable period of time, the firm has shown a desire to again be in agreement with the United Hatters. Officials of the organization and officials of the firm finally went into conference and the result is as above stated.

In the weekly letter sent out by the Rev. Peter E. Dietz, secretary of the Social Service Commission of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, recently appears an article relative to the situation in the copper districts of Michigan. The writer asserts that he visited the strike section and has made an investigation of the conditions obtaining, as well as securing a large mass of other data. The article severely criticises the mine operators for the position which they have taken, and asserts that the newspapers, Commercial Clubs and the Citizens' Alliance of the copper region are all dominated by the influence of the copper operators in carrying out their scheme to crush the men who have asked. that they be given a living wage and reasonable working conditions. In the closing paragraph of the letter the writer predicts that the trade union idea will progress in the copper country, and that while the company may defer the main issue today, it will not be accepted as final or decisive, and predicts that the copper magnates in the not distant future will be compelled to deal with their employes collectively if they desire to continue the operation of their mines.

The Illinois Child Labor Law has been upheld as constitutional by the United States Supreme Court in the case of Arthur Beauchamp, a fifteen-year-old boy, who received a verdict of $4,500 from the Sturges & Burn Manufacturing Company for having his hand lacerated in a press, Justice Hughes announcing the decision. The company in its defense stated that the boy told the company that he was over sixteen years of age, and being over fourteen years of age should be held responsible for his statement. The court said the company employed him at its peril.

"Jeff" Pierce, the oldest organizer on the staff of the American Federation of Labor, died in Worcester, Mass., on Saturday, December 6. In the early nineties "Jeff" Pierce was appointed as a paid representative of the organization and continued in the same capacity until the day of his death. He was a cigarmaker by trade, and was one of the few trade union organizers that entered the field at a time when the organizations of labor began to grow and assume some proportions as to membership and effectiveness. "Jeff" Pierce was well known throughout the length and breadth of the country, and the entire movement will join in extending sympathy to his family.

News Notes from Local Unions

Duluth, (Minn.) L. U. 361.—Business Agent Olsen, says the Duluth Labor World, is of the opinion that there is plenty of work this winter for carpenters in Duluth. He says he has a number of jobs open for union carpenters which he cannot fill.

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Waco, Tex., L. U. 622.—Trade conditions in Waco are dull just now and we have a number of our union men walking the streets. We would advise all traveling members to steer clear of here until further notice.—A. A. Schatz, R. S. No. 622.

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Vineland, N. J.—While Local 620, of Vineland, has had two good seasons, we have at present a number of non-union men to contend with, and we therefore ask all traveling brothers to stay away from here until further notice.—E. S. Sharp, President.

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Brownwood, Tex.—Trade conditions here are very unfavorable at present. At least 90 per cent. of our carpenters are walking the streets and have little chance of employment for some months to come. Traveling carpenters will, therefore, avoid Brownwood.

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Terre Haute, Ind., L. U. 133.—Carpenters would serve their own interests by staying away from Terre Haute at the present time. Conditions in the trade are dull and there is not sufficient work to keep our local men employed.—H. D. Mayrose, R. S. No. 133.

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Wilmington, Del., L. U. 626.—As conditions in the trade are dull at the present time, with the shops closed down and many local carpenters idle, traveling brothers are asked to stay away until further notice. The past year was a prosperous one and the coming year promises to be equally as good. Of late we have had a number of carpenters coming here under a false impression that work would not slacken during the winter months, hence our reason for issuing this warning.

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Chattanooga, Tenn., District Council.—Traveling brothers are advised to stay away from Chattanooga and to pay no attention to advertisements for carpenters here. Work is very scarce now and new arrivals will only add to the list of unemployed.—C. W. Weesner, Secretary.

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St. Louis, Mo., District Council.—As a large number of our men are unemployed in St. Louis and vicinity at the present time, and as there is no work in sight for the remainder of the winter, at least until late in the spring, traveling brothers are advised not to come to this city.—L. H. Proske, Secretary D. C.

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Tulsa, Okla., L. U. 943.—Reports that have seemingly gone out recently that there was a shortage of carpenters here are misleading and untrue. We have more than enough men here at present, and it would be unwise for traveling brothers to come here until trade conditions improve.—J. B. Correll, R. S. No. 943.

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Seattle, Wash., District Council.—A circular has been issued to all the locals and district councils of the U. B. advising of the acute industrial distress in this city arising from unemployment. Thousands are out of work, and it has become necessary for the city and county to provide relief work for the destitute. Many tradesmen and mechanics have been compelled to accept pick and shovel work. Traveling brothers should stay away. Practically one-half of our mem-

bership are out of work at the present time, with no hopeful prospects during the remainder of the winter.—F. M. Sharp, Secretary, Seattle, King County and vicinity D. C.

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Moose Jaw, Sask., Can., L. U. 619.—As a very depressing condition exists in the building trade at Moose Jaw at present, and as there is no prospect of improvement for the remainder of the winter, traveling brothers are advised to stay away until further notice A number of our men are idle.—Harry G. Heggie, R. S. 619.

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Toronto, Can., District Council.—Traveling brothers are requested to avoid Toronto and vicinity at the present time, as trade conditions are dull and a number of union carpenters have been laid off. Prospects for the coming year are good, but brothers are advised to keep away until notified to the contrary.—Morley C. Clark, District Secretary-Treaurer.

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St. Catherines, Ont., Can., L. U. 38.—As news of the building of the new Welland canal has gone abroad, we have been deluged with an influx of carpenters. Traveling brothers should stay away at present, as there is little prospect of work here before spring. By that time we expect to have a district council in good working order, covering the whole canal zone.—James Carty, R. S. No. 38.

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Pittsburg, Pa., District Council.—Notwithstanding the repeated warnings which have been issued from time to time to keep away from Pittsburg, this city has been overrun during the past season with traveling brothers. The consequences are that hundreds of men are now idle in midwinter, with no prospects of relief. We feel that there should be some way of preventing unrestricted inroads of traveling brothers into a locality until such time as they obtained from the business agent or other officials of said place a statement of the conditions existing there.—William P. Patton, Secretary-Treasurer D. C.

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Local Union 531, St. Petersburg, Fla.—We wish to warn traveling brothers against advertisements for carpenters sent out from this town. Our efforts to improve our conditions here are being bitterly contested by a local contractor who is now advertising extensively for outside help. We have thirty-five members of our local idle and, as this is a small place, it is beginning to hurt us.

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Temple, Tex., L. U. 555.—We are glad to inform the membership of the U. B. that our local has made much progress in the last twelve months. We have, however, much work yet to do, as we are but about 65 per cent. organized. We hope to solidly unionize our town in 1914. Our present scale is 50 cents an hour, with an eight-hour day. Just now work is slack, due to bad weather.—G. C. Goolsby, R. S. No. 555.

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East St. Louis, Ill., L. U. 169.—As fully 75 per cent. of our members are unemployed just now, we desire to notify all traveling brothers to stay away from here until informed to the contrary. There has been a decided slump in building operations, with no prospects of an immediate improvement. We have decided to issue no more permits until March 1, 1914.—E. S. Dierking, Secretary.

L. U. 106 Entertains Senator

On Tuesday evening, December 23, L. U. 106, of Des Moines, Ia., enjoyed one of the most successful social gatherings in its history, with Iowa's well-known Senator, the Hon. A. B. Cummins, as guest of honor. In addition to an address by Senator Cummins, an old-fashioned spelling match, in which most of

the members of the local and their wives and children participated, was the feature of the evening. The event was a source of much amusement, and cash prizes amounting to $10.00 were awarded the winners. There was also a brief musical program, and luncheon was served. Senator Cummins' presence at the entertainment was in the nature of a surprise. He is an honorary member of L. U. 106, and remained in the hall long enough after the conclusion of his address to shake hands with his friends and have a working card made out for the coming quarter.

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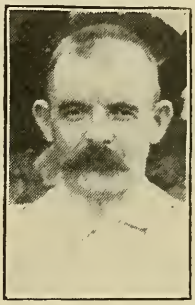
Alliance, Neb. Local Entertained

Alliance, Neb.—An interesting event marked the close of the regular meeting of L. U. 1138 recently, when Thomas A. Cross entertained the members to a theater party at the Empress Theater and a supper at the Central Cafe as an appreciative return for assistance rendered him and his family at the time of the burning of Central School. Brother Cross proved himself a first-class entertainer, and the warm fraternal spirit which characterized the local during the past year was plainly evident during the evening. The guests included John C. Johnston, president; George A. Witte, recording secretary; William L. Vernon, Thomas A. Cross, Roy Wells, Geo. L. Fernald, O. H. Moon, E. R. Sly, F. H. Palmer, Louis Larievere, W. S. Kidd and Edward Whetstone.

Information Wanted

J. L. Anderson, a member of L. U. 496, of Kankakee, Ill., disappeared from his home in that town on October 26, last, leaving his wife and four small children unprovided for. Anderson is 27 years old, is 6 feet 10 inches tall and weighs 180 pounds. He is sandy haired and smooth shaven. He did not take his due book, working card and tools with him. Information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife and his mother. Address letters to Mrs. J. L. Anderson, 172 N. Dearborn avenue, Kankakee, Ill.

This is a photo of George William Thornton, a member of L. U. 1464, Attleboro, Mass., who left that place in November, 1911, and is now thought to be in Portsmouth, N. H., or somewhere in



GEO. W. THORNTON.

Maine. He is from 45 to 50 years old, his complexion is fair, his height is about 5 feet 6 inches, and he is of English nationality. Send information concerning him to William Clegg, 25 Arcade street, Attleboro, Mass.

William James, a former treasurer of Tuxedo, N. Y., L. U. 389, who absconded in the year 1909 with funds of the local amounting to about $1,800, was located last month in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he was working under the name of William Dean. In some manner he learned that his whereabouts was known and disappeared from Poughkeepsie before a warrant for his arrest arrived, leaving his tools and two weeks' wages behind him. Any information concerning him should be sent to William Finch or O. A. Wilcox, Stoatsburg, N. Y.

Information is requested as to the whereabouts of Dorsey Stratton, formerly of Sedalia, Mo. He is 28 years of age, is 6 feet in height and weighs 190 pounds. He is of a dark complexion, with black hair and eyes. When last heard from, on August 9, 1912, Stratton was in Libby, Mont., where he worked as a bridgeman. He has a slight scar high

up on the left cheek. Address all communications to E. D. Stratton, 120 Boonville street, Sedalia, Mo.

AL. GOSSETT.

The above is a photo of Al. Gossett, a former member of L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala. He was last heard of in Savannah, Ga. He leaves a wife and several small children. Any information concerning him will be appreciated by his wife. Send all communications to J. L. Whaley, Financial Secretary L. U. 103, 805 Farley building, Birmingham, Ala.

L. U. 478 is Twenty-five Years Old

The twenty-fifth anniversary of L. U. No. 478, New York City, was celebrated Saturday evening, November 1, with a grand entertainment and ball at the McKinley Square Casino, on 169th street, east of Boston avenue. The event was a brilliant success from every point of view and showed that the "boys" in the Bronx are adepts in the art of entertaining on a large scale. The large number of guests present enjoyed every moment of the evening and very reluctantly returned to their homes in the "we sma' hours." The program opened with an elaborate musical entertainment furnished by the Claremont Entertainment Bureau, after which refreshments were served and dancing begun. The floor during the dances presented a very pretty appearance, good-looking girls were there in abundance, there was no lack of partners, and the fun went merrily on until the music dispensers felt like breaking down from exhaustion. The entertainment and dance program on the occasion was in the form of a souvenir booklet containing a history of L. U. 478, from its inception in May, 1886, as branch No. 26 of the United Order, until it became a local of the U. B., on November 1, 1888, and from that time until the present day, written by Treasurer Charles H. Bausher. The history of the local is virtually the history of the organization of the craft in the Bronx district. Interesting information is given of the various trade movements and contests entered into by the local during its career, all of which is indicative of steady progress. L. U. 478 today has a membership of nearly 400 members and contains three charter members in Brothers Anton Schulmeir, John B. Smith and John Eisele. To the three latter in recognition of their twenty-five years' continuous membership, and to the membership of the local on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of L. U. 478, we extend congratulations.

A Definition of Luck

Luck, said Max O'Rell, means rising at 6 o'clock in the morning, living on half you earn, minding your own business and not meddling with other people's. Luck means appointments you have never failed to keep, the trains you have never failed to catch. Luck means trusting in Providence and in your own resources.

Peerless Bit Gauge and Scriber

The Peerless Bit Gauge and Scriber, manufactured by the Potter Brothers Company, 612 W. 110th street, New York City, have gained a well-earned reputation. The gauge can be used in connection with the various sizes of auger bits, the single thumb screw holding the gauge securely in position and accurately gauging a hole of any depth to within ¾ inch of the brace chuck. The gauge proper is made of spring steel wire and is flexible.

The scriber is made of sheet steel and has a broad point to prevent scratching plaster walls, fine woodwork, etc., which is also used as a protection to the pencil point. The Potter Bros.' Company will be glad to furnish the bit gauge or the scriber direct if they can not be obtained from a hardware dealer.

Trade Notes

Successful Trade Movements

Akron, Ohio.—We are glad to state that our movement for an eight-hour day at the Leonard Construction Company plant has been successful. Everything here is now O. K.

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Pittston, Pa., L. U. 401.—The strike, which commenced last April, owing to the refusal of employers to sign the trade agreement then presented, has ended, a settlement being reached with the Pittston Contractors' Association. The new rules provide for a minimum rate of $3.20 and an eight-hour day. The Wyoming valley district is now in fairly good condition after an eight months' fight.

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Fresno, Cal. Cabinet Makers

The only remaining non-union cabinet and showcase company in Fresno has signed an agreement with the local Building Trades Council. This mutually satisfactory agreement, negotiations for which had been under way for some time, makes Fresno a union shop city so far as cabinet and showcase work is concerned.

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Movements for Better Conditions

Woonsocket, R. I., L. U. 801.—By a vote of 180 to 2 we have decided to make a demand early this year for an increase from 30 cents to 41 cents per hour, to take effect June 1, 1914.

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Cambridge, Ohio, L. U. 245.—We are making a demand on the employers for a raise in wages from $3.00 to $3.25 per day of eight hours, new agreement to become effective April 1. Conditions in the trade here at present are fair and our prospects of gaining our demand is good.

L. U. 356, Marietta, Ohio.—Beginning April 1, we shall ask an increased scale of 50 cents an hour per day of eight hours instead of the scale of $3.60 per day of nine hours in operation here now. Trade conditions being very good, we do not anticipate any trouble in obtaining this advance.

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L. U. 988, Marlboro, Mass.—Deeming our present rate of wages, in view of the high cost of living, inadequate, we are demanding an advance from 45 cents to 50 cents per hour, to take effect June 1 next. We expect our demand will be granted without any unnecessary delay.

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L. U. 1084, Bloomsburg, Pa.—We are asking for an increase in wages from 28 cents to 33 1-3 cents. Working hours are and will remain nine per day. We expect little trouble in having our demand complied with in view of the cost of living and the fact that we have not asked for an increase in seven years.

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L. U. 251, Kingston, N. Y.—By unanimous vote the members of this local, in accordance with their revised by-laws, have decided to request a reduction of working hours from eight to four on Saturdays, forty-four hours to constitute a week. Prospects of gaining our demands are favorable.

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Summit, N. J., L. U. 961.—At a meeting of this Local held November 18, it was decided by unanimous vote that on and after May 1, next, the scale of wages in this jurisdiction shall be 50 cents an hour. At the present time we are receiving 45 cents an hour. Conditions in the trade in this locality are not unfavorable and we expect little difficulty in having our demands complied with.

Jenkinstown, Pa., L. U. 843.—At a recent meeting of this local a motion was put and carried that a movement be inaugurated so that on and after May 1, next, the scale in this locality shall be 50 cents per hour. The action of our L. U. was afterward concurred in by a unanimous vote of the Montgomery District Council.

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L. U. 1864 (Box Makers and Sawyers), Kansas City, Mo.—There will be but a few minor changes in our 1914 agreement with the employers, chiefly an increase of 3 cents per hour for cross-cut sawyers. Our present contract does not expire until May 1, next, but we have agreed to present our new contract on January 1 of each year. We have had our agreement endorsed by the D. C.

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Cleveland, Ohio, District Council.—By an almost unanimous vote the membership has adopted a new wage agreement for the coming season, which will soon be submitted to the contractors. The proposed scale calls for an increase in the minimum wage from 50 cents to 55 cents an hour, union recognition and a few minor demands. Great interest was shown in the referendum vote, nearly every union polling its full strength.

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L. U. 719, Freeport, Ill.—This local union is making a demand upon the contractors here for a minimum wage of 45 cents an hour, to take effect April 1, next. Our present schedule is eight hours per day and 40 cents an hour. Trade conditions are very promising here, and as we are well organized, we anticipate little or no trouble in getting what we ask for. We have the endorsement of the D. C. and the Building Trades Council.

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Ridgeway, Pa., L. U. 947.—The outside carpenters of this local, which is composed of house carpenters and planing mill employes, are asking for a reduction in working hours from nine hours per day to eight hours per day, to take effect May 1, next. Conditions in the trade here are good and we anticipate no trouble in obtaining our demand, which we consider reasonable. The planing millmen here already enjoy the eight-hour day.

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L. U. 1430, Tarentum, Pa.—At a recent meeting we unanimously voted to demand an eight-hour day without any reduction in the current wage scale, which is $3.75 for nine hours, the change to become effective on May 1. Trade conditions in this district are good at the present time. We do not think there will be much difficulty in our obtaining this slight reduction in the working hours.

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L. U. 795 (Box Makers), St. Louis, Mo.—The new agreement prepared by this local union, which will be submitted to the contractors as soon as sanctioned by the G. E. B., calls for a change from the present scale of from 23½ cents to 32 cents per hour to from 27 cents to 35 cents per hour, together with a fifty-hour week. No trouble is expected in having the demand acceded to. The old agreement expires April 18.

District Council Formed

The East Coast District Council of Miami and vicinity was launched at Miami, Florida, on November 13. The newly organized D. C. is made up of four local unions: L. U. 993, of Miami; L. U. 1250, of Homestead; L. U. 1149, of Cocoanut Grove, and L. U. 1394, of Fort Lauderdale. The officers of the D. C. are H. E. Hendricks, president; Paul McCormick, recording secretary, and W. W. Bradford, secretary-treasurer. The district is well organized, Miami having a forty-four-hour week and a minimum scale of 50 cents. This scale is not uniform throughout the district, however, but it is hoped that this will be accomplished in the near future by the new D. C.

Glace Bay L. U. No. 1530

Local Union 1530, of Glace Bay, C. B., Can., was successfully started on its career on the evening of December 3 last as a result of the progressive policy adopted by the Sydney L. U. 1588 and the efforts of Business Agent Gregory. Brother A. D. Steele, president of L. U. 1588, and the pioneer U. B. member of Cape Breton, installed the following officers: President, Bert Mills; vice-president, Dan J. Boyd; recording secretary, T. Appleton; financial secretary, W. J. James; treasurer, A. McGillvary; conductor, A. J. McDonald, and warden, C. Manwaring. Addresses were made at the meeting by John C. McNeil and Messrs. Kennedy, Dillon and McKeigan, members of the Sydney L. U., who were present to assist in the founding of the new local. J. D. McLennan, executive board member of the U. M. W. of A., also spoke on "The Mission of Organized Labor." Before adjourning the newly installed officers reciprocated the good wishes of the visiting members.

Welland Canal Wages

As a result of representations made to the Canadian Minister of Labor, Hon. T. W. Crothers, errors in the fair wage schedule attached to the form of tender for the new Welland canal contracts will be rectified. Carpenters' wages in the schedule were given as 35 cents per hour and ten hours as the limit of a day's work, while carpenters in the district are getting a minimum of 40 cents and work not more than nine hours. Minister Crothers has advised Organizer Moore, of the U. B., that the latter stipulation will appear in the contracts. Contracts have already been awarded for two sections, but those for seven more are yet to be considered. It is probable that the new schedules will contain a provision for the Saturday afternoon holiday, which also prevails in the canal district.

L. U. 620 OF VINELAND, N. J.

The above picture shows a number of members of L. U. 620, of Vineland, N. J., who use the Gage self-setting plane. The local consists of about sixty members. They have a forty-four-hour week and a scale of 41 cents an hour.

Craft Problems

Modified Forms of Half Joint

(By James Barry.)

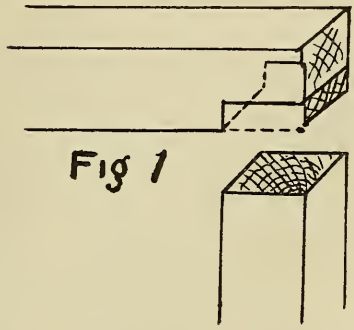


Fig. 1 shows piece in position for lap joint.

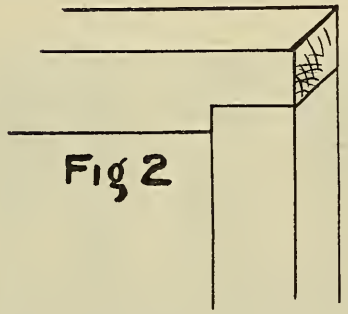


Fig. 2, upper piece cut to receive vertical one.

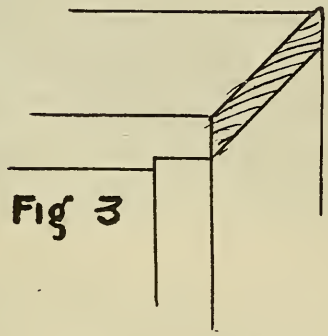


Fig. 3, ordinary rabbeted joint.

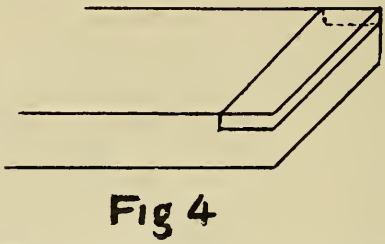


Fig. 4, the horizontal piece may project if intended to be finished with molding.

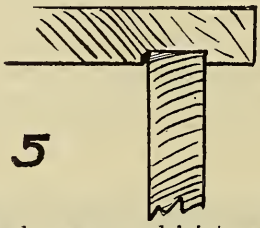


Fig. 5, shows grooved joint very useful to avoid sidewise displacement.

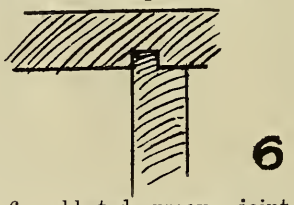


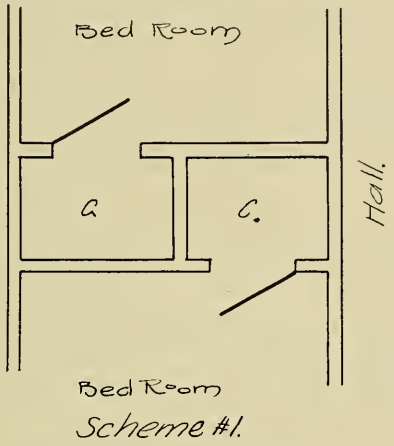
Fig. 6, rabbeted groove joint where there is not enough wood beyond groove. It is usually made as illustrated in sketch.

House Planning

(By Prof. A. E. Rhodes.)

When planning a house the architect should always keep in mind the possibility of the owner sometime wanting to sell or rent the house. He should not make the house too odd for the average home seeker or the very features that seemed to him so attractive might prove a serious drawback when the property is placed on the market.

When drawing up plans scrutinize them carefully. Study the arrangement of the rooms. See that they are properly placed and that the living rooms are on the sunny side of the house. Go over the plans many times, for you cannot know them too well, and you will surely want them to be the most satisfactory you have ever made. You know, of



Scheme #1.

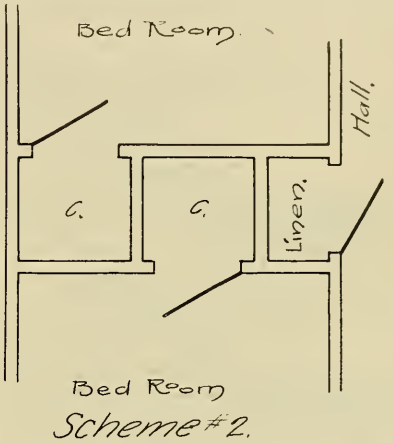
course, from past experience that once they are accepted by the owner and the contracts let, you and the owner must abide by the plans, for better or worse, or incur possibly several times the expense that would have been necessary had the alterations been made before the contracts were drawn up.

After the first rough plans have been made you will probably find alterations desirable, perhaps absolutely necessary. Ascertain if they are practicable; also, if they will add to the cost of the house. Consider the cost. Of course, if you build a room out over a porch to increase its size or add another chimney to give more open fire places, such additions will add additional expense, but the cost will be balanced in the increased comfort, pleasure, and, perhaps, health afforded in the change.

It is a mistake when building to have any room too small. Such a room is just so much waste space; it is in reality of little use except for storage, etc. If you must keep the expense down go without the leaded glass window or some other cherished ornament.

Do not rest content with the plans until they suit you exactly. Make changes without hesitation, provided you are sure they are for the better.

Do not skimp on closet rooms. They always are desirable and it always is possible to squeeze a closet in in some



Scheme #2.

way or other. Our illustration shows how in one instance a linen closet was provided which added immensely to the convenience of the house. Scheme No. 1 shows the original drawing. Scheme No. 2 shows how by making the closets slightly narrower and adding another partition and door it was possible to provide a good-sized linen closet without sacrificing valuable space.

In your plans notice the manner in which the various doors open because it sometimes happens that a great advantage is gained in the available space of a room by having the door open on the right side instead of the left side, or vice versa.

The Square and Rule

(By A. A. Stafford, L. U. 141.)

Did you ever ask yourself, "How many things can I find out by those two old-fashioned tools, the rule and square?"

The accompanying drawing ought to give an idea of a wide scope of things, not only in roof work but in a great many others, just by calling one inch

one foot, and reading down into very close fractions on the rule. Don't let ⅝-inch pass for ½ inch, as every eighth equals 1½ inches, and the hypotenuse would consequently be that much shorter. Use a good plain figured rule and square, and be accurate. Note the manner square No. 1 and rule lays, to ascertain hip or valley run. Even angle or not, it

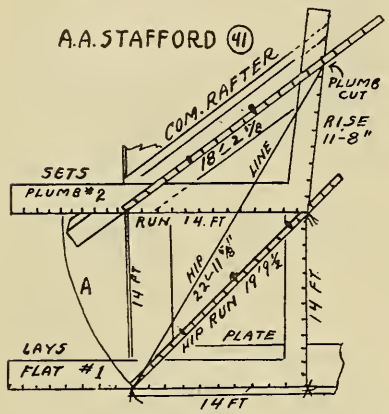


FIG 1

does not matter what the right angle figures are, measuring across the corner gets the hypotenuse, and that is the object, no matter if it lays flat or sets on any incline. This ought to show any one how to get the length and cuts of any rafter. It is as accurate a square root as a man ever figured, and it only requires learning to read fractions of an inch on the rule, 1-32, for instance is ⅜ of an inch, but any one need not be a college graduate to figure it out. It is very easy.

Now, turn the drawing a little to the left and look at square No. 2. Imagine it sets plumb. It gives the run and rise of common rafter, and the rule shows where to measure for length. This is done mentally, say 10-inch pitch, 14 feet run. Now, ten times fourteen are one hundred and forty inches rise, divided by twelve inches (1 foot) we have eleven feet eight inches rise. Then measure across corner of square, 11 8-12" x 14". It reads on rule 18 7-32 inches, and is 18 feet 2⅝ inches, length of rafter, working line. Always measure your rafters, don't depend on that trick of spacing on rough timber, and wonder why it is not the right length.

If we swing square No. 2, on line A, to the corner of the plate, it is plain to see the run and rise of hip or valley, 19′ 9½″ x11′ 8″, and by measuring the scale across corner of the square, it reads on rule 22 31-32 inches, and equals 22′ 11⅝″, length of hip or valley work line, rise and run always cut top and bottom, or pitch and 12-inch cut com. rafters, or pitch and 17-inch cut hips and valleys, length by run gets side cuts. Just think of what set of figures you wish to use, and then it is easy. A 3-foot four-fold rule is handy for these measurements (No. 66½ Stanley is good). When you have numbers too large to work well, like 20 x 20 inches, use 10 x 10 inches. And then double the reading on the rule, as it gets the same results of course. Don't forget to use this method often. Let us suppose it is a house sill, 14 feet square. To square it up surely it would be 19 feet 9½ inches across corners.

Set stakes for a foundation. By the same method get lengths and cuts for braces, even run or not, and always measure your long distances with a steel tape or a good measuring pole, but many persons make this too long by marking with a lead pencil, and over-run on spacing. If you want to make a 10-foot pole or longer, take two squares, or two rules, and a sharp knife to mark with. Lay one rule on pole, mark two feet, then butt the other rule against the first one and mark four feet. Hold it fast, and butt the first one on ahead, mark six feet, and so on just as far as you like, and then you can not gain or lose any. Then, also, in running a distance, just cover the mark with end of pole, so the length won't gain. After using the pole awhile, test its length. I have known them to shrink an eighth of an inch endways. So you see there are places where a man can slip down off, besides a frosty roof.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Geschäfte der vierten vierteljährlichen Sitzung 1913 des G. E. B.

(Fortsetzung von letzter Nummer.)

21. Oktober.

Alle anwesend.

Quincy, Ill. — Mittheilung der L. U. 1366, bezüglich des Mühlenarbeiterstreikes, wurde übergelegt bis das Subkomite seinen Bericht einreicht.

Anfrage der L. U. 1348 Cincinnati, Ohio, um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanktion gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung auf später verlegt je nach dem Berichte in den G. O. eintreffen.

Der G. E. B. entschied, daß nach dem 1. Januar 1914 keine Sanktion ertheilt werden wird wenn nicht 51 Prozent der in Frage stehenden Mitglieder für die Forderung stimmen.

Der G. E. B. entschied, daß vom 1. Januar 1914 an streikende Leute $6.00 per Woche erhalten, im Falle gesetzt, daß Sektion 74 der General-Constitution nicht umgeändert wird.

22. Oktober.

Alle anwesend.

Portsmouth, N. H. — Bericht der L. U. 921 über bewilligte Streikgelder, und der Board bestimmt, daß die Gelder für die am 12. Juli 1913 endende Woche zurückbezahlt werden, da es nicht von den Leuten welche das Geld zogen unterzeichnet war. Keine extra Gelder werden den Beamten des Streikkomite erlaubt werden, da dieses von der Kasse der L. U. kommen soll. Frühere Berichte zeigen Ausgaben von $476.00, welches $116.00 überläßt, wovon ein vollständiger Bericht abgestattet werden muß.

Der G. E. B. bestimmt, daß Unglücksgelder von der Zeit der Aufnahme bis zur Zeit des Unfalls gerechnet werden sollen.

Der Board bestimmt, daß die Delegaten der Seattle Convention die Angelegenheit mit den Grubenarbeiter vorbringen sollen.

Der Board bewilligt $216.00 an die L. U. 16 Springfield, Ill., für Stiftungszwecke.

Sekretär Galvin und Geschäftsagent Bromley, des Chicago D. C., erschienen vor dem Board um ihren Dank abzustatten für die Geldbewilligung und berichteten, daß sie den Streik ganz gewonnen haben.

Die Bücheruntersuchung wurde fortgesetzt.

23. Oktober.

Alle anwesend.

Lorain, Ohio. — Der Board bewilligte $100.00 an die L. U. 705 für Stiftungsgelder welche unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabt werden sollen.

Rechnung des Anwalts Hersey von Denver, Colo., in dem Falle des Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, etc., et al. vs. the Central Savings Bank and Trust Co., Nr. 3887, wurde abbezahlt.

Die Bücheruntersuchung wurde vollendet, und der Bericht des Rechnungsführers verglichen und alles stimmte.

Da keine weiter Geschäfte an Hand waren, vertagte der Board bis zum 12. Januar 1914. Frank Duffy, Sekretär.

Bericht der Delegaten zur siebenten Jahres-Konvention des Baugewerksdepartment der A. F. of L. in Seattle, Wash.

Seattle, Wash., 29. November, 1913.

An den Generalpräsident und General-Exekutiv-Board:

Brüder: — Die siebente jährliche Konvention des Baugewerksdepartment wurde vom Vorsitzer des Lokal Building Trades Council einberufen um 10 Uhr Montag Morgen, den 24. November 1913. Der Mayor der Stadt grüßte uns aufs wärmste im Namen der Stadt. Reden wurden gehalten von Präsident Gompers von der A. F. of L., Architekt Kingsley und Kongreßman Buchanen.

Einundsechszig Delegaten, welche zwanzig Gewerke vertraten, waren anwesend.

Der Bericht des Präsident Short handelte um viele Streitigkeiten welche im Jahre vorkam, und die welche uns angingen berichten wir hiermit wie folgt:

Cincinnati, O.

Im Dezember war es nöthig nach dieser Stadt zu gehen um zu ersehen ob nicht ein Uebereinstimmen zwischen den Carpenters und Blecharbeiter getroffen werden könne. Wir hatten eine Sitzung der Lokalbeamten der Carpenters und Blecharbeiter, auch Vertreter der Thompson-Starret Co. (welche das in Frage stehende Gebäude errichtet) waren anwesend. Da die Carpenters dem Lokal-Council nicht angehörten, war es unmöglich etwas zu thun.

Im März dieses Jahres wurden die Baugewerke von ihren Arbeitgebern ausgeschlossen. Die Ausschließung dauerte mehrere Wochen und nach verschiedenen Nachrichten entschied ich auszufinden was in diesem Falle gethan werden könne. Am 29. März hielt ich eine Versammlung eines Komites des Lokal-Councils, und nach dieser eine Ver-

sammlung mit den Vertretern der Arbeitgeber mit dem Erfolg, daß eine Vereinbarung gemacht wurde. Eine Klause dieser Vereinbarung besagt, daß die Jurisdiktionsentscheidungen des Baugewerksdepartment absolut und bindent ist sowohl für die Arbeitgeber als für die Arbeiter, und daß nach dem 1. Juli 1913 die Architekten dieses in ihren Plänen vorschreiben müssen. Ich bin sicher, daß dieses mit Eurer Zustimmung ist. In meiner Meinung wäre es gut wenn dieser Artikel allen Kontrakten beigefügt würde, denn es würde allen Jurisdiktionszwistigkeiten vorbeugen.

Chicago, Ill.

Die Baukontrakter von Chicago, welche seit langer Zeit sich über die Sympathiestreiks wegen Jurisdiktionszwistigkeiten beklagten, machten ihre Drohung wahr indem sie alle Baugewerke im Juli ausschlossen. Die Ausschließung wurde jeden Tag schlimmer, und die Beamten des Baugewerks-Council von den vornehmsten Architekten unterstützt, thaten ihr Bestes um die Frage zu lösen.

Viele Versammlungen wurden mit den Vertretern der Kontrakter gehalten und ein Vertrag wurde zuletzt mit den Arbeitern gemacht und die Leute gingen an die Arbeit unter dem Verständniß, daß ein permanentes Plan gemacht werde. Die Situation in dieser Stadt war viel schlimmer als die meisten Leute meinten. Männer, welche die Ausschließung von 1900 mitmachten, fürchteten sehr, daß diese sich wiederholen werde. Was der Arbeitationsplan zur jetzigen Zeit ist, oder ob ein permanenter Plan jetzt im Gang ist, weis ich nicht. Es hätte die Beamten sehr gefreut wenn ein gleicher Vertrag wie der in Cincinnati gemacht worden wäre.

Die Konvention beschied einstimmig, daß alle Councils und Körper genau benachrichtet werden; daß dieses Department nicht länger dulden wird; daß sich Arbeiter zurückziehen um Jurisdiktionstreite zu legen, und besteht darauf, daß alle Gewerkstreite, welche nicht zwischen den betreffenden Gewerken gelegt werden, an Sektion 39 der Departmentgesetze gewiesen werden müssen.

Boston, Mass.

Anläßlich der Instruktion der letzten Konvention, wurde ein Versuch gemacht, eine Versammlung der Internationalen-Beamten von Boston zu halten, aber die Beamten, welche das meiste Gut verrichten konnten, waren nicht anwesend. Alle Vereine, welche zur Aufnahme berechtigt waren, waren anwesend außer die Carpenters und Lathers. Nachher verzogen sich die Anstreicher und elektrische Arbeiter von dem Baugewerkcouncil. Verschiedene Male wurde ein Versuch gemacht, eine Versammlung zu halten, mit dem Erfolge, daß eine Versammlung gehalten wurde ohne jedoch zu einem Verständnisse zu kommen. Es ist unmöglich für die Beamten des Department etwas zu thun wenn die Beamten der Internationalen Vereinigung nicht mitwirken. Ich meine nicht, daß es recht ist die Beamten des Departments zu kritisieren weil sie gleichgültig werden. Ich fürchte zu keiner offene Kritik, oder ich betrachte Eigensinnigkeit nicht als ein Zeichen von Unzufriedenheit mit den Beamten dieses Departments. Ich würde empfehlen, daß dieses Department in nicht ungewisser Sprache die Beamten der Internationalen zu welcher die Lokals gehören benachrichtigen soll, daß ihre Lokals dem Departments gehorchen müssen wenn sie Unterstützung von dem Stadtdepartment erlangen wollen.

Hartford, Conn.

In einem Versuche die Affaire in dieser Stadt zu legen wurden verschiedene Besuche von Beamten gemacht; Korrespondenz ging an zwischen den verklagten Lokals und den Beamten des Department. Die Vereine, welche sich dem B. T. D. abhielten, wurden besucht. Verschiedene Versuche wurde gemacht den Präsident der United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers zu bewegen, daß er die Lokal zu welcher er gehört zwinge sich diesem Department anzuschließen. Herr Algine hat durch die Stifter, welche von ihnen angestellt werden, den Versuch gemacht, dieses zu thun. Ich empfehle es sehr, daß diese Konvention die Internationalen Vereine zu welchem die irrenden Lokals angehören eine Strafe ansetzen an solche Lokals welche anscheinlich meinen, daß sie ihr eigenes Gesetz sind. Wenn ihnen erlaubt wird zu thun was sie wollen so wird in sehr kurzer Zeit die International keine Kontrolle über sie haben.

In diesen zwei Fällen entschied die Konvention, daß die Beamten der Internationalen benachrichtet werden, daß sie die Lokals, welche zur Aufnahme berechtigt sind, dazu zwingen sollen wenn sie Unterstützung erlangen wollen von den Building Trades Departments.

Der Bericht des Sekretär-Schatzmeisters Spencer zeigt die Finanzen wie folgt:

Geld an Hand 31. August 1912.....	
Geld an Hand 31. August 1912.$	8,340.63
Total Einnahmen 1914.....	25,211.42
Total Einkommen .....$	33,552.05
Total Ausgaben 1913.....	23,171.68
Geld an Hand 30. August 1913.$	10,380.37

Mitglieder.

Zahl der Mitglieder der Internationalen Unions.

	Zahl der gutstehenden Mitglieder: 1912.	1913.
Asbestosarbeiter, International Vereinigung ...	800	831
Brücken und Eisenbauarbeiter	10,000	9,812
Cementarbeiter	9,000	9,000
Elektrischearbeiter	16,000	16,000
Fahrstuhlbauer	2,261	2,513
Dampfengineure	16,000	16.000
Graniteschneider	13,500	13,500
Hodträger und Bauhandlanger	12,500	19,687
Lathers, Holz, Drath and und Metall	6,000	6,000
Maschinisten	63,430	68,084
Marbelarbeiter	2,800	2,950
Blecharbeiter	16,775	16,775
Anstreicher, Dekorateure und Papierhänger....	68,515	70,681
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters und Steam Fitters' Helfer.	25,000	29,000
Dachdecker	1,231	1,240
Dachdecker, Tafel und Stein	525	600
Steinschneider	8,766	7,150
Steinleger und Gehilfen.	2,325	2,615
Total	468,003	499,928

Der Bericht des Exekutiv-Council handelte folgende Sachen von besonderer Interesse zu uns:

Vereinigte Brüderschaft der Carpenters und Joiners.

Man erinnert sich, daß Vertreter der Vereinigten Brüderschaft die Frage der Vertretung nach Bezahlung lange in der Rochester-Konvention besprochen wurde. Dieses wurde an den Exekutiv-Council gewiesen damit derselbe einem Beschluß fasse und an die jetzige Konvention berichte und nach reifer Ueberlegung fand euer Council keine Gründe einen Wechsel zu rekommendieren.

Dieses wurde wieder besprochen in der letzten Sitzung und wurde der folgende Entschluß gefaßt, welcher vor der American Federation und dann vor dem Building Trades Department soll:

„Daß die Seattle Konvention an den Building Trades Department rekommendiere, daß Organisationen, welche sieben oder mehr Delegaten in dem Raport haben, jeder dieser Delegaten zu zwei Stimmen berechtigt sein sollen, und in Verbindung mit diesem soll es ein Viertel dele Delegaten nehmen um ein Raport zu bewerkstelligen." Dieses wurde in der Konvention verworfen.

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

Spezial Notiz.

An alle Lokal-Unionen, Distrikt und Staat-Councils der Vereinigten Bruderschaft der Carpenters und Joiners von Amerika — Gruß:

Die 18te General-Konvention der V. B. wird in Indianapolis im September 1914 stattfinden. Ohne Zweifel werden in dieser Konvention Sachen von großer Interesse besprochen und berathen werden. Damit nun alle diese Sachen gebührende Aufmerksamkeit erhalten, laden wir unsere Lokal-Unionen, Distrikt und Staat-Councils ein, alle Vorschläge, Resolutionen und Rekommendationen, neue Gesetze oder Aenderungen an alte Gesetze, welche sie in der Konvention vorbringen wollen, an unser Heft „Der Carpenter" einzusenden.

Sektion 235 der General-Konstitution sagt:

„Alle Veränderungen der General-Konstitution, welche von den Lokal-Unionen, Distrikt oder Staat-Councils vorgeschlagen werden, für Berathung in der Konvention, sollen an den G. S. geschickt werden nicht später wie der 15. Juli vor der Konvention, und die besagten Veränderungen sollen in unserem Heft gedruckt werden sofort nachdem der G. S. sie erhaltet, und Aenderungen welche nicht in demselben erscheinen werden nicht berathen werden, es können jedoch vom Boden Vorschläge gemacht werden während dem Bericht des Konstitution-Komite."

Wir wünschen deshalb, daß dieses bemerkt werde jetzt da es noch Zeit ist. Verliert keine Zeit. Beginnt jetzt. Sendet alle Vorschläge welche besprochen werden ein, damit wir Gelegenheit haben dieselben zu drucken in Akkord mit der Konstitution. Auf diesem Wege können diese Angelegenheiten vor der Hand berathen werden.

Brüderlich ihr,
Frank Duffy, G. S.

Einen freien Arbeitsnachweis unterhält die Stadt Newark in New Jersey. Im verflossenen Jahre wurden durch Vermittelung dieses Bureau 1,736 männlichen und 1,670 weiblichen Personen Stellung und Verdienst verschafft. In diesem Jahre sind bis Ende letzter Woche bereits 3,116 männliche und 2,909 weibliche Personen in Stellungen untergebracht worden, und die meisten davon haben ständigen und lohnenden Verdienst gefunden. Aber auch die Arbeitgeber sind dabei auf ihre Rechnung gekommen, denn, wie Edward W. Whitehead, der Vorsteher dieses Bureaus, mit berechtigtem Stolz mittheilt, haben sich über 80 prozent der Stellungssuchenden gut bewährt.

In Deutschland unterhält man vielfach Schreibstuben für Arbeitslose. Es besteht sogar ein Verband deutscher gemeinnütziger Schreibstuben. In einem jüngst an die Presse Deutschlands versandten Aufrufe dieses Verbands heißt es: Die Unsicherheit der allgemeinen wirtschaftlichen Lage hat sich auch auf dem kaufmännischen Arbeitsmarkte in unangenehmer Weise fühlbar gemacht und eine außerordentlich große Stellenlosigkeit unter den Bureauangestellten hervorgerufen. Zur Linderung der dadurch geschaffenen Notlage soll und muß etwas geschehen. In erster Linie sind hierzu die öffentlichen gemeinnützigen Schreibstuben berufen. Diese sind Wohlfahrtseinrichtungen, theils auf kommunaler Grundlage errichtet, theils aus kommunalen Mitteln unterstützt. Sie haben den Zweck, mittellosen, schreibgewandten Stellenlosen eine ihrem Stande entsprechende Beschäftigung zu verschaffen, um ihnen so über die Zeit der Noth hinwegzuhelfen. Darum sammeln die Schreibstuben bei kaufmännischen Firmen, Vereinen, Behörden, Privaten alle die Schreibarbeiten, die von diesen selbst wegen Mangel an Zeit, Raum oder Personal nicht ausgeführt werden können, und stellen ferner Aushilfskräfte bei Arbeitsanhäufungen, Erkrankungen oder Beurlaubungen. Diese Einrichtungen haben sich überall bewährt und auf dem Gebiet der Arbeitslosenfürsorge vortreffliches geleistet. So konnten im letzten Jahre 4,612 stellenlose Personen durch die Schreibstuben beschäftigt und an Arbeitslöhnen 368,000 Mark ausgezahlt werden; 1,165 Personen konnten durch die Schreibstuben wieder in feste Stellung gelangen.

Ob sich eine derartige Einrichtung nicht auch in den größeren Städten unseres Landes bewähren würde?

Der Stadtverordnete Deffaa in St. Louis hat nachgewiesen, daß die im Dienste der Stadt stehenden Taglöhner einen durchaus ungenügenden Lohn empfangen. Er fordert nun, daß der Taglohn der ungelernten Arbeiter von $1.50 pro Tag auf $2.50 erhöht werden soll, da bei dem heutigen Lohne ein großer, ja der größte Prozentsatz der in städtischen Diensten stehenden Arbeiter im Durchschnitte monatlich nur etwa 30 oder 40 Dollar Lohn beziehen, während viele noch nicht einmal diese Summe erreichen. Daß eine solche Forderung im Prinzip nicht unbillig, wollen wir gerne zugestehen; wir sind sogar der Ansicht, daß sofort für Besserung der Lage dieser Arbeiter gesorgt werden sollte; andererseits können wir uns nicht für derartige Vorschläge allzusehr begeistern, so lange die Anstellung städtischer Beamten und Arbeiter nach parteipolitischen Gesichtspunkten erfolgt und der politische „pull" das maßgebende Moment dafür ist.

Den Postämtern auf dem Lande will die Brotherhood Welfare Association die Arbeitsvermittlung zuweisen. Sie hat im Bundeskongreß eine Vorlage einreichen lassen, in der sie um die Zuweisung einer solchen Thätigkeit an die Postmeister in ländlichen Distrikten ersucht. Man erwartet, daß diese Beamten ohne Schwierigkeit Auskunft über Arbeitsgelegenheiten und Leutenoth sammeln können, die die Arbeitsvermittlung an Arbeitswillige erleichtern würde. Den Postmeistern soll eine Vergütung von 10 Prozent ihres Gehalts für diese Arbeit bewilligt werden.

Die International Brotherhood Welfare Association ist bekanntlich eine Vereinigung von Gelegenheitsarbeitern bezw. nicht gewerblich organisierten Arbeitswilligen. Sie schließt zum Theil die bisher als „Hoboes" bekannten unbeschäftigten Arbeitswilligen ein, welche Bezeichnung übrigens in gewissen Kreisen mit Recht bekämpft wird.

Aus Monte Video in Uruguay kommt die Kunde, daß die Deputiertenkammer ein Achtstundengesetz angenommen hat, das Anwendung hat auf alle im Dienste des Staates oder der Lokal-Behörden stehenden Arbeiter wie überhaupt auf alle Arbeiter, die aus der öffentlichen Kasse entlohnt werden.

The Art of Carpentry

"The Art of Carpentry Simplified," is the title of a little book written by Terry Smyth who for the last twenty-six years has been a member of L. U. No. 1, Chicago, Ill. In preparing the volume, it has been the author's aim to furnish as brief and as simple an explanation as possible of the problems which daily face the average carpenter, and they are arranged in a manner easily understood by the man who has not the advantage of a technical education. Each problem is worked out both in theory and practice. The mechanic who understands but little arithmetic can work out the problems. The contents of the book includes decimal tables for roof framing, how to find the length of common, hip, valley and jack rafters by multiplication, the use of the steel square, etc., etc. The decimal tables are fully explained, also how decimals are found. There are also a number of geometrical problems of interest. The book contains forty-four pages and twenty-three engravings, its size is 3¾x5¾ inches. It is bound in cloth and the price is 50 cents. When ordering send name, address and remittance to Terry Smyth, Reporter Press, Congress, Throop and Harrison streets, Chicago, Ill.

Departement Francais

Rapport du premier Vice-President General Hutcheson pour le trimestre finissant le 30 Septembre, 1913

Indianapolis, Ind., le 13 Octobre 1913.

M. James Kirby, Président général de l'union fraternelle des charpentiers et menuisiers d'Amérique—Salut:

J'ai l'honneur de soumettre mon rapport pour le trimestre finissant le 30 Septembre 1913.

Je continue mon travail pour obtenir des informations sur les manufactures pour essayer de compiler des statistiques regardant les conditions du travail des hommes travaillant en dedans dans tous les différents districts et locales où il n'existe pas de conseils de districts et a obtenir une liste des manufactures qui emploient l'étiquette de l'union sur leurs produits, et où les conditions du travail sont telles que nous pouvons autoriser l'emploi de l'étiquette je recommande son usage.

Aux conseils et unions locales qui n'ont pas répondu à mes questions, j'ai envoyé une circulaire les priant de repondre au plus tôt. J'ai envoyé environ 800 circulaires et il reste encore apeuprés 500 circulaires qui sont restées sans réponse.

J'ai envoyé des circulaires recommandant l'emploi de l'étiquette à trente-cinq unions locales et conseils de districts, et j'ai reçu seulement quelques applications.

Comme résultat de mon enquéte pour obtenir le nom des manufactures qui emploient nos étiquettes sur leurs produits, j'ai été capable d'etablir une liste de 337 noms avec le genre de produits qu'ils manufacturent, et dans presque tous les cas, le nombre des ouvriers qu'ils emploient, les heures de travail, le prix qu'ils paient, si oui ou non ils travaillent sous un agrément, et l'espece et le nombre d'étiquettes employées par eux. Sur ces 337 établissements représentés sur ma liste 210 sont engagés dans la manufacture générale d'interieur et d'exterieur, fenêtres, portes, etc., et aussi meubles et ornements sur commande; 17 manufactures de bière, boites à cigares et caisses d'emballage; 6 travail général de scierie; 58 pour meubles et ornements de cafés, banques et bureaux; 22 objects divers et nouvantés, et 30 pour buffets, etc.

Les nouvelles feuilles d'application pour l'emploi de l'étiquettes, que j'ai inventées et que j'use maintenant oblige l'applicant à fournir tous ces renseignements avant que la permission d'employer l'étiquette lui soit allouée.

Ces feuille donnent aussi tous les renseignements nécessaires regardant l'étiquette et son usage et donne les prix des differentes espéces d'étiquettes.

Dans le passé la forme imprimée ou gravée de l'étiquette n'a pas été faite conformément à la constitution, non plus le timbre en caoutchouc, mais maintenant l'affaire a été arrangée en stricte accordance avec la constitution générale et dans l'avenir l'étiquette portera le numero du district et de la manufacture.

J'ai soumis pour consideration des statuts, règles de métiers et amendements ou révisions, fait des corrections, ou additions, aux statuts, approuvé et demandé qu'une copie imprimée soit soumise dans la manière ordinaire —(Naturellement il y a eu des difficultés à surmonter et des retards en arrangeant ces affairs et en classifiant les copies imprimées) J'ai reçu et classe environ 50 copies de lois nouvelles.

Apart le travail accompli a l'office général j'ai fait plusieurs voyages dans l'interêt de notre organisation.

J'ai assisté a une réunion tenue à Lansing, Mich., ayant pour objet de fonder un conseil d'étâit. La majorite des unions locales était représentée par leur délégués. Une constitution a été

adoptée, et envoyée aux unions locales représentées pour un referendum.

Le 18 Août, j'ai assisté à une réunion de l'union locale No. 116 à Bay City, Mich. Il y avait beaucoup de membre et la réunion fut pleine d'enthousiasme Cette union est dans une condition tres prospère et le nombre des membres augmente continuellement.

Cette union a obtenu 5 sous d'augmentation par heure et un demi jour de congé le premier Mai, sans aucun trouble et sans perte de temps.

Le 20 Août j'ai fait un discours à l'union locale No. 335 à Grand Rapids, Mich., et j'ai assiste à l' admission de 20 candidats. Cette union a fait une campagne pour augmenter le nombre de ses membres et a reussi.

Je pense que l'argent qui a été depensé par le G. E. B. dans cette ville pour organisation a été de l'argent bien place, car cela a évidemment crée un nouvel interêt dans notre organisation et je pense qu'ils voient maintenant le besoin de continuer leurs efforts pour organiser les travailleurs, avec cet objet en vue, d'être capable de controler la situation en ce qui concerne le travail de notre metier.

Après un échange considérable de correspondance avec l'union locale No. 565 de Elkhart, Ind., et réferant à l'emploie de l'étiquette par la manufacture de Winey frères de cette ville, j'ai fait une visite à Elkhart et après une conférence avec un comité de l'union locale No. 565 j'ai été voir M. Winey.

Après un court entretient avec M. Winey, il a consenti à recevoir le comité de No. 565 et a fait un agrément avec les membres; Depuis ce temps notre étiquette est mise sur tous les produits de cette compagnie.

J'ai fait un voyage à Michigan City, Ind., où les membres de l'union locale No. 1293 avaient eu quelques difficultés avec Root Manufacturing company au sujet des conditions a observer pour donner droit à cette compagnie d'employer notre étiquette sur leurs produits; mais ils ont un fait agrément et maintenant usent notre étiquette, et nos unions locales dans cette ville sont toutes dans une condition très prospére.

En finissant je désire vous exprimer, ainsi qu'aux membres du G. E. B. et à tous nos membres mon appréciation pour l'assistance que vous m'avez rendue.

Fraternellement,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,

Premier Vice-Président Général U. B. of C. et J. of A.

Annonce Speciale

A tous les Conseils d'états et de districts et a toutes les unions locales de l'union fraternelle des Charpentiers et menuisiers d'Amerique—Salut:

La 18eme. convention générale de l'union fraternelle des Charpentiers et menuisiers d'Amerique prendra place à Indianapolis, Ind., en Septembre, 1914. Sans aucun doute affaires d'un interêt special et de grande importance à notre organization, sa croissance, son progrés, son developpement et son avenir, seront considérées et soumises au vote de l'assemblée à cette réunion. De facon que toutes ces affaires reçoivent la consideration qui leur est due par nos membres, nous invitons toutes les unions locales, les conseils du districts et d'etats à nous envoyer, pour publication dans notre Journal officiel, qui paraît tous les mois, toutes propositions, resolutions, recommandations, nouvelles lois ou changes dans les lois existantes, qu'ils désirent soumettre a l'assemblée.

La Section 235 de la constitution général est ansi concue:

"Tout amendement à la constitution général soumis par les unions locales, conseils du district et d'état pour la considération de la convention devra être envoyé au Secrétaire Général avant le 15 Juillet avant l'ouverture de la convention; ces amendements seront publiés dans le Journal Officiel aussitôt reçus par le S. G., aucun autre amendement ne sera considéré par le comité de constitution d'autre que soumis en accord, tel que mentionné plus haut; mais des amendements aux articles peuvent être offerts à la conven-

tion durant le rapport du comité de constitution.

Nous demandons respectueusement que due considération soit donnée à cet annoncement pendant que nous avons le temps, et qu'aucun retard ne soit apporte à son exécution.

Commençons maintenant! Envoyez nous toutes les affaires qui devront être soumises à la convention aussitôt que possible, de façon que nous puissions les publier dans chaque numero de notre journal, conformement à la loi que nous avons mentionnée.

De cette façon, ces propositions pourront reçevoir due consideration en avance. Fraternellement,

FRANK DUFFY, S. G.

Finances Canadiennes

Pendant l'année fiscale finissant le 30 Juin la somme de 3,961 dollars et 21 sous a été dépensée dans le dominion du Canada en excess des recettes reçues, pendant l'année, des unions locales du Canada, comme il est démontré dans la table ci-dessous.

—Deboursement de l'office général—

Organisateurs généraux et deputés	$12,683.13
Grèves, etc.	12,659.50
Decès et secours	6,322.85
Impositions	2,702.35
Droits de douanne	158.06
Proces	300.00
Total	$34,825.89

—Revenue de l'office general—

Taxe par capita, etc.	$30,864.68
Depenses canadiennes en excess des recettes	$ 3,961.21

En publiant ces figures nous désirons mentionner que comme les années passent nous entendons de moins en moins parler de notre vieil ami, notre frère Canadien, qui avait l'habitude de se rendre malade à la pensée des revenus annuels des unions locales du Canada qui passaient la frontière, dans la caisse de l'office général.

Les idées de notre frère Canadien etaient "que tout passait dehors et que rien ne rentrait." Naturellement il ne s'arrètait pas a considérer le bénéfices liberal qu'il obtenait dans les grèves, decés, secours, dépenses d'organisation, procés, etc., qui coulaient continuellement dans leur caisse pour assurer le bien être de nos frères du Canada.

S'il est encore de ce monde les chiffres ci-dessus pourront lui fournir un grand sujet pour réflechir.

Unions de Metiers

Le non unioniste se trouve san défense dans la lutte pour de meilleurs salaires et de meilleures conditions de travail; il lui est impossible d'arrêter la crue incessante du coût de la vie grâce à une augmentation équivalente des salaires. Le patron connaît cette faiblesse et, sauf quelques exceptions honorables mais peu nombreuses, il profite de son isolation. Son salaire est réduit par toutes sortes d'innovations auxquelles il se soumet avec mansuétude. La peur d'être renvoyé est suspendue au-dessus de sa tête comme l'épée de Damoclès; il est lent à reconnaître la puissance de la co-opération avec ses camarades. Mais le temps n'est pas bien éloigné où les conditions l'obligeront à chercher un refuge sous l'aile protectrice de l'union dans le métier auquel il se livre.

La Journee de 8 Heures en France

Les Syndicats du bâtiment ont manifesté l'intention dimposer la journée de 8 heures pour tous les corps des métiers qu'ils représentent. Ils ont organisé une réunion spéciale et ils pensent qu'ils parviendront à imposer la journée de 8 heures.

Opportunity

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune:
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries:
In such a full sea are we now afloat,
And we must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our ventures.

—Shakespeare.

Death Roll

LAWSON, THOMAS, of L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.

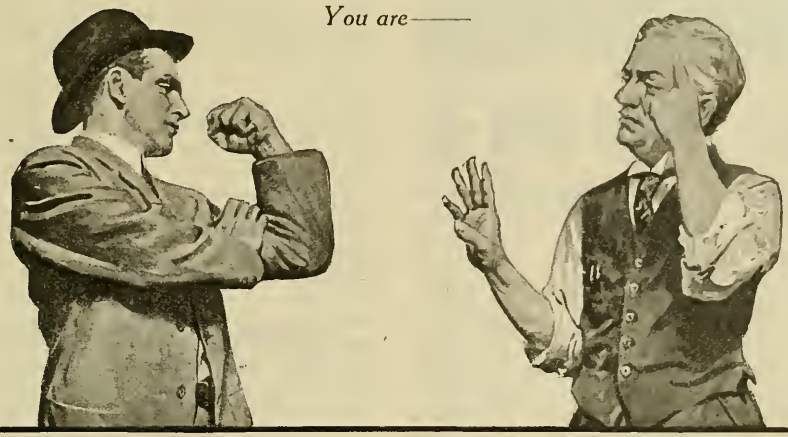
MADISON, MRS., wife of Charles Madison, of L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.

BLACK, EDWARD, of L. U. 1036, Detroit, Mich.

Claims Paid During Dec., 1913

No.	Name	L. U.	Am't.
20719	J. J. Overton	36	$ 50.00
20720	Mrs. Mary Johnson	52	50.00
20721	John Weiler (dis.)	73	400.00
20722	Mrs. Alma Coulombe	134	50.00
20723	Benj. S. Winkle	158	100.00
20724	Mrs. Margaret McConnell	219	50.00
20725	Mrs. Ida Christianson	247	50.00
20726	Thomas Quinn	327	200.00
20727	Gustav Heinrich	346	200.00
20728	Thomas W. Reid	515	95.00
20729	Wm. Holstermann	628	200.00
20730	Joseph R. McLeod (dis.)	632	400.00
20731	Mrs. Mary G. Foss	668	50.00
20732	Mrs. Josephine Houmiel	747	50.00
20733	George H. Sheafer	774	200.00
20734	Leo. Lindauer	849	50.00
20735	Joseph Pioutkowski	1053	200.00
20736	Ovila Desroches	1127	200.00
20737	Jacob Bregman (dis.)	1216	100.00
20738	Mrs. Jane Jones	1717	50.00
20739	Mrs. Adline Perdue	1717	50.00
20740	Chas. P. Dockey	1839	200.00
20741	Andrew H. Schneider	1922	200.00
20742	Mrs. Emma M. Hunt	1287	50.00
20743	Mrs. Anna Rutt	64	50.00
20744	Paul B. Paulsen	80	200.00
20745	Chas. Pahrman	1485	200.00
20746	Jack Ormerod	1855	128.00
20747	Wm. H. Campbell	1	200.00
20748	Albert F. Kasten	58	200.00
20749	Jonathan Roberts	58	200.00
20750	Edward Lonergan	240	200.00
20751	Mrs. Martha E. Cole	878	50.00
20752	Napoleon Courtemanche	1021	200.00
20753	Mrs. Bodel Kraft	1	50.00
20754	Mrs. Isabella J. Cairns	58	50.00
20755	Ernest Pohle	58	200.00
20756	Fred Vaillancourt	116	200.00
20757	Christ Williams	242	200.00
20758	Thomas Powers	542	50.00
20759	Mrs. Anna Fleig	575	50.00
20760	Ira L. Elliott (dis.)	712	300.00
20761	Mrs. Martha E. Gilliatt	1151	50.00
20762	Mrs. Marit Thompson	1400	50.00
20763	Isaac DeSwarte	1	200.00
20764	Mrs. Orpha E. Higens	55	50.00
20765	A. J. Broleen	62	200.00
20766	Harry Dunphy	277	200.00
20767	Mrs. Ella Cates	283	50.00
20768	Mrs. Henrietta Nehring	309	50.00
20769	Wm. W. Wash	496	50.00
20770	Mrs. Lena Driscoll	509	50.00
20771	Nathan S. Green	577	200.00
20772	G. M. Strait	700	200.00
20773	Henry Anderson	10	200.00
20774	Ludwig Herdmann	32	200.00
20775	Mrs. Willie Goodson	114	50.00
20776	Mrs. Sophie Stevens	158	25.00
20777	Sam E. Heaney (dis.)	169	300.00
20778	Edward Block	1036	200.00
20779	Mrs. Ella M. Davis	229	50.00
20780	Merle C. McElhatten	230	100.00
20781	Albert L. Starks	262	200.00
20782	Richard Miller	309	200.00
20783	Harry P. LaClair	347	200.00
20784	Mrs. Annie E. Corthell	424	50.00
20785	Geo. A. Tyson	473	50.00
20786	Franklin H. Werner	492	200.00
20787	Henry L. Sherman	492	200.00
20788	Mrs. Mary M. Davidson	493	50.00
20789	Mrs. Eugenie Cardinal	564	50.00
20790	Mrs. Olga Olsen	724	50.00
20791	W. B. Rood	1022	200.00
20792	E. S. Dayton	112	200.00
20793	Stefan Slevinski	303	50.00
20794	Virgil A. Putnam	292	100.00
20795	Israel L. Kinsey	1209	50.00
20796	Joseph Bachman	1	200.00
20797	Martin Herbert	132	200.00
20798	Mrs. Olive B. Bates	430	50.00
20799	Wm. A. Lombra	471	200.00
20800	John A. Boyer	487	50.00
20801	Thomas Wilson	577	50.00
20802	W. A. Walker (dis.)	642	400.00
20803	John Anderson	1	200.00
20804	Miles MacDonell	27	200.00
20805	Mrs. Josephine Bellou	31	50.00
20806	Andrew Agesen	65	200.00
20807	Mrs. Alice M. Smith	132	50.00
20808	Mrs. Helga Nielsen	427	50.00
20809	Mrs. Bertha Goetz	12	50.00
20810	Mrs. Mattie N. Holdman	61	50.00
20811	Mrs. Mary R. Muba	148	50.00
20812	Mrs. Hattie Wuschofius	476	50.00
20813	Mrs. Augustine Martin	730	50.00
20814	Mrs. Maria Popovitz	1784	50.00

Never Mind how STRONG
You are——



What d'ye KNOW?

That's the point—"What d'ye Know?" Today it's a battle of wits—and *brains win.* Muscle and brawn don't count so much as they used to.

Steady jobs go to the carpenter who can *think* and *plan* for himself. Good-paying foremanships go to the man who knows how to lay out and direct the work of the crew. And big contracts go to the builder who knows how to figure close but *correctly.*

What do YOU know? Are you the *first* or the *last* man to be laid off? Do you lose contracts because you estimate some work too high? Or do you get the jobs and lose money on them because you figured too low?

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Estimating	Civil Engineer
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Structural Draftsman	Mining Engineer
Concrete Construction	Gas Engineer
Electrical Engineer	Automobile Running
Electric Lighting	Bookkeeper
Plumbing & Steam Fitting	Stenographer
Law for Contractors	Civil Service Exams.

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Present Occupation _____

No.	Name.	L. U.	Am't.
20815	Perkins S. F. Murley	708	50.00
20816	Theodore E. Higgins	92	200.00
20817	Joseph Antermeyer	110	50.00
20818	David R. Evans	261	200.00
20819	T. M. Porter (dis.)	276	400.00
20820	Wm. F. Lowe	308	200.00
20821	Wm. J. Schneider	308	200.00
20822	Walter O. Walker	308	50.00
20823	A. Kotouski, alias Kallas	341	200.00
20824	Mrs. Dora Ouimette	390	50.00
20825	Hiram K. Ritter	492	200.00
20826	John B. Sherrald	809	200.00
20827	Thomas J. Walsh	888	200.00
20828	Ernest Trachsel	938	200.00
20829	Frank H. Vahle	1366	200.00
20830	Thomas Lawson	19	200.00
20831	Emanuel Josephs	32	100.00
20832	Mrs. Barbara Becka	39	50.00
20833	Mrs. Iola L. McCray	52	50.00
20834	Mrs. Winifred Coghlan	73	50.00
20835	Geo. W. Elston (dis.)	122	400.00
20836	Mrs. Ida Belle Conover	183	50.00
20837	Mrs. Susanne M. Seeba	183	50.00
20838	Mrs. Lillie J. Williams	203	50.00
20839	Mrs. Annie Kelly	211	50.00
20840	Seth Wilson	246	200.00
20841	J. M. Hatcher	397	50.00
20842	Garfield J. Leftwich (dis.)	586	300.00
20843	Mrs. Ella V. Easter	1112	50.00
20844	Mrs. Mary F. Rabbitt	1244	50.00
20845	J. Milton Evans	1665	200.00
20846	Alexander Eunson	62	200.00
20847	Mrs. Emeline Sauers	200	50.00
20848	Wm. H. J. Heckathorn	830	200.00
20849	Francois Barry	859	50.00
20850	Fred Johnson	898	50.00
20851	Wm. J. Sayler	1465	50.00
20852	Armand Heil	89	200.00
20853	Jacob Kerner (dis.)	139	400.00
20854	John Kelleher	277	200.00
20855	F. A. Heid	284	200.00
20856	Alexander McNaughton	349	200.00
20857	Henry Eickelkraut	661	200.00
20858	Mrs. Christena Bauer	1307	50.00
20859	Charles H. Sheary (dis.)	1399	400.00
20860	Mrs. Catherine Crosby	51	50.00
20861	George G. Clark	22	200.00
20862	Mrs. Louisa Maria Pfahls	22	50.00
20863	Mrs. Margaret Manger	291	50.00
20864	Felix Hack	291	200.00
20865	F. M. Leavell	316	200.00
20866	Mrs. Ida S. Anderson	361	50.00
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20869	Mrs. Georgiana Green	72	50.00
20870	Richard Owen	125	200.00
20871	John Rorhback	711	200.00
20872	Mrs. Lucy V. Yeomans	240	50.00
20873	Geo. M. Rehm (dis.)	1312	400.00
20874	Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson	58	50.00
20875	Chas. G. Warren	62	200.00
20876	Chas. Millikan	364	200.00
20877	Art W. Shepherd	362	200.00
20878	Philip Gaucher	1305	200.00
20879	Thomas J. Whiteley	41	100.00
20880	Bateman Thatcher	155	50.00
20881	Clyde B. Stell	198	200.00
20882	Fred L. Styles (dis.)	478	400.00
20883	Geo. Barnett (dis.)	483	400.00
20884	Daniel Van Bagwell	1329	200.00
20885	Will Reynolds (dis.)	1442	100.00
20886	Thomas Masek	1824	100.00
20887	Sandalio Santiago (dis.)	1833	200.00
20888	Mrs. Eleanor Sester	258	50.00
20889	Charles Wach	1	200.00
20890	Mrs. Wilhelmina Lustig	1	50.00
20891	John J. Keever	4	50.00
20892	Mrs. Mary Frey	117	50.00
20893	James F. Gassett	779	200.00
20894	Mrs. Maggie L. Mack	132	50.00
20895	Mrs. Mary Walters	181	50.00
20896	Mrs. Johanna Grasing	486	50.00
20897	John Finley	575	50.00
20898	John F. Schaub (dis.)	578	400.00
20899	Thomas Griffiths	617	100.00
20900	Harry B. Furbish	921	100.00
20901	Leo. W. Miller	1649	200.00
20902	John Burkhard	1	50.00
20903	Sam Miller	22	200.00
20904	Mrs. Julia C. Hughes	132	50.00
20905	Mrs. Martha J. McKenny	225	50.00
20906	Milton P. Wilson	397	50.00
20907	Gustav Carlson	493	200.00
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20913	Mrs. Annie Foerster	449	50.00
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20915	Daniel W. Toshack	1747	200.00
20916	Charles G. King (dis.)	1777	400.00
20917	Joseph Tardif	1877	200.00
20918	Thomas McMahon	13	50.00
20919	Mrs. Matilda Johnston	72	50.00
20920	Joseph Pedracini	314	200.00
20921	Henry Scheskie	461	200.00
20922	Mrs. Esther Watson	1579	50.00
20923	Mrs. Maggie Click	1765	50.00
20924	Aaron D. Rockafeller	928	50.00
20925	Peter Dougherty	514	200.00
20926	Henry A. Skinner	137	50.00
20927	Mrs. Barbara Nimon	139	50.00
20928	Geo. Hanesworth	483	200.00
20929	Herminigile J. Lefevre	801	200.00
20930	Wm. Sobey	1030	200.00
20931	Mrs. Annie Sidner	1124	50.00
20932	John M. Corson	1477	50.00
20933	J. J. McLane (dis.)	198	400.00

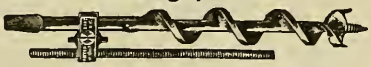
Total $29,998.00

San Francisco recently received its first cargo of lumber from the Tongess national forest, Alaska. The shipment consisted of 1,500,000 feet of Sitka spruce.

What to Trust

Best trust the happy moments. What they gave
Makes man less fearful of the certain grave,
And gives his work compassion and new eyes.
The days that make us happy make us wise. —John Masefield.

Peerless Flexible Entire Length Bit Gauge, 25c



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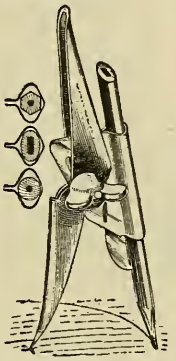
The Peerless 3½ inch Scriber 25c

Broad point for plaster walls, fine woodwork, etc. Sharp point for quirks and Mouldings. Adapted for extra close scribing. To use broad point, simply swing it down over sharp point. See cut. Must be used to be appreciated. Close scriber to secure pencil. Polished Steel, 25 cents; by mail 5 cents extra.
Send name of your dealer if he does not carry them; or order from us. U. S. Stamps accepted. Write postal for order blank.



3-4 inch of pencil may be used before necessary to readjust same. Note different shapes of pencils that can be fastened equally well in this scriber.

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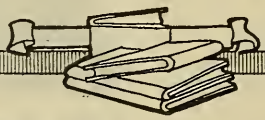

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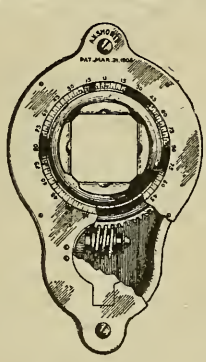

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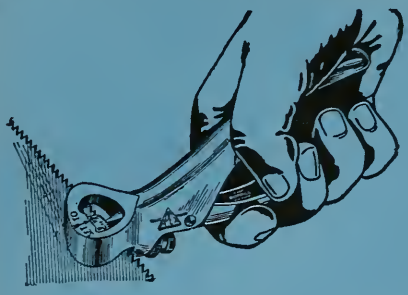

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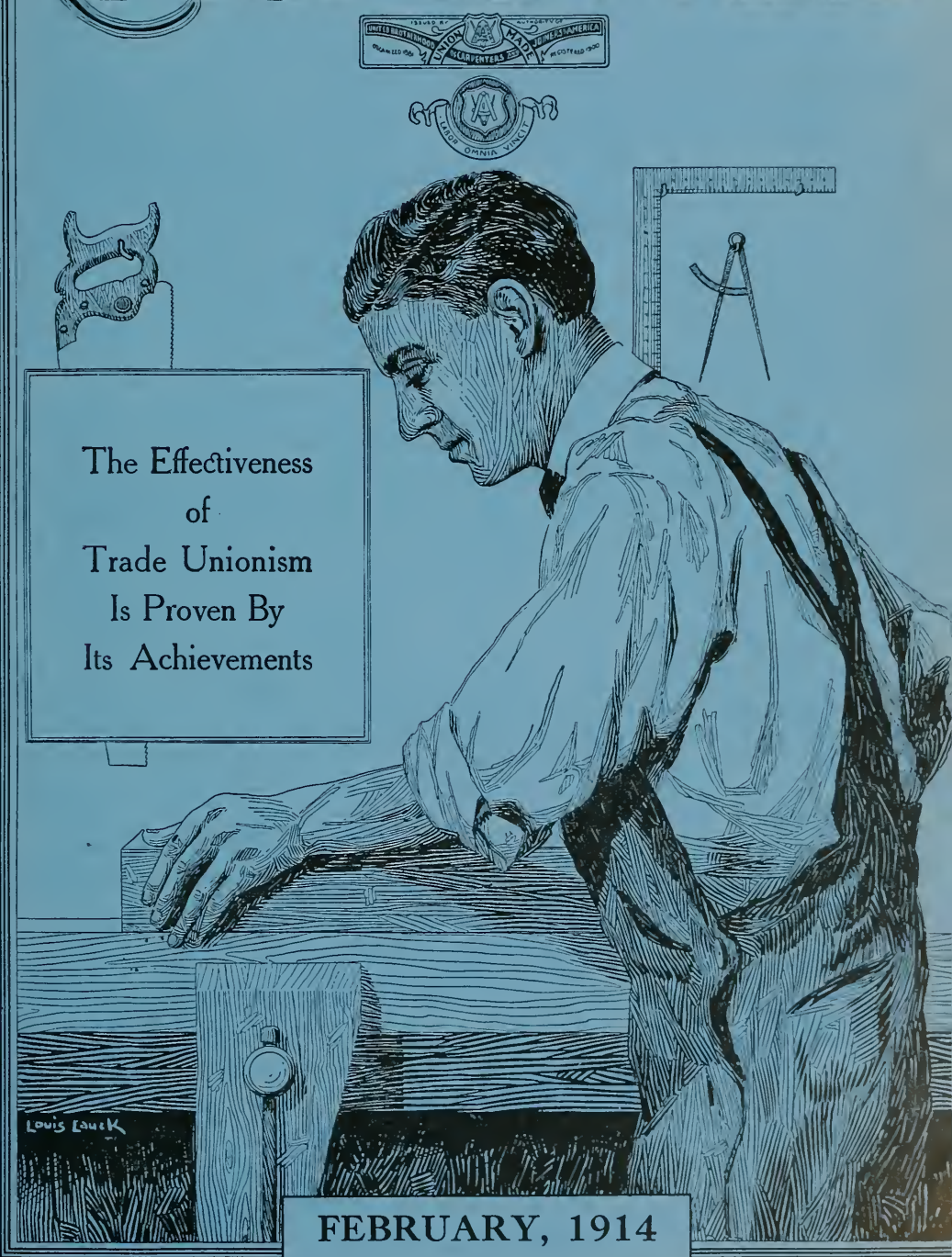

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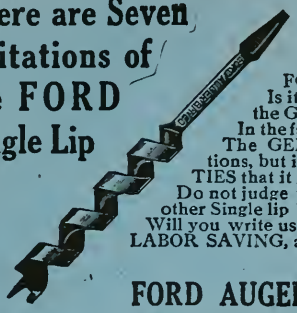

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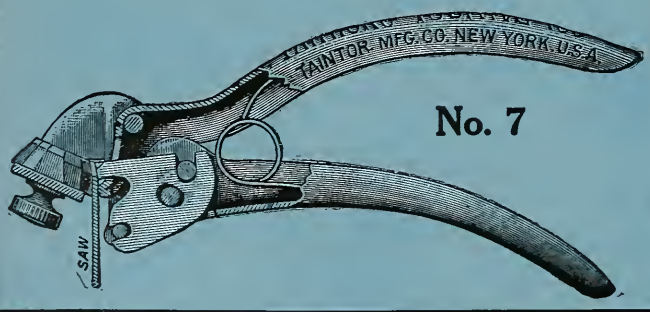

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Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

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INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1914

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Keep Pleasant

[By Margaret Scott Hall]

When the clouds begin to gather
And the shadows hide the blue,
Though it looks like stormy weather
Very likely we'll pull through;
Not a bit of use to worry
When our plans all "gang a glee,"
We may learn to keep on looking
Pleasant through adversity.

Maybe adverse complications
Will at last a blessing prove,
Let's keep pleasant and get busy,
Laugh and give the world our love;
Union labor has its problems
When commercial lines grow tight;
But we will not borrow trouble,
And we'll look for all that's right.

We'll ignore the little worries
When they swarm upon our way,
For it makes things worse to grumble
And it's best that we be gay;
When old Hard Times takes the war path,
Camping close upon our trail,
We may dodge impending danger;
Hope and Courage will prevail.

Though some trouble may befall us
Let's be pleasant as we can,
Let's be kindly and forgiving
To our erring fellow man;
Then if we should stoop to folly
As all men are prone to do,
Where you've cherished only kindness
"Kindness will come back to you."

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

(By J. D. McKinlay, Chicago, Ill.)

IN looking over the synopsis of your report in the October Carpenter, I notice your request that members should send in articles of interest which might be used for publication in our Journal, but I am not at all sure that this contribution of mine will interest your readers. However, the subject of "Vocational Schools" has certainly interested me very much, more particularly as I find quite a number of trade unionists among those who are advocating such schools and are using their influence to have them put upon an efficient and satisfactory basis.

Let me say at the outset that I stand second to none in my desire to have the young educated to the highest possible degree in the fundamentals of our school system which have been called the three R's, "Reading, 'Riting and 'Rithmetic." But when it is proposed to take from the crafts the making of tradesmen, and to use our schools for the purpose of turning out finished mechanics, and when it is also proposed to increase the taxes of the already overburdened taxpayer in order to do so, I am not in favor of the proposition.

Three separate bills on this subject were introduced in the Illinois senate during last year's session. All of them propose to give instruction and training in agriculture, in commerce and in domestic and industrial arts. With the exception of the first named, I am unable to see any necessity for such instruction in our schools. According to the terms of these bills a State board is to be created, also local boards in every city, town or district which elects to avail itself of the system. These boards are to be empowered to lease buildings, erect buildings, furnish and install machinery and equipment, hire instructors, organizers, lecturers, etc. They are to establish continuation schools, part schools, day schools, night schools, apprentice and trade schools, all of which will entail an enormous expense, and materially increase taxes.

I think that when it is proposed to institute any public reform, those advocating such should at least show the necessity for it on the principle of the "greatest good to the greatest number." But so far I have only heard one reason offered for the Illinois bills, i. e., that the trades unions will not permit the American boy to learn a trade by reason of the limitations placed by them on the number of apprentices allowed each employer.

For a moment, then, let us look at the truth of this charge which is so often made against the trade unions of the country.

While I am not blind to the fact that one or two organizations in the building trades have, if I may use the phrase, gone the limit in "limitation," it is not at all generally prevalent, and, if space permitted, I think it could be shown that they were not wholly to blame for such action. However, I wish to confine myself to one or two things in this connection in our own trade.

Years ago, when making some of the earlier agreements with our employers in Chicago, we were compelled to accept a clause as a part of such agreement, which provided that, instead of an apprentice system, each employer would be permitted to employ a certain number of so-called "saw and hatchet men," in proportion to so many journeymen. Those men were simply handy laborers and were permitted to do a very considerable part of the rough carpentry work. Of course, we were very much opposed to this as we considered it unfair to men who had sacrificed their time serving an apprenticeship for a pittance so that they could work at their trade, but

we had to submit or be without an agreement.

However, as we became better organized we were in a position to abolish this unjust system from our agreements, and we have instead a system of apprenticeship today which I think is a credit to any country, and which I feel sure cannot be surpassed by any system of vocational schools such as is now proposed. Our apprentice rules, among other things, provide that the boys be indentured and that they attend school during the months of January, February and March of each year. They also receive their pay during this time from employers just as if they were at work on the job. The city school board co-operates with the parties interested and has provided schools for those three months, in which the apprentices of different trades are taught drawing, geometry, mathematics, etc., which will be helpful to them in their different callings. A penalty is imposed on any boy who should refuse to avail himself of this technical instruction. We limit the number of apprentices to one for every employer who employs an average of four journeymen, and two apprentices for every employer who employs an average of ten journeymen. To show that this limitation is not unreasonable, I mention the fact that in our trade in Chicago we have in round numbers about four hundred apprentices, while this limit would certainly permit of several hundred more being employed.

The facts are that, although our employers are a party to this system, they do not as a rule care to be bothered with apprentices, more especially those who employ the largest number of men. We have had several instances where a journeyman tried in vain to get his boy indentured to some employer, but could not find an employer to take him, while at the same time employers of labor generally, and the uninformed public, rail at the trades unions, claiming that they will not permit the American boy to learn a trade.

Let me say further, that I believe a reasonable limitation of apprentices in any given trade is a good thing. The trades have always handled the apprentices, and I think wisely. If we go back in history almost to the time that serfdom was abolished, we find that one of the principal objects of the crafts was the regulation of apprentices. From that time to the present they have always managed to produce enough journeymen to meet all demands. It might be well to note here that it has been admitted by those who have made a deep study of vocational training that the system of apprenticeship that grew up in the ancient crafts and that has been handed down through the ages, is undoubtedly the most perfect system of vocational training that the world has ever seen. The law of supply and demand in itself will in a measure regulate the number of apprentices, for should a trade show that there is a demand for its workmen, that will induce the young man to apprentice himself to that trade. On the other hand, if it is seen that there are more men in a trade than can find employment there is, of course, no inducement for the young man to enter it, and he will not.

Now, when philanthropic organizations and charitable institutions are wrestling with the problem of the unemployed in our large cities, many of them skilled mechanics, it is proposed to add to this army thousands more from vocational schools all over the country. I have just been reading a news item to the effect that the Secretary of War was also about to recommend that vocational training be taught the soldiers in the army, so that on leaving it they will have a trade to enter and be in a position to compete with the rest of the unemployed for a living. I wonder if the Honorable Secretary would consider it good logic to add thousands of soldiers to an army already large enough to cope with any and all emergencies which could possibly arise. No, Mr. Editor, I have yet to learn that a glutted labor market ever tended to better the conditions of the workman. I know there are those who profit by such a condition, but it is never

the wage earners, so I feel that the unemployed mechanic may well ask himself why he should be further taxed so that his chances of finding employment may be lessened.

In view of the fact that I have expressed myself as being opposed to any proposition which would encourage the young to study for an occupation unless it can be shown that in such occupation there is a reasonable expectation that their services will be required, I therefore desire to say that the occupation of producing foodstuffs is one I am sure in which the young could be safely encouraged to enter. Statistics tell us that each year, in proportion to population, there are more people entering the manufacturing and building industries, while at the same time there are fewer entering that of producing foodstuffs. The natural result of such a condition, unless changed, would be that after a time there will not be foodstuffs enough produced to supply the wants of those engaged in other occupations. The members of our manufacturers' associations and commercial clubs, together with our educators, who are behind this vocational school proposition, being men of large intelligence, will, no doubt, be able to suggest other fields of occupation for the young, fields in which there will be a reasonable expectation that their labor will be rewarded.

THE CARE OF TOOLS AND APPLIANCES

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

IN order to maintain the efficiency of implements used in wood and timber work it is necessary that they should be properly cared for and preserved. To this end a full knowledge of their essential qualities should be possessed, and one should also know the manner in which they may be injured through either ignorance or carelessness.

Taking into consideration the extensive range of the tools appertaining to the carpenters', joiners' and woodworkers' trades, it would hardly seem possible to treat of them all in detail, yet perhaps in this article some hints may be found which may prove useful.

The time-honored carpenter's bench, for example, is generally not given the care it deserves, being regarded as an object which may be used without bestowing the least attention on it, and it is usually subjected to abuse which it can not withstand. It will become in a very short time unfit for its purposes if too many nails are driven into its top; if its screws are strained; if it is hacked and slivered by chisel and hatchet edges or if smeared all over with glue, which hardens and renders its surface rugged, uneven and likely to scratch woodwork placed upon it. Also its lockers and drawers are allowed to become filled with grease and dirt and so forth. This is not right. The bench should be kept clean, scraped and, if necessary, planed off on top. At times the boards should be turned over or new boards put on to replace those worn out. Nothing looks so bad as a dirty, decrepit, wornout bench, and such should never be seen in a reputable shop. Oil from the oilstones will, of course, stain, but glue should be chiseled off and every nail pulled out to avoid scratching, torn clothing or, perhaps, personal injury.

Saw-horses should be good, sound and well constructed and not the rickety, unsafe-looking things one so often sees in shops, especially jobbing shops. They are unfit because they rock, are neither level nor plumb and are better broken up. When, if sound, they become dirty, they may be painted. When the top pieces become cut up they should have

a new 2x4 strip nailed on their upper side, which, by the way, is generally too narrow. They should be at least 6 inches wide and not less than 4 inches and have a step strip. Horses used in buildings when trimming should have a tool shelf half-way up the legs with surrounding 2-inch strips to keep the mechanic's tools, which are placed therein, from falling or being jarred out of place.

Ladders must be safe. How often are they only half nailed or so split as not to be fit to nail, and, therefore, dangerous. Look to your safety, men, before you stand on anything of doubtful strength, lest you break or injure a limb or suffer greater injury. This applies mostly to scaffolds on which men and materials must stand. Keep every timber appliance in good repair and so reliable as to be safe and sure. I am fond of painting these as it obviates dirt and stains and can be washed when out of doors by the rain or indoors by hand. Paint preserves and protects the wood and is easily put on—a boy can do it.

The care of saws can be obtained from any dealer's advertising book as to the steel, but the handle is quite a problem, and one thing no manufacturer can do is to prevent its changes. Dampness and dryness, cold and heat and long use in the hand will affect it so that it becomes loose and still more loose until eventually the screws drop out and the handle leaves the blade. This should be carefully observed and the screws kept tight. Here, by the way, might I ask when will somebody invent saw screws with two slots, one on each side, so that they can be properly and fully tightened without turning? Truly, small things count! We should never forget that "for want of a nail the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe the horse was lost, and for want of a horse the man was lost"—so the moral is for want of a screw the job oftentimes is or may be lost.

Planes—their evolution has wrought quite a big change, the old wooden form being rarely used nowadays. How, therefore, should we treat them? First of all, keep the steel parts bright and free from dust and dirt by using kerosene oil, brick dust or an old piece of fine sandpaper. Keep the soles true and out of the wind, free from nail grooves and cuts often caused by sand particles, glass or nails protruding and struck accidentally, thus causing injury to the cutters, which should, by the way, be ground slightly curved and not flat, or at least not too flat, so that they will furrow the surface of the wood. Iron planes should be kept well oiled, especially in damp weather, along the sea coast or on board ship, as they are very susceptible of rust, and humid or salty air will, unless some preventive is regularly applied, early develop corrosion, which is fatal to the life and utility of iron or steel tools. Consequently the foregoing suggestion ought to be followed in regard to all iron or steel appliances not painted, copperized, oxidized, japanned, galvanized or nickeled.

Chisels should be kept bright and sharp and have good sound leather or iron-tipped handles. The latter, when broken, chipped or loose, blister the hands and cannot be fairly struck, which should be done with the mallet, when possible, and not with the hammer, as the impact of the latter is certain to split them. This also applies to gouges.

It is an error to use kerosene oil on oilstones, as it hardens the fiber and they become glossy and lose their abrasive value, which causes friction in sharpening.

Machines from the mitre box up to the most intricate should be kept always clean and bright and covered, when possible. When in the open air, they should be kept clean and covered as often as possible so that they may be protected against substances which will eat into their parts and ruin them beyond repair. Cover them, therefore, or at least smear them with a heavy coat of melted fat, grease, oil or tallow.

In modern appliances and tools the metals enter so largely into their con-

struction that it behooves those interested to fully safeguard them against injury. In conclusion it is to be hoped that the suggestions herein conveyed may not, perhaps, be unworthy of consideration.

A STORY OF A STRIKE

(By John B. Powell.)

THE year 1913 was an eventful one in the cycle of industrial affairs. What has been done has really wrought no ruin to the country. If anything unworthy has prevailed in any particular instance it may justly be attributed to the corrupting influence of capital in matters directly connected with industrial peace and prosperity which, but for such influence, might have been generally greater throughout the land. On the other hand, that which has done so much to secure and establish better and more fruitful results has grown stronger and more beneficial until now it is shaking hands with a larger number of friends than it has ever had before. That factor is organized labor and firmly it has held its old friends and gained an almost innumerable number of new ones. The latter have come to it because they found it neither visionary nor pernicious, but a worthy and desirable element, fair to its opponents and active and earnest in the interest of humanity.

It should be apparent to every one that any strike in the industrial world, made in behalf of justice and seeking to redress wrongs that oppress any portion of humanity, is not an act of violence nor a violation of any moral or civil law, and no sane person will support any other theory.

There is surely some inherent weakness in the individual who will not uphold righteous principles and defend himself for taking such a stand. Here, it may be held, is a question as to what are the principles we are referring to; who are they that believe in and defend them as well as those who attack them and their defenders. The cardinal principles of organized labor are: the securing and maintenance of high grade service, better wages and working conditions. No effort is more commendably natural and human, and no effort is so unjust, inhuman and unnatural as to strive to crush and defeat such principles. How brave and true are those who uphold the one; how cruel those who aid, force and effect the other.

Frankly, this is our subject—a story of labor in a strike—and never was it so forcibly presented as in an industrial contest that recently occurred in our home city. Men were working from ten to fourteen hours daily, receiving barely a fraction above an average weekly wage of $10.00. A volume of testimony, given before the State's Public Service Commission, by prudent men and housewives, developed the fact that it was a struggle for the employes to feed and clothe themselves, much less to provide for families, from the maximum earned when working the longest hours. Still, the corporation responsible for such a state of things contemptuously answered its employes and arrogantly announced to the public that there was "nothing to arbitrate."

But note this: Few, very few, of the employes, when the first request was made for better conditions, were members of any labor union. Nor was there in the city a union of their own exclusive calling. Their request was, therefore, made in their capacity as individual employes having no compact organization and simply not as union men but as a unity of wage earners, which all realized was so limited in scope that they could not look elsewhere for aid, assistance or advice.

This fact is emphasized because it

touches on one of the most valuable features of organized labor worthy of consideration by all wage earners. The leaders of the striking forces saw their weakness and readily recognized the need and strength of a country-wide, compact organization. In this they simply recognized what had become an incontrovertible fact—that organized labor is not only the necessary but the basic foundation of the toilers' defense, resisting the power and encroachment of that capital which seeks to hold all labor in a servile state. Is it not a thought that every wage earner, man, woman or child, should take to heart? We think so. If they do, they will realize as did those of whom we speak, that organized labor's principles have no superficial qualities and are of vital interest to the worker.

Quietly the call of the strikers—non-union men, remember—went out, promptly it was answered, and lucidly and forcibly the great principles were presented, their consistency and justice recognized, and a rush made to support them by membership and means. Nothing like it had ever been seen in the city. And then the people, as they listened to the story of oppression, awoke to the fact that hundreds of their fellow citizens were living, as it were, out upon the prairies of poverty, struggling to keep ravenous wolves from their doors.

The story of strikes for industrial justice is one without an ending. Nor is it ever told, or impressed upon memory clearly. But wherever a strike occurs, its foundation is the same, its features varying only in shade and color, never in cause or effect. The cause is that of struggling humanity, and though the effect is sometimes softened by mediation, wisdom and prudence there is often many that suffer in the sequel.

As we stand looking at the picture which the above story of a strike reflects, the hopeful and inspiring thought arises that as days, months and years roll by the record of organized labor's work for humanity will stand out in clearer perspective, and that all the efforts that avaricious capital may put forth will be powerless to detract from its glory.

Oh, toilers, live on in the flush of that hope.
Be brave and be bold, fight on with your might;
For glory will come and the right will prevail,
And triumph will glow everlastingly bright.

A Menace

Two thousand three hundred men were killed in the mines of the United States in the past year.

No one was arrested, tried or convicted or imprisoned for the death of the 2,300 miners who were killed because of the negligence and profit hunger of the men who own the mines in which they worked.

In Colorado officials of the United Mine Workers of America have been indicted. They didn't kill anyone. All they did was to organize the miners for self-protection that through united action they may safeguard their lives and obtain higher wages.

The grand jury which indicted the mine union officials denounced them as very dangerous criminals. They are charged with having entered into a conspiracy in restraint of trade. They are a menace to dividends.—Duluth Labor World.

Send in the News

If you have a bit of news,
Send it in;
Or a joke that will amuse,
Send it in;
A story that is true,
An incident that's new,
We want to hear from you!
Send it in.

Never mind about your style,
Send it in.
If it's only worth the while,
Send it in.
Of some patient labor done,
Of an application won,
Or some good your local's done,
Send it in.

Will your story make us laugh?
Send it in.
Send along a photograph,
Send it in.
If some good your words can teach,
If some lapsing member reach,
Send along a glowing speech,
Send it in.

—Duluth, Minn., Labor World.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

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INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1914

Plan of Solidification in Force

We are glad to record the information that the plan of solidification recently entered into between the Amalgamated Society and the United Brotherhood has become an accomplished fact. The branches of the Amalgamated Society are now registered as local unions of the United Brotherhood, charters and complete outfits having been issued to all; those in the United States running between the numbers 2,500 and 2,599, and those in Canada running from 2,600 up. The numerical strength of the United Brotherhood is, therefore, increased by the addition of 9,006 members, which is made up of the 4,555 Amalgamated Society members in this country and the 4,451 members of that organization in Canada.

The consummation of this amicable arrangement, which firmly unites the branches of the Amalgamated Society on the American continent with the United Brotherhood, cannot fail to be of lasting benefit to the combined membership of both organizations. It removes all further danger of conflict on trade matters such as has existed in the past in some localities where both organizations were strongly entrenched, and it dispels all jealousies and contentions such as rival craft combinations foster. Feelings of opposition will now be supplanted by a close working unity of interests and there will be no more of that uncertainty and unpleasantness which is bred by a division of forces.

Members of our organization are, of course, aware of the terms of the plan of consolidation which has been approved by both parties. It is relatively simple and preserves the beneficial features of the Amalgamated Society intact, while at the same time giving the United Brotherhood absolute control in all trade matters which the Amalgamated Society will contribute their pro rata of expense to administer. The plan is the outcome of negotiations which have been in progress for over a dozen years to effect an understanding whereby both organizations could work in harmony on all questions affecting the trade. To some, perhaps, the present plan may not seem perfect, but it is the best that can be arrived at without infringing on the insurance features of either organization. Its terms are so plain that there is little need for special interpretation of its provisions or for an interpretation of the instructions which are incorporated in General President Kirby's report in this issue of The Carpenter.

We have not the slightest doubt that the covenant entered into between the two organizations will be strictly adhered to.

Should any unseemly differences or

contentions arise at any time, a sense of justice and impartiality may be relied upon to dispel them. In conclusion, we congratulate the General Officers and the rank and file of the Amalgamated Society for their part in bringing this desirable amalgamation about. It should be a matter of rejoicing for the brothers of both organizations, for it undoubtedly indicates—or, rather, assures—a greater measure of material progress and prosperity for the organized carpenters and joiners of the North American Continent.

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Attendance at Meetings

We are, of course, proud of the steady increase in membership denoted in the report issued at the close of the last fiscal year and all, naturally, desire to see greater strides made in the future. But in giving expression to the hope of further progress and prosperity, we should assure ourselves that we are not viewing the organization as something apart from our own lives or as something inanimate which can go forward automatically and without our individual co-operation. Such an attitude of mind is almost always that of the indifferent brother who shirks his responsibilities and imagines that the organization is perfectly well able to get along without requiring very much more from him than the fairly regularly payment of monthly dues. He fails entirely to recognize the relative importance of performing the very simple and obvious duties which are expected of him as a union man. Such a person will usually grow indignant if one questions his loyalty to the cause of organized labor, and it never seems to dawn upon him that he is a source of weakness rather than strength to the movement.

An organization is, and can only be, what its individual members make it. Its success can not be measured by its numerical strength alone—important factor though it is—nor by the money in its treasury. What really counts are active and interested individual members, loyal to the cause for which they stand, ready at all times to make sacrifices for it, and always willing to co-operate with one another for the common good. A trade union, more than any other kind of organization, needs this peculiar singleness of purpose and loyalty to be really effective; and the degree of efficiency to which it may be brought depends upon the interest which the rank and file take in its affairs, and that interest can only be measured by the zeal with which the members perform the simple duties and obligations imposed upon them.

One of the simplest duties—and for that reason, perhaps, the one most often disregarded—is that of attendance at meetings. If union men fully realized the importance of it the halls would be filled on meeting nights, for it is the only medium which keeps the average member in touch with the brothers of his craft. By failing to attend he can not hope to keep himself informed of the problems that organized labor seeks to solve; varying changes in the aspect of the labor movement may pass by him unnoticed and, as a result, he sinks further and further into the attitude of indifference. Such a man very often makes a very untrustworthy exponent of unionism when called upon to defend its principles. Though nominally a union man, he lacks the close acquaintance with the facts concerning its various phases to make a good argument and his efforts oftentimes lose, rather than gain, friends for the movement. From a purely personal point of view, the indifferent unionist often fails to estimate the benefits which would accrue to himself by taking a keener interest in the affairs of his local. He misses the pleasure of personal contact and interchange of views with brothers better versed than he in the philosophy of unionism and so denies himself the opportunity of broadening his mental outlook through the easy facilities afforded him. As a rule, the intelligent trade unionists are those who regularly attend, for they realize the importance of that simple duty. They know that persistent neglect of the meeting hall furnishes tacit acknowledgment of indifference and they are aware that the indiffer-

ent union man is just as useful outside the movement as he is in it.

Even from an entirely obvious point of view there is something about a well attended meeting that arouses enthusiasm and inspires confidence. The occupied chairs, the alert, intelligent faces, and the suggestion of power which strength of numbers conveys, and to the impressiveness of the occasion and radiate encouragement. The business is transacted with dispatch, the discussions are spirited and a feeling of assured progress hangs over all. With a badly attended meeting it is otherwise. There, the enthusiasm of the "faithful few" is hardly sufficient to make up for the gaps in the ranks, the spirit of well-meaning officials is weakened and, consequently, the business is transacted in a perfunctory manner.

Efforts made to increase the attendance at meetings are never wasted. They may take different forms. Endeavors to make the meetings attractive are often as successful as a concerted move to round up the absent ones. Each local union should be the best judge of what may be effectively done along this line in its particular district. At the same time, every one of us should keep in mind the fact that well attended meetings are the outward and visible symbol of that unity and close co-operation which form the nucleus of trade unionism and it would be well if, during the present year, each member of the organization appointed himself a committee of one to bring neglectful and indifferent brothers to a realization of their duty with regard to attending meetings.

The Co-operative Plan

A very noticeable growth of interest in the co-operative store, as an antidote for the high cost of living, seems to be manifesting itself today throughout the country, especially in labor circles. A number of locals, of various trade unions, have already made interesting experiments in collective purchasing and have found the venture a profitable one. At the present time, trade unionists in one city in the middle west are considering a plan to take over a large local department store and work it on a co-operative basis, single shares in the undertaking to be sold at $10. Among the most interesting successful experiments on co-operative lines which have come to our notice thus far, however, is that undertaken by Lodge 174, International Association of Machinists of Washington, D. C. An account of it, written by the secretary, appeared in a recent issue of the Machinists' Journal and shows that the plan originated rather unpretentiously a few days before Christmas, 1912, the merchandise being confined chiefly to seasonable goods. In the course of time, the scope of the undertaking broadened and while at first fifteen minutes of the order of business of the meetings were devoted to sell goods, things soon reached a point where sales had to be made before and after meetings.

Secretary Stratton's account of the "co-operative commissary" is interesting enough to be quoted. He says:

We started this to increase the attendance at our meetings, and we found it fruitful, both in attendance and increasing our membership. Things got to such a stage that we had to have more room. We found a basement, which we fitted up as a store, in the same building which we met in and a proposition was made to the lodge to pay our rent for six months, to give us a start, which they did.

I might say right here we had some discussion at our meetings as to how to finance our project from the start. Our committee asked for $100, but the lodge thought it best to put it up to the members, so we declared a recess and collected about $50. It was agreed to have one dollar as a membership fee. There might be different opinions on this question. The National Union has started a commissary for their members, since we started ours; and they have taken their money out of their treasury.

After taking an inventory for six months' business, we find we have done approximately $4,500 worth of business, some nights taking in over one hundred and fifty dollars. Our store is open two nights a week, Wednesday, lodge night, and Saturday, from 6:30 to 8 p. m., so you can see we have to keep a-going. Since we moved into the basement store, we had to increase our committee to ten.

We now handle all kinds of groceries and meats, such as hams, bacon and dressed chickens. Two of our committee go to market twice a week, before going to work in the morning, on the days we are open, to buy fresh products, such as lemons, canteloupes, oranges, pineapples, apples, tomatoes and potatoes. We have bought some fresh corn and cucumbers, but we have to go slowly on perishable stuff. We also sell butter and eggs. One of the most encouraging features is the attendance and interest our women folks take in the store. We have testimonials from them as to the amount they save. We add about 5 per cent over the cost of our goods for store expense. The grocer has to make 15 per cent for expense, so we save 10 per cent and his profit, in all about 25 per cent minimum.

We hope our sister lodges will take up this proposition, and some day we will have a buying committee for the whole I. A. of M. at some central point.

We wonder does the success of experiments such as this, and the trend toward collective purchasing, as well as collective bargaining, on the part of labor unions, indicate that the time is ripe for a really strong co-operative movement in the United States and Canada? Without going deeply into that phase of the question here, we believe that co-operative buying in its various aspects might be profitably discussed by members of local unions at their winter meetings. In the larger cities, we imagine that collective purchasing schemes carried on in a businesslike way might be found of great advantage in reducing the cost of living.

It must be remembered also, that the gigantic English co-operative movement of today sprung from even less pretentious beginnings than that made by the machinists' local mentioned above. The co-operative movement in England dates from 1844, when twenty-eight workmen in Rochester subscribed a fund to purchase sugar and flour, etc. From that time the English movement has grown until today there are more than 1,400 such stores, with over two and a quarter million members, over $165,000,000 in capital and sales exceeding $315,000,000 in the year. It has its own factories and warehouses, its own milling establishments and farms, its own newspapers, printing plants, banks and ships. From its inception it has been a workingman's movement and throughout its career it has been closely connected with trades unionism. It has been a help to the labor movement in Britain by encouraging thrift among the masses, in giving good value and in controlling, as far as possible, the production and supply of commodities in the interest of consumer and producer. Its good will toward labor has been demonstrated in many ways. During the great coal strike some years ago a trade union obtained a loan of $350,000 from the English Co-operative Wholesale Society bank. Another instance occurred during the recent great strike in Dublin, Ireland, when the ship loads of provisions sent by English unionists to assist the suffering strikers were provisioned by the co-operative stores at cost price.

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Pending Trade Movements

It will be seen from a glance at the Trade Notes in this issue of The Carpenter that there are at present quite a large number of trade movements pending for better trade conditions in a great many localities throughout the United States and Canada. These notices inform the reader as to the nature of the specific demands on the employers, and give added particulars as to whether any unnecessary delay is expected in having the demands enforced. In almost all cases the date when the new schedule is supposed to become operative is included.

Important as it is to publish this information, it is just as imperative to record the results of these movements; whether they have been successful or otherwise, or whether a settlement agreeable to both parties has been reached. We would, therefore, appeal to recording secretaries and strike committees to acquaint us immediately with the outcome of such movements. In their communications the terms of settlement should be set forth clearly and briefly; the schedule of the hours and wages of the old agreement should be mentioned as well as the terms of the new, and whether written or verbal.

It is hardly necessary to say that this information is of a highly important character and publication of it in our official journal should not be overlooked. It is of great advantage for members of the organization to know the exact trade conditions existing in other parts of the country, the rate of wages paid and the hours of work. The comparison of the progress they are making with the progress shown in other localities has an instructive and stimulating effect and often enables them to arrive at a correct estimate of their own standing.

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Michigan Strike Investigation

Organized labor, as a unit, has taken up the cry of the Michigan miners in their insistent demand for a thorough congressional investigation into conditions prevailing in the strike region which have resulted from the arbitrary rule of the copper barons. Resolutions, similar to the following, have been adopted by labor unions throughout the country and forwarded to Washington, D. C.:

To the Honorable, the President and Congress of the United States of America:

Whereas, Thousands of miners in the copper regions of Michigan, as well as in other parts of the United States, have been for months engaged in a terrific industrial struggle with the mine owners; and

Whereas, In this struggle the workers have encountered atrocity and outrage, have seen their members murdered, their property destroyed, their homes ravaged, their children killed; the editors and publishers of their papers arrested, thrown into jail and refused release on bail; their leaders shot, violently assaulted, dragged through the streets of the city, and driven out of the State; and

Whereas, In all the copper region all semblance of right and justice is suspended and a reign of violence and terrorism prevails, while labor and industry are paralyzed; and

Whereas, These events demonstrate conclusively the utter incapacity of the present mine owners to operate the mines of these regions, either in justice to labor or in safety to the communities, or in harmony with the welfare of the people of this nation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the undersigned hereby demand of the Congress of the United States to take steps as follows:

First: That a thorough congressional investigation of the whole strike situation be made immediately, and the findings be published at the earliest possible moment;

Second: That the government take immediate steps to acquire possession of the copper mines, and operate them under union conditions.

Throughout the whole struggle in Michigan the mine owners have been actuated, not with the most elementary principles of right and justice, but with an unholy and bitter hatred of organized labor. To them and to their hired desperadoes must be attributed "the reign of terror" which has so long prevailed in the strike zone. No one who has studied the situation can in the least doubt the words of Congressman MacDonald, that his district, which embraces Houghton county, was a part of the United States "where constitutional Government no longer existed." The mine owners deliberately attempted and largely succeeded in overthrowing constituted authority and in substituting a government of their own. Had the militia not been called out at their behest, had the thugs and gunmen been kept away and had they themselves been less bitter in their hatred of trades unionism, this great strike would have been minus many sensational incidents and there would be far less misery and distress among the strikers and their families.

A congressional inquiry into the strike is now practically assured. That it will be one of the most important and instructive in the history of industrial disputes there is little reason to doubt. During its progress interesting light will be thrown on the activities of some of the richest mining concerns in the world in time of strike, and of the manner in which they met the reasonable and unextravagant demands of their men. The charges of lawlessness will also be probed and we have no doubt that strong evidence will be presented to show that the disorders, the bloodshed, the regrettable loss of life, the shootings and outrages, are directly due to imported strike breakers, together with the arbitrary tactics of the State militia, and not to the striking miners. Labor has

nothing to fear from such an investigation. Rather does it welcome it, aye, insistently demands it.

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Bartlett-Bacon Bill Must Pass

Referring to an incident that would be impossible if the Bartlett-Bacon bill, now before Congress, is adopted, the Chicago Tribune recently commented very wisely as follows:

The charges against the heads of the United Mine Workers, the charges of conspiring to restrain trade and of maintaining a monopoly of labor, on which they are now tried in West Virginia and are to be tried in Colorado, might well raise doubts and questionings in the minds of the public. Should the calling and effective conduct of a strike be made a conspiracy in restraint of trade, should a strong union be declared a monopoly of labor, it will mean the death of trade unionism. This is hardly to be desired. Trade unionism pretty generally represents intelligence in the calling and settling of labor disputes. It represents progress, education, and orderliness even in the disorders arising between labor and capital. To crush unionism—and making it ineffective by means of undue and legal restrictions is as good as crushing it—is but to deepen the chasm between capital and labor, to make class conflicts in this country more implacable.

Every clear-sighted person will recognize the truth of the above paragraph. The defeat of the pending Bartlett-Bacon bill, therefore, means a set-back for industrial progress and prosperity. Trade unionists should work unceasingly for its enactment into law.

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An A. F. of L. Forward Movement

At the A. F. of L. executive council meeting which recently ended at Washington, D. C., plans were perfected for an active organization campaign during the present year in the various occupational branches of industry which if vigorously carried out should send the affiliated membership easily across the 3,000,000 mark before 1915. A feature of the campaign will be a concerted effort to bring the 300,000 civil servants throughout the country into the organization. As many government employes as possible will be brought into existing unions and new unions created for those whose lines of work have not yet been unionized.

Another important step taken was the levying of special assessment on all affiliated unions to raise a fund for the further organization of woman workers. Women are such a big factor today in almost all recognized industries that this move should be productive of favorable results.

A radical departure from old methods and one that should have a beneficial effect on organization work in general will be the establishment in the near future of lecture bureaus throughout the country for the purpose of bringing about a wider knowledge of the fundamental principles of trade unionism. The time is undoubtedly ripe for such a propaganda and under successful direction it should go far to dispel prevailing misconceptions about the labor movement and bring home to the great body of unorganized workers the imperative necessity of joining the union of their craft if they are to survive, not as slaves, but as free men, in the industrial world of today.

Among the resolutions approved by the executive council was one which authorized the investigation of labor disputes generally; another called on the General Officers of the American Federation to take up with the Colorado State Federation the beginning of a "labor forward movement" in that State, and another favored a campaign for the organization of garment workers in every State where unions have not already been formed.

Co-operation was promised State federations in an endeavor to obtain legislation extending the use of free text books in the schools, and it was recommended that public school teachers should be urged to organize. Renewed activity was suggested for the prevention of occupational diseases. The council also decided to appeal to the Federal Industrial Relations Commission to use its influence in obtaining a settlement of the

strike on the Illinois Central and Harriman lines.

A sub-committee of the council was directed to endeavor to have an examination made of all documents relating to the alleged fraudulent seizure of Michigan copper lands. The committee will present its findings to President Wilson and to the congress with an appeal that the "government take the necessary steps to have the alleged illegally seized lands revert to the government."

Another sub-committee, at the request of the council is now endeavoring to adjust the troubles between the printing pressmen and the Chicago newspaper publishers. Other disagreements between local organizations in Chicago are being considered at the same time.

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The Case of Mother Jones

General Chase and the other military heroes of the Colorado militia who have been helping the thugs, gunmen and strikebreakers in the Trinidad district to "preserve order" and incidentally harass and persecute the striking miners, have at last covered themselves with "glory" by an act of masterly strategy unparalleled in military annals—they have arrested, and hold as a prisoner of war, a frail little woman of eighty-two summers, Mother Jones, known all over the country as the miners' friend. Her only crime, apparently, was her interest in "her boys," as miners everywhere are known to her, and her anxiety to see them keep up the good fight until victory crowns their efforts. But in the eyes of Chase and his "chocolate soldiers," she was a dangerous agitator. Her sex, her grey hairs, the respect due her years availed little in the eyes of these chivalrous militiamen—she was a menace to "law and order" and, therefore, had to be summarily dealt with.

This incident alone shows what a debasing effect strike duty can have, even upon militiamen. The Colorado warriors evidently cherish no illusions about the traditional chivalry of the soldier. They would probably tell you, if you asked them, that if such a spirit ever existed, it must have been in days before duty in time of strike was required of soldiers. Verily, times and manners change!

But in apprehending this defenseless woman of four-score years, General Chase allows for a historic contrast with another general—a real one, at least, whose shoe strings Chase would have been unfit to tie—Stonewall Jackson.

Do you remember Jackson's treatment of the aged woman who raised aloft the enemy's flag in Frederickstown (immortalized in Whittier's poem, "Barbara Frietchie")?

" 'Who touches a hair of yon gray head,
Dies like a dog, march on,' he said."

In a supposedly more advanced period of the world's history, Colorado, A. D. 1914, Chase's treatment of Mother Jones was a little different from that which Stonewall Jackson meted out to Barbara Frietchie. But then Chase is not a Stonewall Jackson and—didn't somebody say that the tradition of military chivalry was dead?

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Investigations Authorized

On January 28 the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C., by a vote of 151 to 15, ordered its committee on mines to make a thorough and complete investigation of conditions existing in the Michigan copper fields and the Colorado coal fields. As a result, two sub-committees of the committee on mines left early this month for the Colorado and Michigan strike districts to start the investigation. The Colorado investigators are Representatives Foster, Illinois, chairman; Byrnes, South Carolina; Evans, Montana; Austin, Tennessee, and Sutherland, West Virginia. They have gone first to Denver, then to Trinidad and Pueblo and later to Boulder. The sub-committee for the Michigan inquiry consists of Representatives Taylor, Colorado, chairman; Hamlin, Mississippi; Casey, Pennsylvania; Howell, Utah, and Switzer, Ohio. They have gone to Calu-

met and will take in Houghton and other places in the strike-affected area.

In the resolution authorizing these investigations, the committee on mines and mining is given wide powers and will have authority to subpoena witnesses and to hold hearings, wherever it may find it necessary. The following questions are to be given special consideration: Whether a system of peonage is or has been maintained in those strike zones; whether the postal service has been interfered with; whether the immigration laws have been violated; investigate the charge that citizens of the United States have been accorded treatment that is in violation of the constitution; investigate the charge that combinations exist that have for their purpose the controlling of the products of those fields; and the charge that firearms have been shipped into those fields to further this purpose; in the event any or all of these conditions exist, investigate the causes leading up to said conditions. Because of the agitation that has been conducted under the direction of the American Federation of Labor, little opposition to the resolution was presented.

One of the best speeches made in favor of the resolution's adoption was that delivered by Congressman Lewis, a member of the labor group, who said: "Shall the laws be so reformulated as to provide a peaceful remedy for these conflicts between labor and its employers? And the essential elements of that subject involve both State and Federal institutions in the most direct way. For example, I think that all will agree that the feudal system is fundamentally inconsistent with American institutions and in conflict with our established civilization. And yet, let me say, that in the mining industry it is common for an incorporated company to own the land, own the mine, own the jobs, own the store, and even the transportation, the means of ingress and egress to its one industry, town or community. In that case I suggest you have the feudal system as complete as it has ever shown itself in history."

For the purpose of creating sentiment in favor of the resolution, the A. F. of L. executive council held a conference with the Congressional Labor Group. and President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and Legislative Committeeman Holder conferred with Speaker Clark and Representative Underwood, leader of the Democratic side in Congress. The following other unionists were in the city and gave aid to this work: Vice-President Mahoney of the Western Federation oi Miners, John Walker of the A. F. of L. Mining Department, President Mahon of the Amalgamated Street Car Men, President Taylor of the Michigan Federation of Labor, and Organizer Fairley of the United Mine Workers of America.

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Trade Conditions in Britain

According to the January issue of the British Board of Trade Labor Gazette, we learn that conditions in the building trades during 1913 reached a higher standard of activity than had been shown for several years, conditions on the whole being fairly good. The average monthly percentages of union carpenters and plumbers unemployed in 1913 was the lowest of any year since 1901. The percentage of insured work people in building and works of construction unemployed at the end of each month of 1913 was as follows: January, 8.8; February, 7.3; March, 5.2; April, 3.8; May, 3.4; June, 3.5; July, 4.0; August, 3.6; September, 4.1; October, 4.8; November, 5.9, and December, 6.9. There was a marked upward tendency in wages during the year, the increase recorded being greater than for any previous year.

On the other hand, disputes in the trade showed an increase, the number being greater than in any year since 1893, with the exception of 1897, while the number of work people involved was the highest recorded. The aggregate duration of disputes in these trades was only exceeded in 1896 and 1899.

Official Information

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Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1399 St. Denis, Montreal, Que., Can.

JAMES KIRBY, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

-:- Our Principles -:-

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

Union-Made Goods

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trademark of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organizations they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

Labor Legislation

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting but party politics must be excluded.

Immigration

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

Faithful Work

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

Shorter Hours of Labor

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

Miscellaneous

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion, or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

Report of General President Kirby for Quarter Ending December 31, 1913

Indianapolis, Ind., January 6, 1914.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board—Greeting:

Following your instructions to attend the conventions of the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department, I left Headquarters on November 1, and proceeded to Seattle, stopping on my way to address the Carpenters' District Council of Chicago and carpenters' meetings at St. Paul, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Calgary. I found work in this section slack principally on account of the stringency in the money market. The contractors interviewed, however, seemed to be very hopeful that the building industry would improve in a very short time.

On my arrival at Seattle I used whatever influence I may have had in the interests of the Brotherhood, and in securing the election of General Secretary Duffy as a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. The convention of the Building Trades Department followed immediately after that of the A. F. of L. Will say that Brother Jarrett very kindly surrendered his credentials to me, so that I acted as a delegate for the Brotherhood at the Building Trades convention.

Several matters of great importance were decided at that convention. It seemed to me that there was a solid alignment against the interests of the carpenters, and the disposition among some of those attending seemed to be and was so expressed by certain delegates, to vote strictly along party lines regardless of their convictions.

We endeavored to have the convention to bring about a meeting between the sheet metal workers and our organization, looking to an adjustment of the metal trim dispute. In this we were not successful, and as several other matters were decided against the carpenters by practically the same vote as that which refused to order a conference between the Brotherhood and the sheet metal workers, General Secretary Duffy and I agreed that there was no chance of our securing a fair and impartial adjustment of any controversy affecting the carpenters, and we therefore decided to discontinue the payment of any more money to the Building Trades Department until our relations were settled by the referendum vote which is now taking place.

I wish to say, however, in regard to the organizations that attended the convention, and there were several of them, namely, the United Association of Plumbers, the Engineers, the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, the Cement Workers and the Elevator Constructors, who voted with the Carpenters, and are therefore entitled to and should receive any support that our organization may be able to render them. I may add that one or two organizations divided their vote between the metal workers and the carpenters.

President Short and Secretary Spencer demonstrated their fairness and, as officials of the Building Trades Department, no criticism could be entertained against them. President Short, however, was defeated, Secretary Spencer being reelected.

Since November 1 the city of Indianapolis has been involved in two serious strikes. The first was the street car men and that matter, I believe, was adjusted by submitting some questions in dispute to arbitration, and I understand that the arbitrators are still working on the matter. Another strike was that of the teamsters. Let me say that both of those strikes were bitterly fought by the employers. That men were imported to this city, armed and used to intimidate citizens who were striving to better their conditions, is a matter of general knowledge. The bitterness displayed by the employers has seldom been equaled, and it is alleged that certain members of the Chamber of Commerce have used their influence with the employers, and with the public in general, to prevent an adjustment of the dispute.

Some of the international organiza-

tions here have removed their funds from certain banks in this city, and the matter of removing the funds of all of the international unions from the banks of Indianapolis was at one time under consideration, but was held in abeyance until such time as the executive boards and the general officers, who were absent, could deal with it. The convention of the United Brotherhood will meet in this city next September, and the delegates and members of our organization will spend at least $60,000 during their sojourn here, and whether our organization will be justified in spending that amount of money in a community in which the business interests have shown such a hostile attitude toward organized labor, is a matter for your consideration.

Since returning to the office I have devoted my time to the affairs of the routine work pertaining to headquarters. I am pleased to be able to report to you that the information furnished this office by the General Organizers indicates a better outlook for the building craftsmen than has maintained in the last three months.

I have asked the secretaries of the United States branch and the Canadian branch of the Amalgamated Society to come to this office that we might formulate some plan for the purpose of putting into effect the agreement recently approved by the referendum vote of the two organizations. Secretaries Atkinson and Young appeared at this office on January 5, and after several conferences being held, participated in by them, the General Secretary and myself, we agreed upon the following instructions to be sent out with each charter and for the guidance of local unions and District Councils affected. We believe the instructions given are clear enough to need but little or no interpretation, and we sincerely trust they will be the means of totally eliminating the jealousies in the past between the two organizations:

"For the guidance of all parties concerned we herewith submit the following information and instructions:

"1. Charters and outfits complete, consisting of day books, ledgers, due books, constitutions, receipt books, rituals, quarterly password circulars, report blanks, etc., will be issued free to all branches of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters in the United States and Canada; the charters in the United States to run between the numbers of 2,500 and 2,599, the charters in Canada to run from 2,600 up.

"2. As the members of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, when admitted to the U. B. will not be entitled to sick, death and disability benefits, nor to strike benefits, from the General Office, their monthly dues must be regulated accordingly. In accordance with Section V of the plan, a per capita tax of 10 cents per member per month is due the General Office on these members. They shall be governed by the constitution and by-laws of the District Councils or local unions in all trade matters and must pay their proportionate share to maintain trade conditions. It has been agreed, in the absence of any local law governing this taxation, that the amount shall not be less than 25 cents per member per month.

"Members of the U. B. Section going into a locality on the American continent, as per Section 4 of the plan, where there is only a local of the Amalgamated Section, shall pay 25 cents per month for maintenance of trade conditions and 25 cents per month for per capita tax to the General Office to said local union, the balance of monthly dues to be sent back by the member to the local union in which he holds membership.

"Members of the A. S. Section going into a locality where there is only a local union of the U. B. Section shall pay 25 cents a month for maintenance of trade conditions and 10 cents per month for per capita tax to the General Office to said local union, the balance of his monthly contributions to be sent back by the member to the local union in which he holds membership.

"Traveling members must present their due book or card to the financial secretary of the local union to which

they become attached for his inspection not later than the first meeting night in each month, and if in arrears such members to be deprived of recognition until said indebtedness is paid.

"3. Members desiring the full benefits of both organizations must affiliate themselves with local unions through which the said benefits are paid. Members taking advantage of Section IX of the plan of solidification shall not be required to pay more than one per capita tax to the District Council."

Trusting that my work during the past quarter meets with your approval, and thanking the Executive Board and my associate officers for their kind assistance, I am,

Fraternally yours,
JAMES KIRBY,
General President.

Official Decision on Erection of Staff

At the recent meeting of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., held in Washington, D. C., a decision was rendered in the case of the controversy over the erection of staff work between the carpenters, the plasterers and the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company. The decision, as embodied in the official notification received from President Gompers, reads as follows:

"In an agreement between the Building Trades Council and the Labor Council, both of San Francisco (in which were represented the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Operative Plasterers' International Association on the one side and the officers of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company on the other) it was provided that if any dispute arise as to jurisdiction over any class of work to be performed by members of any organization, that work be continued without interruption until final decision by the American Federation of Labor. A dispute arose between the carpenters and the plasterers employed in the exposition grounds relative to the erection and putting up of staff within the exposition grounds. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor finds itself in the position of being required by all parties in interest to render a decision upon the subject matter. The representatives of the carpenters and plasterers appeared before the council and exhaustively presented their respective claims.

"After due consideration the Executive Council decides, as was shown to have occurred in former expositions in the United States:

"1. That the erecting and nailing of staff work be done by the carpenters.

"2. That the putting up and fastening of staff work in place by wire, plaster or other process be done by the plasterers.

"3. That the pointing, patching and repairing of all staff work belong to the plasterers."

Proceedings of the First Quarterly Session, 1914, of the G. E. B.

Indianapolis, Ind., January 12, 1914.

The first quarterly meeting of the G. E. B. for the year 1914 was called to order on the above date by Chairman Kirby.

All members present with the exception of Brother Ogletree.

The quarterly report of the General President was received and concurred in. That portion of same relative to transfer of funds and change of convention is referred to the April meeting.

The quarterly report of the Second Vice-President was received and concurred in.

A communication was received from the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union inviting the General President to attend the convention of that organization at Houston, Texas, on January 16 and 17. The Board instructs the G. P. to accept the invitation, attend the convention and return at once to be present at the remaining sessions of the G. E. B. The G. S. is instructed to convey by wire fraternal greetings to the bricklayers.

The report of the delegates to the Thirty-third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was received, and the agreement entered into by the delegates representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and those representing the United Mine Workers of America, relative to work done in and around the mines, was concurred in.

The report of the delegates to the Seventh Annual Convention of the Building Trades

Department of the American Federation of Labor was received.

The report of the First General Vice-President was received and filed.

A telegram was received from President Alpine of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers asking that our members in Boston, Mass., be instructed to refrain from striking against the U. A. plumbers in favor of the steam fitters. The G. P. is instructed to order the carpenters in Boston and vicinity to remain neutral in the fight between the steam fitters and plumbers.

Red Wing, Minn.—Request of L. U. 85 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 3½ cents per hour, effective May 1. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Derby, Conn.—Request of L. U. 127 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a minimum wage of 45 cents per hour, effective April 1. Official sanction granted, the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are received at the G. O.

Cambridge, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 245 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $3.00 to $3.25 per day, to take effect April 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Kingston, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 251 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for the Saturday half-holiday, effective April 1. The Board grants the official sanction desired, and the question of financial assistance will be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Watertown, N. Y.—Request from L. U. 278 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective April 1. Sanction granted.

Winona, Minn.—Request of L. U. 307 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective April 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Gardner, Mass.—Request of L. U. 570 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 45 cents per day, effective May 1. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—Request of L. U. 576 for official sanction in support of movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour on April 1. Sanction granted.

Ft. Dodge, Iowa.—Request of L. U. 641 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a minimum wage of 50 cents per hour, eight hours per day, to take effect May 1. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Marietta, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 356 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for the eight-hour day and a minimum wage of 50 cents per hour, effective April 1. Official sanction is denied for the reason that the proposed movement did not receive the 51 per cent. vote of the membership involved, as per ruling of the G. E. B. October 21, 1913.

Coshocton, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 525 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective April 1. Sanction denied for the reason that the ruling of the Board made October 21, 1913, calling for a 51 per cent. vote of the membership involved in proposed movement has not been complied with. Neither is the movement supported by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the meeting at which the same was acted upon, as required by Section 143 of the general constitution.

Freeport, Ill.—Request of L. U. 719 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a 5-cent increase in wages, same to take effect April 1. Sanction is denied for the reason that the proposed movement did not receive the 51 per cent. vote of the membership involved, as per ruling of the G. E. B., October 21, 1913.

Corsicana, Texas.—Request of L. U. 731 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 10 cents per hour, effective March 2. Official sanction granted.

St. Louis, Mo.—Request from Box Makers' Local Union 795, properly endorsed by the D. C., for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages, effective April 18. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O. The L. U. is instructed to change its law covering apprentices so as to read: "17 to 22 years," instead of "16 to 19 years," to conform with the general constitution.

Woonsocket, R. I.—Request of L. U. 801 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 4½ cents per hour. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O. The request for the services of an organizer is referred to the G. P.

January 13.

All members present except Ogletree.

Jenkintown, Pa.—Request of L. U. 843, properly endorsed by the Montgomery County District Council, for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective May 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Manitowoc, Wis.—Request of L. U. 849 for

official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 35 to 40 cents per hour, effective April 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Conneaut, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 863 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 10 cents per hour, to take effect April 1. Sanction granted.

Ridgway, Pa.—Request of L. U. 947 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement to establish the eight-hour day on May 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Summit, N. J.—Request of L. U. 961 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 45 to 50 cents per hour, effective May 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the General Office.

The report of General Organizer Young relative to the lockout in Fargo, N. D., showing seventy-eight men out of employment, was received and held in abeyance pending the receipt of further and latest information.

Marlboro, Mass.—Request of L. U. 988 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective June 1. Sanction granted.

Uniontown, Pa.—Request of L. U. 1010 for official sanction in support of a movement for an eight-hour day and minimum wage of 45 cents per hour, to take effect May 1. Sanction granted.

Bloomsburg, Pa.—Request of L. U. 1084 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 1-3 cents per hour, effective April 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at the G. O.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—Request of L. U. 1355 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 10 cents per hour, laid over from the October meeting, same to take effect April 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at the G. O.

Tarentum, Pa.—Request of L. U. 1430 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for the eight-hour day, effective May 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Kansas City, Mo.—Request of L. U. 1864 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a new working agreement and increase in wages, effective May 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O. The proposed articles of agreement, some of which practically change the trade rules, are referred to the First General Vice-President for further consideration and action.

Tomah, Wis.—Request of L. U. 1910 for official sanction and support of a movement for a minimum wage of $3.00 per day, effective March 1. Official sanction granted.

St. Paul, Minn.—Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $300.00, this amount to be expended under the direction of the General President.

Toronto, Can.—Resolutions were submitted by the Ontario Provincial Conference, one requesting an appropriation for organizing purposes in the Welland canal zone, the other asking that some action be taken in the matter of the exemption of old members from the payment of dues. The request for an appropriation for organizing purposes is referred to the G. P. No donations for this purpose will be made to be spent under the direction of Local Unions, District Councils or State bodies, the Board ruling that all such appropriations shall be expended under the supervision of the G. P., to whom all reports must be made. As old age pensions, exemption of old-time members from payment of dues, assessments and per capita tax have been considered and acted upon by our past general conventions and have been defeated when submitted to referendum vote of our members, the G. E. B. can not see its way clear to submit these same propositions to our next convention.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Request from the Oklahoma State Council for an appropriation for organizing purposes, same to be used by the State Council. The request is denied, as the Board has already ruled that no donation for organizing purposes will be made for expenditure under the direction of Local Unions, District Councils or State Councils. When such appropriations are made they must be spent under the supervision of the G. P., to whom all reports must be made.

Wilmington, N. C.—Request of L. U. 477 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $200.00, same to be expended under direction of the G. P.

St. John, N. B., Can.—Request of L. U. 919 for an appropriation for organizing purposes, also for exemption from the payment of December per capita tax. The Board appropriates $100.00 for organizing purposes, same to be expended under the supervision of the G. P. The Board has no authority to exempt any Local Union from the payment of per capita tax.

Denver, Colo.—Request from the Western Federation of Miners for financial assistance for members of that organization now on strike in Michigan. The Board decides that the request be submitted to all Local Unions, with the hope that they contribute as liberally as possible to the support of the miners, their wives and families.

A protest was received from R. Fuelle of Indianapolis against the October expense bill of W. A. Cole. The Board concurs in the answer of General Secretary Duffy to the letter in question, which is to the effect that all bills

for the services of deputies and organizers are itemized and made out in detail, showing all expenses incurred.

Dayton, Ohio.—The D. C. submitted communications relative to a controversy with the United Trades and Labor Council, and the G. S. is instructed to file said complaint with the American Federation of Labor.

A request was received from the New York State Council of Carpenters for the services of a representative at the State capitol in the interests of labor legislation. The request is denied, as the Board has not the authority to expend the money of the Brotherhood for such purposes. State Councils should be in position to take care of such matters.

Halifax, N. S., Can.—A communication was received from L. U. 83 containing an explanation with regard to the expenditure of moneys appropriated by the G. E. B. for the relief of members on strike in that city last summer. The explanation as given is accepted by the Board as a full accounting of the expenditure of the appropriations in question.

Lake County, Ind.—The D. C. submitted an explanation relative to the expenditure of moneys appropriated by the G. E. B. in 1912 for organizing work, and same is received as a complete accounting.

Portsmouth, N. H.—A communication was received from L. U. 921 relative to an unaccounted for balance of moneys appropriated for strike relief in the spring of 1913. A full, complete and detailed statement as to how this money was distributed among the members of this local must be made, or the amount in question will be charged against said L. U.

Cumberland, Md.—Communications from L. U. 1024 relative to an appropriation made by the Board in October, 1912, for organizing purposes were read and considered, and the matter is referred to the G. S. to get further explanation as to the disposition of this appropriation.

Manchester, N. H.—Complete accounting from the D. C. for donations made by the G. E. B. in the spring of 1913 for strike relief received and filed.

Newport, R. I.—Complete accounting from the D. C. showing expenditure of moneys appropriated for strike relief in 1913 received and filed.

Toronto, Ont., Can.—A communication was received from the D. C. relative to an unexpended balance of moneys appropriated for strike relief in the spring and summer of 1913. The matter is laid over until the next meeting of the Board by request of the District Council and on recommendation of Brother Martel.

Tampa, Fla.—Complete accounting received from L. U. 696 for money appropriated by the G. E. B. for organizing purposes, examined and filed.

Bethlehem, Pa.—A letter of thanks from the Lehigh Valley District Council for an appropriation for organizing purposes was read and filed.

Communications relative to banking of funds were received from the Traders' National Bank of Birmingham, Ala., the Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank of Fort Worth, Tex., the Central Trust Company of Chicago, the First National Bank of Fort Worth, Texas, the bank of Graham & Sons of Chicago (recommended by the International Molders' Union) and the Merchants' National Bank of Dallas, Texas, also communications from several sources recommending these various institutions. The matter of banking of funds laid over until the April meeting of the Board.

January 14.

All members present.

A communication from L. U. 253 of Atlanta, Ga., soliciting the deposit of a portion of the funds of the U. B. in some bank in Atlanta was received and laid over until the April meeting of the Board, to be taken up with other matters of a similar nature.

Cabo Rojo, Porto Rico.—A report was received from L. U. 1455 showing that the strike recently instituted in that city is still in progress and twelve men answering roll-call. The Board appropriates $48.00 and the G. S. is instructed to get latest detailed information as to the progress of the movement.

Quincy, Ill.—Report from L. U. 1366 relative to progress of millmen's strike received. The Board appropriates $128.00.

Shamokin, Pa.—Request of L. U. 37 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a minimum wage of 40 cents per hour, effective April 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

East Liverpool, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 328 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a minimum wage of $4.00 per day, effective May 1. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Meriden, Conn.—Request of L. U. 920 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a minimum wage of 45 cents per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, effective May 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

Appleton, Wis.—Request of L. U. 955 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour. The Board grants the official sanction requested, the question of financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The Board further decides that all future movements should be made for the shorter workday in preference to an increase in wages.

Monticello, Ill.—Request of L. U. 1284 for official sanction in support of a movement for

an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective April 1. Official sanction granted. The Board decides that future movements should be for the shorter workday in preference to an increase in wages.

Cape Girardeau, Mo.—Request of L. U. 1770 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 10 cents per hour and reduction in working hours from nine to eight per day. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—A communication from L. U. 1008 relative to the Leon Soontupe case was submitted to the Board by the G. P., said case having been appealed first to the G. P., then to the G. E. B., finally carried into the courts, dismissed by the Supreme Court in Brooklyn and now reopened in the Court of Appeals. The Board decides that in local matters of this kind, in disputes between Local Unions, District Councils and members brought into court, financial support at the hands of the G. E. B. will not be given when such cases have not been officially brought to the attention of the Board before being carried into court.

Greenwich, Conn.—Request of Local Union 196 for extension of time in which to pay per capita tax and quarterly assessments, the funds of the local being tied up by an injunction suit. The Board appropriates $100.00 for litigation purposes.

The G. P. submitted the renewal bond of $50,000.00 for the General Treasurer for the year 1914. The G. P. is authorized to hold same in custody.

Canton, Ohio.—A communication was received from the Central Labor Union of Canton asking for an appropriation to assist in defraying the expenses of an organizing campaign in that city. Request denied.

Calgary, Alta., Can.—Request of L. U. 1779 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $200.00, said amount to be expended under direction of the G. P.

Ardmore, Okla.—Request of the Oklahoma State Council of Carpenters for an appropriation of $1,000.00 for organizing purposes. The request is denied, as the Board has ruled that no donation will be made for organizing purposes to be spent under the direction of Local Unions, District Councils or State Councils. When such appropriations are made they must be spent under the supervision of the G. P., to whom all reports must be made.

The G. P. submitted a proposed agreement with the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union covering the putting up of corner beads and corner guards, same to become operative when endorsed by the executive boards of the United Brotherhood and the Lathers' International Union, the executive board of the latter organization having duly endorsed same. As there are other disputes covering other work between the lathers and the carpenters, the Board refers the matter to the General President, he to hold a conference with the lathers with the object in view of entering into a general agreement.

Richmond, Va.—Request of L. U. 388 for financial assistance. The Board appropriates $270.00 for organizing purposes.

The G. P. submitted a tentative agreement entered into between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, covering jurisdiction over asbestos shingles, corrugated asbestos sheathing, asbestos lumber sheathing, etc., said agreement to become operative only when approved by the G. E. B. The Board does not approve of said agreement and the G. S. is instructed to notify the International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union that the U. B. claims all the work in question.

Omaha, Neb.—Communication from the District Council, complaining against the action of the G. P. in discontinuing the services of Wm. D. Michler as organizer. The correspondence in this case was carefully considered by the Board and they find that the G. P. sufficiently answered same, he having charge of all organizers and organizing work.

Miles City, Mont.—Request of L. U. 1524 for permission to admit to membership as "improvers" men over the age of twenty-two years who are not qualified to command the wages of a journeyman carpenter. The G. E. B. has no authority to change the constitution and the attention of this L. U. is directed to Sections 53 and 56 of the general constitution relative to the admission of members.

Long Branch, N. J.—The Second Vice-President submitted a report relative to conditions existing in the territory embraced by the Long Branch and Red Bank D. C., as per instructions of the Board, October 15, 1913. The Board appropriates the sum of $150.00 for organizing purposes, same to be expended under direction of the G. P.

Dayton, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 346 and L. U. 830 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates the sum of $100.00 to the District Council, same to be expended under direction of the G. P.

Brother Thos. McDevitt, properly credentialed, representing the District Council of Philadelphia, Pa., appeared before the Board relative to trade conditions as they exist at the present time in Philadelphia and vicinity. After a thorough hearing of the case the Board instructed the G. P. to take up the matters in dispute with the other International Building Trades involved, to the end that a better understanding may be established among the building trades of Philadelphia.

Greenwich, Conn.—The G. P. submitted to the Board a bill for $500.00 for the services of attorneys in the case of Taylor vs. Murray et al., said amount having been advanced by the Connecticut State Council of Carpen-

ters as the matter could not be delayed until the January meeting of the Board. The G. E. B. appropriates $500.00 to pay this bill.

Protests were entered by the District Council of St. Louis, Mo., and by the District Council of Pittsburgh, Pa., against the issuance of charters to branches of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters in these two cities. As this question was decided by the referendum vote of our entire membership the G. E. B. has no authority to withhold charters from any of the established branches.

New York, N. Y.—The bill of Attorneys Beattie and Maloney in the cases of Newton vs. Erickson, Bossert vs. Dhuy, Savage vs. Potter, Irving vs. Neal and Paine Lumber Co. vs. Neal was received and referred to the G. P., G. S. and member of the G. E. B. from the First district to have bills itemized, said officials to be given full power to settle same.

The G. P. is authorized to have compiled at this office all law cases affecting labor and other matters pertaining to this organization.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Appeal of W. M. Williams from the decision of General President Kirby in the case of Williams vs. Cincinnati District Council. New evidence having been submitted, the case is referred back to the G. P. to reopen.

January 15.

All members present except G. P. Kirby, who left for Houston, Texas, to attend the convention of the Bricklayers' International Union.

St. Paul, Minn.—Request from L. U. 1868 for an appropriation to be used for organizing the mill men and cabinet makers. The request is denied, as the G. E. B. has already donated the sum of $300.00 for organizing work to the District Council, same to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—An explanation was received from L U. 782, with receipts from individual members attached, showing in detail the expenditure of moneys previously appropriated for strike relief accepted as a full accounting and the matter closed.

Montreal, Can.—Full accounting from the D. C. for money appropriated for relief of men on strike received and filed.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The D. C. submitted an accounting of money appropriated for strike relief during the recent trouble; same received and filed. The G. E. B. appropriates $2,190.00 as final settlement by the G. O. for this strike.

Springfield, Ill.—On the report of the First General Vice-President on conditions in Springfield, the Board appropriates the sum of $200.00 for organizing purposes, same to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Boston, Mass.—Appeal of L. U. 33 from the decision of the First General Vice-President in disapproving certain local laws. The Board sustains the G. V.-P. in disapproving that part of the laws providing that twenty-five members shall constitute a quorum, Section 159 of the general constitution distinctly specifying that seven members shall constitute a quorum to transact business. The action of the G. V.-P. in disapproving the laws governing contingent funds is also sustained, as contingent funds can be created only from voluntary contributions and the proceeds of entertainments, etc. Dues, initiation fees, tax, assessments, which the power of the organization is used to collect, can only be placed in the general fund and used as specified in Sections 219 and 220 of the general constitution.

Dayton, Ohio.—Appeal of the D. C. from a decision of the First G. V.-P. in disapproving of a certain section in the local laws providing for a discriminating charge for working cards against members from outside districts. The decision of the First G. V.-P. is sustained, as outside members can only be charged for working cards the same amount as home members are charged.

Cincinnati, O.—Appeal of L. U. 1582 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 1582 vs. the D. C. of Cincinnati. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed as the D. C. had already given discretionary power to the secretary of the council in the collection of initiation fees. The D. C. in the future must live up to the laws as made by referendum vote or have said laws amended.

Boston, Mass.—Request of L. U. 954 for permission to reinstate Max Umans, an expelled member. The G. E. B. herewith gives permission to any Local Union within the jurisdiction of the Boston District Council to initiate Max Umans as a new member.

Dallas, Texas.—Appeal of the District Council from the decision of the G. P. in the case of John Szacko. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed, as ex-member Szacko should have paid his fine and taken an appeal to the G. P. within thirty days from the time he received notice of the imposition of the fine.

Greenwich, Conn.—Appeal of L. U. 196 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Charles Chapman and T. Martins. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed, as the fine in question was not paid within the time limit of thirty days, nor was the appeal taken within that time.

Wilmington, N. C.—Appeal of L. U. 477 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of G. E. Harrison. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed. The only remedy in the future is for L. U. 477 to apply to the G. P. for an extension of jurisdiction lines.

New York, N. Y.—The appeal of George Henne, Nic. Mauderer, et al., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Henne, Mauderer, et al., vs. the New York D. C. was again taken up, said appeal having been dismissed by the G. E. B. at the October, 1913, meeting. New

information having been supplied in the case of these brothers the G. E. B. reconsiders its action of October 15, 1913, and directs the reinstatement of said brothers—George Henne, Nic. Mauderer, Chris. Biehl, John Kostner and Henry Koehler—in their respective Local Unions, and that they be given a new trial by the trial committee of the District Council.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Appeal of Edward E. Hill from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Edward E. Hill vs. the Syracuse District Council. The appeal is dismissed and the decision of the G. P. sustained, as the strike referred to was a sympathetic strike, and not a general strike.

January 16.

All members present except G. P. Kirby, who was in Houston, Tex., attending the Bricklayers' Convention.

San Francisco, Cal.—The San Francisco dispute on the Panama-Pacific exposition buildings was up several times before the Board since that body went in session on January 12, through telegrams received from officials of our District Council in that city. Communications received this morning from Secretary McLean of the San Francisco D. C. brought the whole, entire matter up again, and after a careful consideration of the dispute in question the G. E. B. decided to lay the matter over for final disposition until the G. P., now in Houston, Tex., attending the convention of the Bricklayers' International Union, could be heard from.

St. Paul, Minn.—A communication was received from L. U. 1868 asking that the G. E. B. take action toward amending the general constitution so that the General Office would be exempt from the payment of funeral benefits where members are buried in non-union made caskets where union-made caskets are obtainable. The matter is referred to the next general convention.

Three Rivers, Can.—Request from L. U. 1793 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The matter is referred to the General President for investigation as to the need of the services of a special organizer.

St. Paul, Minn.—Communication received from L. U. 1868 asking that steps be taken to establish a first-class wood-working mill to be owned and operated by the U. B. The matter is referred to the next general convention.

Wichita, Kan.—Request of L. U. 201 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 43¾ to 50 cents per hour, effective April 1. Official sanction denied for the reason that the L. U. did not comply with the ruling of the Board in having the movement endorsed by 51 per cent. of the membership affected.

Las Vegas, N. M.—Request of L. U. 645 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour. same to take effect April 1. Sanction granted.

Knoxville, Tenn.—A communication was received from L. U. 225 relative to the strike of 1913, still in progress, and asking for financial assistance. Request denied.

Portland, Ore.—Appeal of L. U. 50 from the decision of the General President in the case of Jas. A. Gray vs. L. U. 50. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Appeal of A. N. Jackson from the decision of the General President in the case of A. N. Jackson vs. L. U. 627. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Chicago, Ill.—Appeal of L. U. 419 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 419 vs. L. U. No. 1. The case is referred back to the G. P. to be reopened, as new evidence has been presented in the appeal to the Board which was not submitted to the G. P. before he rendered his decision.

January 17.

All members present except Kirby.

Further information received from San Francisco on the dispute on the Panama-Pacific Exposition buildings. Matter laid over awaiting details.

The G. S. reported an adding machine in the G. O. out of gear and is instructed by the G. E. B. to purchase a new one.

Fargo, N. D.—A report was received from L. U. 1176 relative to the lockout in that city, showing seventy-eight men answering roll-call daily. The G. E. B. appropriates $312.00 for their relief.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Appeal of Hollis Jolley from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Hollis Jolley vs. L. U. 158 of Los Angeles. The decision of the G. P. is reversed and the appeal sustained.

Reading, Pa.—Appeal of L. U. 492 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Lewis McDaniel vs. L. U. 492. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed, as the Local Union was responsible in not furnishing an exact copy of the minutes of the trial when so ordered by the G. P.

January 19.

All members present except Kirby, attending Bricklayers' convention at Houston, Texas. Duffy attending meeting of the executive council of the A. F. of L., and Cole in Washington attending a hearing in the carpenters-plasterers' controversy.

Revere, Mass.—Appeal of Chas. Noel and L. U. 846 of Revere from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Chas. Noel vs. L. U. 443 of Chelsea. The decision of the G. P. is reversed and the appeal sustained, as the papers in the case show that there was a mutual agreement between L. U. 846 of Revere and L. U. 443 of Chelsea to elect a business agent jointly. Brother Noel was elected for six months and could not be removed by either

L. U. except on charges or by the referendum vote of both locals.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective May 1. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The articles of agreement containing amendments to by-laws and trade rules are referred to First Vice-President Hutcheson.

Evansville, Ind.—Request of L. U. 90 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective April 1. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Barberton, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 423, endorsed by the Summit County D. C. for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour and a reduction in working hours from ten to nine per day. Official sanction granted; financial aid will not be considered, as the L. U. has not been organized one year as provided for in Section 137 of the general constitution.

Willimantic, Conn.—Request of L. U. 825 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 6 cents per hour and the Saturday half holiday, to take effect May 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

Sandusky, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 940 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5½ cents per hour, effective April 1. Official sanction granted.

Morris, Ill.—Request of L. U. 1161 for official sanction in support of a movement for a 5-cent increase in wages on April 1. Sanction granted.

Westboro, Mass.—Request of L. U. 1459 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 4 cents per hour and the Saturday half holiday, effective May 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

Chicago, Ill.—Appeal of L. U. 199 from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving claim for disability benefits in behalf of Swan Berg. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Breese, Ill.—Appeal of L. U. 1675 from the decision of the G. T. in disallowing claim for funeral donation on the death of Herman Rottering, late a member of L. U. 1675. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Elmira, N. Y.—Appeal of Geo. H. Schusler, member of L. U. 879, from the decision of the G. T. in refusing to allow a disability donation of $300.00. The decision of the G. T. is reversed and the additional $100.00 ordered paid.

Lakeland, Fla.—Appeal of L. U. 1776 from the decision of the G. T. in disallowing funeral donation on the death of the wife of G. F. Gilbert. The decision of the G. T. is sustained and the appeal dismissed. The L. U. is ordered to strike Brother Gilbert's name from the books and to reinitiate him as a new member in accordance with the general constitution.

Trenton, N. J.—Appeal of L. U. 31 from the decision of the G. T. in disallowing claim for funeral donation on the death of the late Albert H. Cornish. The decision of the G. T. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Waco, Texas.—Appeal of L. U. 622 from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for funeral donation on the death of the wife of E. L. Maddox. The case is referred back to the G. T. to compare day book and ledger with membership book and abstract of ledger account.

January 20.

All members present except Kirby, Duffy and Cole.

Rome, N. Y.—Communication received from L. U. 1016 relative to lockout instituted by Master Builders' Association on account of the refusal of members of said L. U. to stand for a reduction in wages. The request for financial aid will be considered as reports are received showing the exact number of men affected by the trouble. The request for the services of an organizer is referred to the G. P.

Lorain, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 705 for official sanction and financial assistance in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour. Sanction granted, financial aid to be considered as reports are received at the G. O. The movement to take effect May 1.

Denver, Colo.—Upon request of L. U. 55 the G. E. B. decides that members of the Amalgamated Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers of America, who are in good standing and who are eligible to membership in the U. B. under the U. B. constitution, may be admitted free of any initiation fee, they to be classed the same as newly initiated members and their benefits to be governed by the U. B. constitution.

Pittsburg, Kan.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 7½ cents per hour, effective the coming spring. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

Dayton, Ohio.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, reduction in working hours from nine to eight per day and the Saturday half holiday, effective July 1, 1914. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be con-

sidered later as reports are received at the G. O.

Lake Charles, La.—Communications were received from L. U. 953 relative to strike in progress in that city. Action deferred, pending the arrival of reports showing the number of men affected and the length of time they have been on strike. The G. P. is requested to send an organizer to Lake Charles.

Olean, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 546 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 25 cents per day, effective May 1. Sanction granted.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 10 cents per hour for the outside men. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered by the G. E. B. after the report of the D. C. conference committee is received at the G. O.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts was taken up at this time.

January 21.

Members present: Kirby, Hutcheson, Neale, Guerin, Blackmore, Ogletree and Martel.

G. P. Kirby submitted a report on his visit to the convention of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union at Houston, Tex.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts was continued.

January 22.

All members present except Duffy and Cole.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts was taken up and continued.

January 23.

All members present except Duffy and Cole.

The entire day was spent in continuing the examination and audit of the books and accounts.

January 24.

All members present except Duffy and Cole.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts consumed the entire morning.

January 26.

All members present except Duffy.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts was continued and completed, the report of the expert accountant compared with the books of the General Office, and the books and accounts found to be correct.

Freeport, Ill.—A communication was received from L. U. 719 stating that 51 per cent. of the membership involved in a proposed trade movement had voted in favor of same, the application for official sanction of said trade movement having been previously denied by the Board for the reason that the required vote was not shown. In consideration of the latest information at hand the G. E. B. grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Moscow, Idaho.—Request from L. U. 1605 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $200.00, same to be expended under direction of the G. P.

The decision of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in the controversy between the plasterers and the carpenters on the Panama-Pacific Exposition buildings was received and ordered published in the official monthly journal.

San Francisco, Cal.—The Board appropriates the sum of $1,000.00 to reimburse the Bay Counties D. C. for expenses incurred during the controversy over the erection of staff work, receipted bills for same to be forwarded to the General Office.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—Request from L. U. 782 for assistance in the fight against the Contractors' Association. The matter is referred to the G. P.

Bay City, Mich.—Request of L. U. 116 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $200.00, same to be expended under direction of the G. P.

New Orleans, La.—A complaint was received from L. U. 76 against the formation of a new union in that city, protest being based on the fact that the alleged charter application contained only ten names. The G. E. B. finds the complaint unwarranted, as no charter has been issued to New Orleans nor has any application for same been made.

Cumberland, Md.—A letter of explanation was received from L. U. 1024 relative to an appropriation made by the G. E. B. in 1912 for organizing purposes and was filed as a partial accounting for said donation.

Cabo Rojo, Porto Rico.—Request from L. U. 1455 for continuation of financial assistance for men on strike. Request granted.

Troy, N. Y.—Request from the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective April 1. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O. The trade rules are referred to the First G. V.-P. for action.

Akron, Ohio.—Request from the Summit County D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O. The working rules are referred to the First G. V.-P.

January 27.

All members present except Duffy, attending meeting of the executive council of the A. F. of L.

Quincy, Ill.—Report received from L. U. 1366 relative to strike of millmen, showing thirty-three men still answering roll-call. The Board appropriates $132.00, this donation to be final, as it is believed the local organization can take care of the few men remaining on the strike roll.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Request from the D. C. for official sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages for the Box Makers' Union No. 1348, effective the coming spring. The matter is referred to the G. P. for further investigation.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Request from the D. C. for sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour for the millmen, effective the coming spring. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at the G. O. The proposed agreement is filed for information.

White Plains, N. Y.—Request from L. U. 53 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 50 cents per day, effective April 1. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Nashville, Tenn.—Request of L. U. 41 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages, effective May 1. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Chester, W. Va.—Request of L. U. 435 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a minimum wage of $4.00 per day, to take effect May 1. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Hamilton, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 637 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a minimum wage of 50 cents per day, to go into effect May 1. The matter is referred to the G. P. for further investigation.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—Request of L. U. 899 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a minimum wage of 40 cents per hour, effective April 6. The Board grants the official sanction asked for and the question of financial aid will be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Lynn, Mass.—Request of L. U. 1199, box makers, for official sanction in support of a movement for a reduction in working hours from ten to nine per day and the Saturday half-holiday. The G. E. B. can not sanction this movement, as the general constitution provides in Section 144 that Schedule of Inquiries must be filed with the Board at least sixty days prior to date the demands go into effect.

Lowell, Mass.—Request of L. U. 1468, millmen, for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a reduction in working hours, effective May 1. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Sydney, N. S.—Request of L. U. 1588 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 3 1-3 cents per hour, effective June 1. The matter is laid over until the April meeting of the Board, the movement not having the required 51 per cent. vote, the G. S. to notify L. U. 1588 that the vote of the members working out of town may be taken by mail.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Appeal of James S. Patten from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Patten vs. L. U. 202 of Pittsburgh. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Medicine Hat, Alta., Can.—Request of L. U. 1061 for financial assistance. The Board appropriates $100.00 for organizing purposes.

Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.—Request of L. U. 619 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The G. E. B. appropriates the sum of $200.00, same to be expended under the direction of the G. P.

The question of advertising our label was brought to the attention of the Board by the First G. V.-P., and after a lengthy discussion action was deferred until the April meeting of the Board.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time, the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet at the General Office Monday, April 6, 1914.

Secretary Pro Tem.

Localities to be Avoided

Owing to the pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Arcadia, Fla.
Akron, O.
Ashland, Ky.
Atlanta, Ga.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Augusta, Ga.
Aurora, Ill.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Bay City, Mich.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bisbee, Ariz.
Blackwell, Okla.
Boise, Idaho.
Brainerd, Minn.
Brownwood, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Calgary, Can.
Central City, Ky.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.
Clarksville, Tenn.
Cleveland, O.
Clinton, Ia.
Dayton, O.
Decatur, Ill.
Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque, Ia.
Duluth, Minn.
Edmonton, Can.
El Centro, Cal.
E. St. Louis, Ill.
El Paso, Tex.
Escanaba, Mich.
Evansville, Ind.
Fort Meyers, Fla.
Framingham, Mass.
Fresno, Cal.
Galveston, Tex.
Greeley, Colo.
Halifax, N. S.
Hamilton, O.
Holyoke, Mass.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.
Hutchinson, Kan.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Joliet, Ill.
Kankakee, Ill.
Kansas City, Mo.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kincaid, Ill.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Little Rock, Ark..
Los Angeles, Cal.

Louisville, Ky.
Miami, Ariz.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.
Mount Carmel, Ill.
Mowbridge, S. D.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Newark, N. J.
New Bedford, Mass.
Newburgh, N. Y.
New Orleans, La.
Newport News, Va.
New York City.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Norfolk, Va.
North Yakima, Wash.
O'Fallon, Ill.
Omaha, Neb.
Palestine, Tex.
Parsons, Kan.
Paris, Tex.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Palm Beach, Fla.
Portland, Ore.
Pueblo, Colo.
Racine, Wis.
Richmond, Cal.
Richmond, Va.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rock Springs, Wyo.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Diego, Cal.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
San Francisco, Cal.
Schenectady, N. Y.
St. Catherines, Ont.
St. Paul, Minn.
St. Louis, Mo.
St. Petersburg, Fla.
Seattle, Wash.
Santa Cruz, Cal.
Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
Savannah, Ga.
Sioux City, Ia.
Smithtown, L. I.
South Omaha, Neb.
Springfield, Mass.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tampa, Fla.
Temple, Tex.
Terre Haute, Ind.
The Dalles, Ore.
Toronto, Can.
Tri-Cities—Davenport, Ia.; Rock Island and Moline, Ill.
Troy, N. Y.
Tulsa, Okla.
Vancouver, B. C.
Victoria, Tex.
Waco, Tex.
Waterbury, Conn.
Washington, D. C.
Watsonville, Cal.
Wichita Falls, Tex.
Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmington, Del.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Chelyan, W. Va.
Marion, O.
St. Louis, Mo.
Stuart, Fla.
Wilmington, N. C.
Pleasanton, Tex.
Orange, Tex. (Ship Carpenters and Calkers.)

—Amalgamated Society—

Akron, O.
Boston, Mass.
Boston, Mass.
Boston, Mass.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Englewood, Ill.
Evanston, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
Cleveland, O.
Cleveland, O.
Cleveland, O.
Detroit, Mich.
Hillsboro, Ill.
Jersey, City, N. J.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Harrison, N. J.
Newark, N. J.
Newark, N. J.
Newark, N. J.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
Bronx, N. Y. City, N. Y.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Greenpoint, N. Y.
New York, N. Y.
New York, N. Y.
New York, N. Y.
New York, N. Y.
New York, N. Y.
Berkeley, Cal.
Oakland, Cal.
Orange, N. J.
Paterson, N. J.
Petersburg, Va.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Port Chester, N. Y.
Portland, Ore.
Providence, R. I.
Quincy, Mass.
Reno, Nev.
Richmond, Va.
Rochester, N. Y.
Sacramento, Cal.
St. Louis, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
San Diego, Cal.
San Francisco, Cal.
San Francisco, Cal.
San Francisco, Cal.
San Francisco, Cal.
San Francisco, Cal.
Seattle, Wash.
Stamford, Conn.
Troy, N. Y.
Tuxedo, N. Y.
Washington, D. C.
White Plains, N. Y.
Yonkers, N. Y.
Bayonne, N. J.
Belleville, Ont., Can.
Brandon, Man., Can.
Brantford, Ont., Can.
Burlington, Ont., Can.
Calgary, Alta., Can.
Central Park, B. C., Can.
Collingwood, Ont., Can.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.
S. Edmonton, Alta., Can.
Fernie, B. C., Can.
Fort William, Ont., Can.
Guelph, Ont., Can.
Hamilton, Ont., Can.
Leamington, Ont., Can.
Lethbridge, Alta., Can.
London, Ont., Can.
Medicine Hat, Alta.,
Montreal, Can.
Montreal, Can.
Montreal, Can.
Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.
Nanaimo, B. C., Can.
Nelson, B. C., Can.
New Westminster, B. C.
Niagara Falls, Ont.
North Bay, Ont., Can.
Oakville, Ont., Can.
Oshawa, Ont., Can.
Ottawa, Ont., Can.
Port Arthur, Ont., Can.
Preston, Ont., Can.
Regina, Sask., Can.
St. Catherines, Ont.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Simcoe, Ont., Can.
Sudbury, Ont., Can.
Swift Current, Sask.
Thorold, Ont., Can.
N. Toronto, Ont., Can.
Toronto, Ont., Can.
Toronto, Ont., Can.
Toronto, Ont., Can.
Toronto, Ont., Can.
Toronto, Ont., Can.
Toronto, Ont., Can.
N. Vancouver, B. C., Can.
S. Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Victoria, B. C., Can.
Victoria, B. C., Can.
Welland, Ont., Can.
Whitby, Ont., Can.
Winnipeg, Man., Can.
Winnipeg, Man., Can.
Winnipeg, Man., Can.
Saskatoon, Sask., Can.

Total, 131 Local Unions.

The Vitality of Trades Unions

Attacked and denounced as scarcely any other institution ever has been, the unions have thrived and grown in the face of opposition. This healthy vitality has been due to the fact that they were a genuine product of social needs—indispensable as a protest and a struggle against the abuses of industrial government, and inevitable as a consequence of that consciousness of strength inspired by the concentration of numbers under the new conditions of industry. They have been, as is now admitted by almost all candid minds, instruments of progress.—John Kells Ingram, L.L. D.

Correspondence

A. F. of L. Convention Recommendations

Washington, D. C., January 2, 1914.

To All Organized Labor:

Dear Sirs and Brothers—As you are aware, there were under discussion by the Seattle convention of the American Federation of Labor many matters of vital importance to the organized labor movement. To some of this it is deemed essential that the attention of the national and international unions, the state federations of labor, the city central bodies, and the organizers should be particularly directed. Briefly stated, they are:

The convention placed particular stress upon the menace of low dues to the organizations of labor, as well as to the true interests of the workers themselves, and urged that every effort should be made to have all affiliated unions place themselves upon a higher dues-paying basis.

The convention further recommended that all national, international and local unions should make every effort to establish, as early as possible, a system within their own organizations providing weekly financial assistance for their members when involved in strikes and lockouts, thus providing for and rendering financial support of a more definite and substantial nature than usually results from circular or personal appeals.

The convention adopted a resolution urging the Government of the United States to declare in favor of a naval holiday in the construction of battleships and other ships of war. The convention urged the labor movement of all other countries to prevail upon their respective governments to second that humane effort. The House of Representatives of the United States Congress has since adopted a resolution favoring the idea. This effort should be supplemented by action on the part of all organized labor in America. Communications have already been sent to the representatives of organized labor of the civilized countries of the world urging them to take similar action.

The Seattle convention, by a unanimous vote, decided that the efforts of the toilers of America and our friends should be concentrated to secure the enactment, at this session of Congress, of the Bartlett-Bacon bill, which, if enacted, will restore to the organized workers the legal rights to which they were entitled before the Federal courts interpreted the Sherman anti-trust law to apply to the voluntary associations of the toilers. The enactment of that bill into law will eradicate the abuse and limit and regulate the issuance of injunctions, particularly as they so unjustly have been issued during the pendency of labor disputes. All national and international and local unions, State federations of labor, city central bodies and friends are urged to pass resolutions, to write letters to their respective United States Senators and members of the House of Representatives, insisting upon the passage of the Bartlett-Bacon bill, Senate 927, H. R. 1873, at this session of Congress.

There were four resolutions dealing with the non-affiliation of locals of affiliated national and international unions, with chartered central bodies and State federations of labor. The Federation constitution provides:

Section 2, Article 11. "That it shall be the duty of all national and international unions to instruct their local unions to join central labor bodies, departments, and State federations in their vicinity where such exists." The convention urged that the necessary steps be taken by national and international unions to have their locals comply with

the provisions of the constitution as herein set forth.

The convention recommended to affiliated organizations the desirability of having local agreements in allied industries terminate upon the same date, enabling all unions employed in an industry to act upon their wage scales and other conditions of employment at the same time.

The State federations of labor and the city central bodies were requested to urge all local unions of the Women's Union Label League to become affiliated with the Women's International Union Label League, before admitting such local leagues to fraternal representation.

Attention was called to the struggle in which the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union is at present involved for the maintenance of the organization, and the American Federation of Labor organizers and affiliated unions requested to use every effort to create a demand for bread bearing the union label.

It was recommended that the State federations of labor should give particular attention to the compilation and distribution of the labor records of State legislators with the purpose in view of thus keeping the citizenship of the State fully informed as to the official acts of their legislative representatives.

All organized labor was urged to give careful attention to the experiments that are being made throughout the country to establish vocational training in connection with the public school systems to the end that the special studies and training to be thus afforded shall be practicable and serviceable and not a mere smattering of general knowledge that cannot be definitely applied when the student comes to take up the real work of life.

Organized workers of the State of California and organized labor generally were requested to assist the Journeymen Barbers' International Union to secure Sunday as a day of rest for the members of that craft.

It is directed that all organizers and city central bodies should render every possible assistance in notifying the members of the National Association of Letter Carriers that they will find a welcome in the ranks of the organized labor movement under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

The convention directed that the officers and members of all affiliated organizations should urge upon their Representatives in Congress and the Senators from their respective States, the desirability of the enactment of such legislation as is necessary to prevent the introduction of the Taylor system of so-called "Scientific Management" in the operation of workshops and factories under Governmental control.

All State federations of labor and city central bodies and organized labor generally were urged by the convention to continue and increase their efforts through their legislative representatives to secure the enactment of legislation providing for university extension work by the State-owned universities of the country.

All organizations affiliated to the federation were urged to consider the advisability of becoming members of the National Popular Government League. In connection therewith it is recommended that the report upon this subject by the executive council to the Seattle convention should be carefully read, and also the letter from Senator Owen which was read to the convention and which will be found on page 139 of the official printed proceedings.

The convention recommended that the American Federation of Labor reiterate and emphasize its determination to do all in its power to prevent the interruption of international fraternity and good will by averting international conflict, and commended to general consideration the report upon this subject made by the executive council to the Seattle convention, and also similar reports to previous conventions by the executive council and by the president of the American Federation of Labor.

The convention recommended that the

second Monday in May be observed annually as Mothers' Day, a day of homecoming and of uplift to the home in honor of the home.

The above matters are earnestly commended to your careful consideration, your favorable and prompt action.

It is hoped that every opportunity will be utilized to bring these various matters clearly and forcefully to the attention of the rank and file of the organized labor movement of the country.

The American Federation of Labor has made wonderful strides in organizing the toilers. Within the past year affiliated organizations report an increase in membership of 213,258; the membership of affiliated organizations now numbers 2,054,526.

Now for the three million mark!

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation and assistance and hoping that you will advise me just what you have done in connection with the above, I am,

Fraternally yours,
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President A. F. of L.

Attest:
FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary A. F. of L.

Happenings in the World of Labor

In his report to the executive council of the A. F. of L., Secretary Frank Morrison shows that for the three months of October, November and December, 1913, the national and international unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor made an average gain in membership of 174,139 over the corresponding three months of 1912, and an average gain in membership December, 1913, over December, 1912, of 184,460. In December of last year the per capita tax receipts were on a membership of 2,114,291. In December, 1912, per capita tax membership was paid on a membership of 1,930,231. During the last three months of the year just ended forty-eight charters were issued, as follows: City central bodies, 8; local trade unions, 32, and federal labor unions, 8.

The Indiana Supreme Court has decided that a verdict for $8,000 damages against a coal company for the loss of a life is not excessive. An employe of the Shirley Hill Coal Company was killed because the roof of the mine was not kept in proper condition. The lower court awarded $8,000 damages, and the case was appealed on the ground that the judgment was excessive. The Supreme Court declined to accept this view, and in its decision it pointed out that the decedent was thirty-five years of age, in good health, was qualified as an electrician, and was earning $85 a month, had a life expectancy of thirty-one years and left widow and five children.

The Cutters and Trimmers' Union held a mass meeting in Baltimore in celebration of the eight-hour day which was secured by them the first of the year without a strike. This organization now numbers 1,200, and its success again shows what can be accomplished through unity. The eight-hour campaign started last spring during the garment workers' strike and continued during the summer. In the early fall a 100 per cent. union had been secured and negotiations with the employers were opened. These proved both peaceful and satisfactory.

The banquet tendered President Gompers on the occasion of his sixty-fourth birthday by the Washington Central Labor Union was attended by over 300 trade unionists and friends. President Wilson sent his congratulations. Addresses were made by Secretary of Navy Daniels, Secretary of Labor Wilson, Senators Sheppard and Martine, members of the Congressional labor group, other Congressmen, trade unionists and Secretary Frank Morrison. One of the banqueters was Tony Costello, who walked 2,300 miles with birthday greetings to President Gompers from Galveston, Texas, trade unionists and their official organ, the Weekly Dispatch.

News Notes from Local Unions

Mt. Carmel, Ill., L. U. 1188.—Traveling brothers will please keep away from Mt. Carmel at present. This is our dull season and we have more men than we can find employment for.—Henry Pough, R. S.

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Calgary, Alta., L. U. 1779.—As fully two-thirds of our membership are unemployed owing to depression existing in the trade, traveling brothers are requested to keep away from Calgary until further notice.

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Bisbee, Ariz.—We have recently issued a card warning all traveling brothers to stay away from Bisbee. Trade conditions are unfavorable and we have more men here at present than we can find work for.—L. C. Owen, R. S., L. U. 1648.

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Kincaid, Ill., L. U. 1905.—This local has issued a circular advising surrounding local unions that there is no truth in the advertisements published which say there is plenty of work here. Traveling brothers should stay away until notified to the contrary.—Wm. Fields, R. S.

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Clinton, Ia.—As probably 25 per cent. of our members are unemployed at the present time, owing to dull conditions prevailing in the unionized shops, we desire that the stay-away notice appearing in The Carpenter be continued until further notice.—Fred Ashpole, R. S., L. U. 772.

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Brainerd, Minn.—As work in the trade is practically at a standstill here and as prospects of a change in the situation before spring are remote, we ask all brothers to stay away until further notice. The majority of our members are unemployed.—L. U. 951.

Little Rock, Ark., L. U. 690.—Traveling brothers are requested to stay away from Little Rock until notified to the contrary. Conditions are anything but favorable this winter and a number of our members are unemployed.—S. R. Norman, R. S., L. U. 690.

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El Centro, Cal., L. U. 1286.—Trade conditions are slack in this town at present and traveling brothers should not come here. We are totally unable to provide work for outsiders. No attention should be paid to newspaper articles concerning prosperity in this neighborhood.

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Palestine, Texas, L. U. 1541.—As we have at present a large percentage of our membership out of work and as traveling brothers are coming here daily, we would advise carpenters to keep away from Palestine until normal trade conditions return.—L. E. Gilliland, R. S., L. U. 1541.

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Rochester, N. Y.—As work in the trade is unusually dull here, there being from five hundred to six hundred carpenters unemployed, all traveling brothers are urged to stay away. We do not like to take this step, but we feel we owe it to brothers intending to come here to warn them of existing conditions.—George H. Wright, Secretary, Monroe County D. C.

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Savannah, Ga.—At a recent meeting of the district council it was decided to acquaint readers of The Carpenter with the bad conditions prevailing here. Work is slack, some of our brothers are out of work and there is no immediate prospect of improvement. Traveling carpenters are, therefore, requested to stay away until further notice.—Savannah D. C., Charles O. Dahl, Secretary.

O'Fallon, Ill.—Trade is slack here and as a consequence many of our brother members have been forced to seek work elsewhere. We would therefore ask traveling carpenters to stay away until notified to the contrary. Prospects for work in the coming spring are not as yet very promising.—J. S. Voelker, R. S., L. U. 140.

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Victoria, Texas.—As we are experiencing some difficulty in successfully carrying through a movement which we started January 1 for an eight-hour day, we ask all traveling brothers to avoid Victoria until further notice. Quite a number of the members of our local are now idle.—R. W. Stephens, Secretary, L. U. 1801.

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Decatur, Ill., L. U. 742.—Owing to a slight depression in the building trade, coupled with the fact that traveling brothers have recently been coming in rather large numbers as a result of an advertising campaign carried on by the Chamber of Commerce, we would ask carpenters to avoid this locality until further notice.—J. J. Shook, R. S., L. U. 742.

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Troy, N. Y.—Union carpenters are urged to keep away from Troy for the present as trade conditions are dull and fully one-third of our members are idle. Ignore all invitations to come here. Newspaper advertisements to the effect that there is plenty of work for carpenters are misleading and no attention should be paid them.—John E. Henderson, R. S., L. U. 78.

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Kansas City, Mo., District Council.—This D. C. has issued a circular to all local unions setting forth conditions existing in the trade at Kansas City. Work is scarce and about 60 per cent. of the members in this city are unemployed at present. The members are also going out for an increase of wages in the spring and as there may be some trouble in obtaining it, carpenters are further asked to stay away until the new agreement goes into effect. The circular is signed by A. E. Butcher, president, and J. C. Jackson, recording secretary of the District Council.

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Duluth, Minn.—All outside carpenters should ignore newspaper advertisements offering work here. They are being issued by some of the local contractors who are endeavoring to get men to come here from elsewhere notwithstanding the fact that a number of our brothers are walking the streets. Work is very slack, so keep away from Duluth.—Aug. Gustafson, R. S., L. U. 361.

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Augusta, Ga.—Traveling brothers are requested to steer clear of Augusta, as conditions in the carpentry trade are unfavorable. At least 75 per cent. of our members are idle, and, notwithstanding that, carpenters are arriving from other States almost daily. We ask brothers everywhere to pay no attention to newspaper advertisements offering employment here. By order of Augusta, Ga., District Council, J. W. Johnson, secretary.

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Los Angeles, Cal.—The city council on December 29 passed a resolution, proposed by Councilman Snowden and seconded by Councilman F. C. Wheeler, advising all non-resident unemployed not to come to Los Angeles, as the city found itself unable to provide employment for all the workers already in Los Angeles. False and misleading newspaper advertisements sent broadcast by business interests so as to reduce wages by increased competition among the workers have been blamed for the glutted condition of the local labor market.—L. W. Butler, Secretary Central Labor Council.

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Richmond, Cal.—In common with many other towns along the Pacific coast, we are feeling the effects of the influx of

workers which the coming Panama Exposition has drawn to California. Carpenters will serve their own interests by staying away from this neighborhood until further notice. We already have more men than can be steadily employed.—C. F. Washburn, R. S., L. U. 642.

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L. U. 203's Annual Banquet

L. U. 203, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., held its annual banquet and "smoker" on January 19. One hundred and eighty-five members were present and the utmost goodfellowship prevailed throughout the evening. After a satisfying repast had been served, addresses were made by the Hon. D. W. Wilber, mayor of Poughkeepsie, former Mayor William Frank, and Brother Bradley, an old A. F. of L. organizer of that city, and others. An orchestra, composed chiefly of members of the local, furnished music during the evening and Brother James Keyes rendered a number of songs. The committee on arrangements consisted of Charles Zeil, chairman, and Brothers Malcher, Bishop, Light and Foley.

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Information Wanted

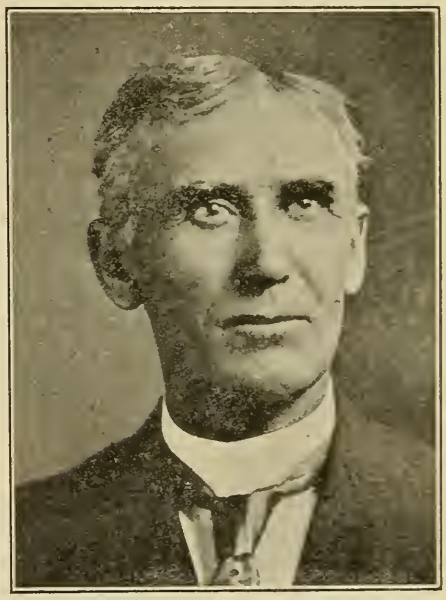
Mrs. Alice Emberson, 407 Queen street, South Hamilton, Ont., Can., is anxious to get the address of a relative named William Barr, a carpenter. Barr is understood to have been living, when last heard from, at Port Washington, O.

The sum of $2.00 will be paid for the present address of Vincente De Santos, formerly located at Alpine, Texas, and a member of San Antonio L. U. 14. Send information to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mrs. William Main, Postoffice Box 200, Saskatoon, Sask., Can., is anxious to obtain information as to the whereabouts of her brother, Walter Corser, a carpenter. He is thirty years old and is about five feet eight inches tall. Corser left Vancouver for Mission City in 1910 and is supposed to have returned to Vancouver in the fall. The only communication received from him was a postcard mailed from San Francisco in November of that year.

—Missing—$50 Reward—

This is a photo of Brother George Von Eschen, business agent of L. U. 98 of Spokane, Wash., for the last twelve or fourteen years, who has been missing



GEORGE VON ESCHEN.

since December 17, 1913. His account with the local is O. K., but as he is an old member of the organization, Spokane brothers are anxious to locate him and are offering the sum of $50 for particulars as to his whereabouts.

Brother Von Eschen is about 5 feet 7 inches tall, of sandy complexion and smooth shaven; his hair is nearly gray and he weighs 155 pounds. When last seen he had on a dark suit, an overcoat

and a soft dark felt hat. He is 56 years old. Address letters to E. H. Libis, R. S., Ea. 2411 Pacific avenue, Spokane, Wash.

Information is requested concerning Frank Zimmerman, a carpenter, who was born in Germany, November 20, 1881. He joined the Brotherhood in the spring of 1910 at Spring Lake, N. J., and when last heard from was living at 269 Third street, San Francisco, Cal. Until November 3, last, he wrote to his mother and brother weekly but since that time no word has been received from him Address letters to Max Zimmerman, 2235 N. Halsted street, Chicago, Ill.

Information is requested as to the whereabouts of Fred B. Wright, who married in Montgomery, Ala., and moved from there to Birmingham. When last heard from Wright was in San Diego, Cal. He stands about five feet nine, his eyes are blue in color and he has dark brown hair and mustache. He has a brother, Charles B. Wright, in Denison, Tex., and a sister, Mrs. Bessie Chance, and other relatives in Sioux City, Ia. His wife will be grateful for any information. Write to C. A. Ewing, secretary L. U. 296, Box 166, Ensley, Ala.

Look Out for This Man

Brothers everywhere are cautioned to be on the lookout for a man who is impersonating John Ward, a member of L. U. 613 of Jamaica, N. Y. Brother Ward went to Canton, Ala., some time ago and while working there lost his due book and card. It was found by a stranger who has been borrowing money on the strength of it. He obtained $7.00 from R. B. Welch of L. U. 89.

A Defaulter

John W. Rawlins, a member of L. U. 199, of Chicago, Ill., absconded recently with the sum of $3,090, and has in consequence been expelled from the local. Rawlins was manager for Hall Brothers, contractors, and embezzled $2,000 of the firm's money, which was given him to buy material. The balance of the total sum misappropriated is made up as follows: $800 belonging to Thomas Limbo; carpenters' wages, $100; grocery bill, $100; plumbers' bill, $150; and plasterers', $140. If any member of the organization should locate him, a favor will be conferred by immediately notifying L. U. 199, care D. L. Shannon, R. S. 7038, Stony Island avenue, Chicago, Ill.

How to Frame a House

The seventh revised and enlarged edition of "How to Frame a House, or House and Roof Framing," a standard technical work by Owen B. Maginnis, author of "Bricklaying," "Practical Centering," etc., and a well-known contributor of technical problems to the columns of The Carpenter, has just been issued by the William T. Comstock Company, publishers, New York City. The work is tastefully bound in cloth, six and a half by nine and a half inches, contains some 160 pages, and the many illustrations and sketches of houses, roofs, etc., are all that can be desired. The price is $1.50.

This latest revised edition of "How to Frame a House" contains all material that made the previous editions so useful and valuable, and in addition a great deal of new matter which much extends the scope of the book and furnishes information on many subjects not elsewhere accessible. The main portion, as formerly, consists of a practical treatise on the latest and best methods of laying out framing and raising wooden houses. The system of roof framing is most simple and can be understood by any practical workman. The method of wood framing in connection with brick building is also practical.

In fact, one of the strongest recommendations for Mr. Maginnis's entire presentation of his subject is his direct and graphic method explained in simple language. This makes the book useful to the practical man without scientific training, and does not injure it for the use of the expert.

The diagrams are as clear and direct in their instruction as the text. The additional matter covers subjects which are not obtainable in other text books, such as the methods of rustic carpentry and joinery, methods of house moving and miscellaneous framing such as the building of review stands, grain elevators, boat houses, wooden bridge work and large wooden trusses.

Trade Notes

Successful Trade Movements

Middlesex D. C. of Woburn and Vicinity.—We are pleased to record the fact that the C. H. Bangs Store Fixture Company of Reading, Mass., has entered into an agreement with this D. C., in which district the mill is located. It is now recognized as a union firm.

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L. U. 1265, Monmouth, Ill.—Our 1914 movement for an increase in our wage scale has been successful. We have succeeded in raising wages from 40 to 45 cents per hour. Working hours will remain nine per day as formerly. Forty-five cents an hour is now the uniform rate throughout this jurisdiction.

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Movements for Better Conditions

L. U. 570, Gardner, Mass.—Believing that times and conditions justify us, we have inaugurated a movement to enter into an agreement with local contractors, commencing May 1. We are asking an increase from 35 to 41 cents per hour. The prospects of our obtaining this are favorable, as trade conditions are good. Our working hours are eight per day.

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L. U. 1910, Tomah, Wis.—We await the sanction of the G. E. B. to present the terms of our first agreement to the contractors here. We intend to ask a minimum rate of $3.00 per day of nine hours. At present members of the local are being paid from $2.25 to $2.75 per day of ten hours. We expect the new scale to take effect March 1, and anticipate little or no trouble in obtaining what we are asking.

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L. U. 307, Winona, Minn.—The 1914 agreement, which will be submitted to the contractors as soon as sanctioned by the G. E. B., calls for an increase from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour. It will take effect April 1, at which time the former one expires. We are well organized here, and as trade conditions are favorable, we do not anticipate any great difficulty in bringing the employers to realize the fairness of our demand.

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L. U. 525, Coshocton, Ohio.—We are making a demand this year for an increase of 5 cents per hour over our present scale, which is 40 cents per hour for an eight-hour day. We are taking this action in view of the high cost of living. Trade conditions in this district are good and the 1914 outlook favorable. We anticipate no trouble in obtaining our demand.

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L. U. 336, LaSalle, Ill.—Our 1914 agreement calls for an increase in wages of 5 cents an hour above the present rate, which is 50 cents per hour, same to become effective April 1. The working hours, which are eight per day, shall remain unchanged. Prospects of obtaining this demand are favorable.

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L. U. 1284, Monticello, Ill.—As our agreement with the employers ends April 1, we have prepared a new one which increases the present scale from 35 to 40 cents per hour. We are not requiring a change in the working hours, which shall remain 54 per week. Our demand has the unanimous approval of our members and the prospects of having it granted are favorable.

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L. U. 41, Nashville, Tenn.—We are demanding an increase of 5 cents per hour this year, same to become effective May 1. This will increase our present rate of wages from 35 to 40 cents. We are sure that our reasonable demand will meet with the success it deserves.

Conditions in the trade are fair and the outlook for spring good.

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L. U. 849, Manitowoc, Wis.—This local union has voted to demand a raise in our minimum wage scale from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour, same to go into effect April 1. Prospects for the coming spring trade are bright and we anticipate that our reasonable demand will be complied with by the employers without trouble.

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L. U. 576, Pine Bluff, Ark.—As we deem the present minimum scale of $3.60 for a working day of eight hours insufficient, we have resolved to make a demand for an increase of 5 cents per hour in our 1914 agreement, which goes into effect April 1. We believe the prospects of our obtaining this are good and we do not anticipate any likelihood of a strike.

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Cincinnati, O., District Council.—The Millmen's Local Unions Nos. 327 and 1251 have by unanimous vote decided to ask an increase in wages from 30 cents to 35 cents per hour, same to become effective May 1. The working hours, which are nine per day, or fifty per week, will remain unchanged. Trade conditions are good and the prospects of enforcing the demand without trouble are fair.

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L. U. 1161, Morris, Ill.—We are making a demand on local contractors this year for a raise in the wage scale for journeymen from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour, working hours to remain nine per day as heretofore. All our members have unanimously voted to bring about this needed increase and the prospects of our having it granted without trouble are favorable, the change to become effective April 1.

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L. U. 645, Las Vegas, N. M.—This local has notified the employing contractors that on and after April 1 an increase in wages from 45 cents to 50 cents will be demanded. This step has been taken with the unanimous consent of the membership, and while conditions in the trade are fair, although not promising, we do not look for much opposition to our demand. Our working hours are forty-eight per week and will remain so.

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L. U. 1226, Manistee, Mich.—At a special meeting January 26 this local voted to submit a demand to the employers asking an increase in the present rate of wages from 30 cents to 35 cents per hour. The prospects of our obtaining this increase are very favorable. Our working hours are nine per day and will remain unchanged.

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L. U. 53, White Plains, N. Y.—At our quarterly meeting held January 7, it was unanimously decided that we serve notice upon the contractors that on and after April 1 the minimum wage scale shall be $4.50 per day instead of $4.00 as at present, the working hours, forty-four per week, to remain unchanged. We are well organized and the prospects of our demand without encountering serious difficulties are fair.

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L. U. 1622, Utica, N. Y.—The members of this local (millmen) have started a movement for a reduction of working hours. They desire the present working hours, which are ten per day, or fifty-six per week, reduced to a fifty-hour week. A number of minor demands are also incorporated in the new agreement, which becomes effective May 1. Prospects of obtaining the demand are very favorable.

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Philadelphia, Pa., District Council.—The wharf and dock builders of this city have decided to submit an agreement to the contractors this year which calls for a minimum wage of 37½ cents an hour, effective May 1. The present scale is

from $2.00 to $3.00 per day and the working hours sixty per week. Conditions in the district are favorable, and it is thought that the demand will be granted without any unnecessary delay.

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Fitchburg (Northern Massachusetts D. C.).—This D. C. has voted to enforce the union shop rule and establish a minimum wage of $3.50 per day, beginning May 1, and have notified the contractors to that effect. The scale in existence at present ranges from 34⅜ to 43¾ cents per hour for eight-hour day. Conditions in the district are good and we do not anticipate any trouble in obtaining the desired increase.

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L. U. 85, Red Wing, Minn.—Deeming our present rate of wages inadequate, our 1914 agreement will contain a demand for an increase from 37½ cents per hour to 40 cents per hour, same to take effect May 1. The working hours, which are nine per day, will remain unchanged. Conditions in the trade at the present time are fair, and considering the reasonableness of our demand, we believe the employers will be willing to concede it.

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L. U. 863, Conneaut, Ohio.—As we consider the present wage scale of 40 cents per hour for a nine-hour day inadequate, because of the increase in the cost of living, we are asking a minimum of 50 cents without a reduction of working hours, same to go into effect April 1, next. Trade promises to be good in the coming season, and as everything is working smoothly, we expect our request will be acceded to without any unnecessary delay.

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L. U. 278, Watertown, N. Y.—In conformity with by-laws adopted August 24, 1913, and approved by the General Office, we are about to make a demand for an increase in wages from 40 to 45 cents per hour and a reduction of the working hours from nine to eight per day, same to become effective April 1. We are fairly well organized here, trade conditions are fair and the prospects of our obtaining our demands are not unfavorable.

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Philadelphia, Pa., District Council.—The millmen of Philadelphia have voted to make a demand this year for an increase of wages, which will go into effect June 1, as follows: A minimum wage of 45 cents per hour to replace the current rate of 36 cents. No reduction in the working hours is asked, they being forty-eight and fifty per week. Conditions in the trade are good and there is little prospects of a strike in order to enforce the demand.

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L. U. 1459, Westboro, Mass.—Believing that general conditions warrant a move on our part for an increase in the wage scale, we have notified the employers that on and after May 1, we shall demand an increase of 4 cents per hour, thus raising the minimum from 41 to 45 cents. We are also asking a reduction in the working hours from 48 to 44 hours per week. This local is well organized and we do not anticipate much trouble in obtaining what we are asking for.

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Troy, N. Y., District Council.—By a unanimous vote the membership of this D. C. has adopted a new wage agreement calling for a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour to supplant the 45-cent rate in operation at present; forty-four hours to constitute a week's work as heretofore. Our demand will become effective April 1 and we do not think there will be any likelihood of our having to strike to enforce it. While trade is rather slack at present prospects for the spring are good.

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L. U. 731, Corsicana, Texas.—At a regular meeting of this local held recently it was decided that the minimum scale of wages for journeymen carpenters

after March 2 shall be 55 cents per hour instead of 45 cents per hour, which we are getting at present. We are asking no reduction in working hours, which shall remain the same as heretofore. Conditions seem favorable to our demand and we believe opposition to it will not be strong.

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L. U. 641, Fort Dodge, Iowa.—In renewing our contract with the employers, which expires on May 1, we have decided to ask for a two-year agreement and a minimum wage of 50 cents instead of 45 cents per hour, as heretofore. Also a reduction in working hours from a nine-hour to an eight-hour day. Conditions in the trade in this locality are good and we expect no trouble in carrying the movement we have started to a successful termination.

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L. U. 899, Parkersburg, W. Va.—We have notified our employers that on and after April 6 we shall demand an increase in the present minimum wage scale from 36 1-9 cents per hour to 40 cents per hour, working hours to remain nine per day as at present. We have every reason to believe that we will obtain this required increase in wages without having to resort to a strike, as trade is prosperous and the outlook for the spring season is good.

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L. U. 435, Chester, W. Va.—Deeming our present minimum wage of 43 3-7 cents per hour insufficient owing to the increased cost of living we have unanimously decided to demand a rate of $4.00 a day this year, same to go into effect May 1, our working hours to remain the same as heretofore, forty-seven per week. Trade conditions are good and the outlook for the year favorable. We confidently expect our movement will be successful.

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L. U. 920, Meridian, Conn.—At a regular meeting held early in December this local, by unanimous vote, decided to notify the contractors that on and after May 1 an increase in the wage scale from the present rate of 40⅝ cents per hour to 45 cents per hour would be demanded, also a reduction in the weekly working hours from forty-eight to forty-four. Conditions in the trade are fair and we do not look for any trouble in putting the new agreement into effect.

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L. U. 705, Lorain, Ohio.—This local union has decided to approach the employers this year with a demand for an increase in the current minimum wage from 40 to 45 cents per hour, same to become effective May 1. Our working hours are fifty-four per week and will remain unchanged. Conditions in the trade are good, considering the season, and the prospects of our obtaining this increase are favorable.

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L. U. 546, Olean, N. Y.—At our meeting held January 8 it was unanimously resolved to institute a movement for an increase of wages. Our present minimum scale is 37½ cents per day of eight hours. We are demanding a rate of 40⅝ cents per hour, or $3.25 a day, with no reduction in the present working hours. Conditions in the trade are good and we look for little trouble in having our demands receive the sanction of the employers.

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L. U. 423, Barberton, Ohio.—Our trade movement for the year 1914 has been adopted by unanimous vote of the membership and contains the following provisions, viz., an increase of wages from 35 to 40 cents per hour and a reduction in the present working hours from ten to nine per day, same to go into effect April 1. We do not anticipate trouble in obtaining our demands. Trade conditions are good here considering the season.

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L. U. 1355, Crawfordsville, Ind.—We have notified local contractors that we

intend to ask an increase in the wage scale from 30 to 40 cents per hour and a reduction in working hours from nine to eight per day, same to become effective April 1. Our schedule has been in existence for seven years and we feel that trade conditions and the increase in the cost of living make it evident that our demand is a reasonable one. We believe there is no likelihood of a strike.

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L. U. 1010, Uniontown, Pa.—At a specially called meeting held December 2, we decided that our 1914 agreement should contain provision for a minimum rate of 45 cents per hour and an eight-hour day to succeed the minimum of 40 cents and the nine-hour day, in force at present. Conditions in the trade in this locality are fairly good and the prospects of our gaining our demands are favorable. We expect the new scale to go into force May 1, next.

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L. U. 328, East Liverpool, Ohio.—We have started a spring trade movement which calls for an increase in the minimum wage scale from the present rate of 43 2-3 cents per hour to 50 cents per hour. Our agreement also makes several minor demands. Our working hours, which are eight per day and seven on Saturdays, shall remain unchanged. Conditions in the trade here are fairly good considering the season and the outlook for spring is favorable. We are well organized and do not anticipate much trouble in having our demands granted.

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L. U. 825, Willimantic, Conn.—Our 1914 demand, which we propose shall go into effect May 1, calls for an increase in the wages of shop and millmen from 33 1-3 cents to 39 cents per hour and an increase in the pay of outside men from 37½ cents to 44 cents per hour. In addition to a number of minor demands, we are also asking the following reduction in hours: Forty-four hours to constitute a week's work for outside men, instead of forty-eight, as formerly, and fifty hours to constitute a week's work for ship and millmen instead of fifty-four. This movement has been ratified by an overwhelming vote of the membership. Conditions in the trade are good and we do not anticipate much trouble in having our demands granted.

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Cleveland, Ohio, District Council.—At a regular meeting of the D. C., held January 8, it was decided that the new agreement which will go into effect May 1 should contain a demand for an increase of 5 cents per hour above the current minimum wage of 45 cents. Our working hours, which are eight per day or forty-eight per week, shall remain unchanged. Trade conditions are fair and the prospect of our obtaining our demand without any trouble is favorable.

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L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.—In conformity with our new local by-laws, we have entered into a movement for an increase of wages of 5 cents per hour, which will bring our present minimum rate from 40 to 45 cents. We are not requiring a change in the working hours, which shall remain forty-eight per week. We believe we are in good condition to carry this movement out successfully, as we are well organized and are confident that a majority of the leading contractors will accede to us without trouble.

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Cincinnati, Ohio, District Council.—As a result of a referendum vote of the membership of the affiliated locals of this D. C., it has been decided to demand an increase this year of 10 cents per hour, which will bring the present minimum wage from 50 to 60 cents. Our working hours are eight per day, or forty-four and one-half per week. At present trade is rather dull, but spring prospects are good. We do not think there will be any trouble in having our demand granted by the employers.

L. U. 127, Derby, Conn.—As we believe the wage scale in Derby is not up to the standard of surrounding towns and cities, we have decided to enter into a trade agreement with the contractors this year and will demand an increase from $3.25 to $3.60 per day of eight hours and a Saturday half-holiday. Working hours at present are forty-eight per week. Trade conditions are fair and we do not think there is any likelihood of having to strike to obtain our demands. We are well organized.

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L. U. 1468 (Millmen), Lowell, Mass.—At a regular meeting of this local held January 9, a resolution was unanimously adopted to demand a reduction of working hours from fifty-two and one-half to 50 per week and time and a half rates for all overtime, same to take effect May 1. Conditions in the trade are as good as can be expected at this time of year; all our members are employed and we do not anticipate trouble in having our demand complied with. Our movement has the endorsement of the D. C.

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Pittsburg, Kan., District Council.—By a referendum vote of the locals affiliated with this D. C., it was decided that we make the following demands upon contractors and builders: an increase in the wages of journeymen carpenters from 42½ cents per hour, or $3.40 per day, to 50 cents per hour, or $4.00 per day, working hours to remain forty-eight per week. Also an increase in the wages of millmen from $3.00 to $3.25 per day of nine hours. Conditions here are good and we hope to get our demand through without trouble.

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Dayton, Ohio, District Council.—At a specially called meeting of the three local unions in Dayton it was decided, by a majority vote of the members, to inaugurate a movement calling for a minimum wage of 50 cents, an eight-hour day and Saturday half-holiday, same to become effective July 1 of this year. Our present scale is 45 cents per hour and the working hours are fifty per week. Trade conditions for the coming months are favorable and we do not anticipate much difficulty in getting our demands granted, especially by the large firms with which we have an agreement.

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L. U. 940, Sandusky, Ohio.—Our 1914 demand upon the contractors calls for a minimum wage of 42½ cents per hour, all overtime to be paid time and one-half, with double time for Sundays, Fourth of July and Christmas, same to become effective April 1. Although our present scale is nominally 37 cents, quite a number of our men are obtaining 40 cents per hour. We are requiring no reduction in working hours, which shall remain nine per day. Trade conditions here are good and we do not expect trouble in obtaining the desired increase.

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L. U. 1770, Cape Girardeau, Mo.—This local has decided that its 1914 demand shall take the form of an increase in the wage scale from the current rate of 30 cents per hour to 40 cents and a reduction in the hours of work from nine to eight per day. Conditions in this neighborhood are good considering the season, and prospects for the spring trade are favorable. There is little likelihood of our having to resort to a strike to enforce our demands. We expect the increase in wages and reduction of hours to take effect May 1.

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L. U. 955, Appleton, Wis.—As we have been working under a minimum wage scale of 35 cents per hour for the last three years, we have served notice on the contractors demanding an increase of 5 cents per hour on and after May 1. This will bring our scale to 40 cents. We are not requesting a change in working hours, which shall remain nine per day, as formerly. Conditions here are fair considering the season and prospects for the future are good. Several local contractors favor our demand and

we do not think we will have much trouble in having it enforced.

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Akron, Ohio (Summit County D. C.).—As the present rate of wages, in view of the high cost of living, is considered inadequate, the Akron local unions have started a movement to increase the minimum scale from 40 to 45 cents per hour, same to go into effect May 1 at expiration of old agreement. There will be no change in working hours, which are forty-eight per week. Conditions in the trade in Akron are not unfavorable and little difficulty is expected in having our demands granted. L. U. 1499, of Kent, Ohio, is making the same demand and also intends to work for the enforcement of an eight-hour day, to become effective December 1, 1914.

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L. U. 270 Gives a "Smoker"

Saturday evening, January 24, L. U. 270 of Moline, Ill., gave a "smoker" and the non-union millmen of the city were guests on the occasion. In addition to the social features a number of interesting addresses were delivered by speakers well known in the district. The beneficial results of trade unionism and the duty which wage-workers owe to themselves to organize were the keynote of the speeches made.

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A Successful Entertainment

The amusement committee of L. U. 1022, of Parsons, Kan., recently arranged a most successful entertainment for the members of the local and their wives and families. The meeting hall was gayly decorated and after an elaborate musical and instrumental program had been gone through, 102 guests sat down to lunch. Dancing rounded out the evening's enjoyment.

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Anniversary Celebration

L. U. 137, Thames Union of Norwich, Conn., fittingly observed its twenty-eighth anniversary on January 19 at Carpenters' Hall, Norwich. After an excellent lunch had been served, Toastmaster Barry introduced former Mayor Charters of Ansonia, president of the State Council, as the first speaker of the evening. Mr. Charters reviewed conditions in the trade throughout the State and instanced the progress that had been made during the last year. Of thirty-eight locals in the State, thirty-three are affiliated with the State Council, according to Mr. Charters. General Organizer Murray spoke on conditions in general throughout the East and said the outlook for spring was bright in spite of a building slackness in certain sections. Brothers Peter Weiss and Felix Callahan were among the other speakers. The committee in charge consisted of David Tongren, Joseph Barry and Robert McNeely. Thames's union now has a membership of 218, and is steadily growing.

You Should Join the Union of Your Class Because

1. In union there is strength.
2. It pays to be a union man.
3. It tends to raise wages.
4. It resists a reduction in wages. Organized labor seldom suffers a reduction in wages.
5. It is the only way to gain shorter hours.
6. It makes labor respected.
7. It gives men independence and self-reliance. We are too often afraid of our employers.
8. It develops brotherhood. We are too often jealous of one another.
9. It makes a shop a better place to work in, and the world a better place to live in.
10. It helps the family. More money means a better home, better clothes, better food and more comforts.
11. It stands for arbitration of differences with employers.
12. It pays sick, disability and death benefits.
13. Your common sense approves it.
14. Your duty to yourself and family demands it.

Craft Problems

The Jobbing Carpenter's Tool Box

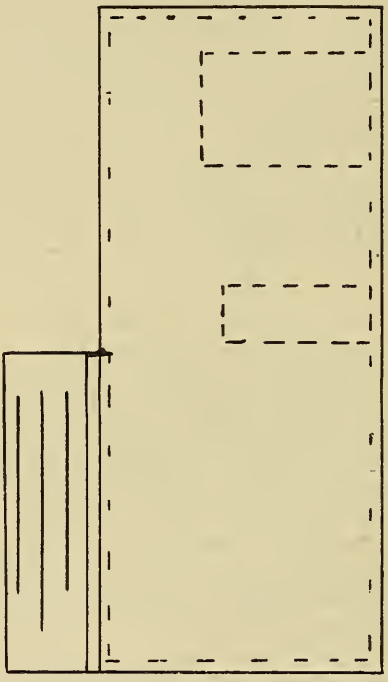
(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

The life of a carpenter is likely to be a varied one, and in that respect it is one of the most interesting of trades. Many years of my life has been spent building homes, some of these years have been spent erecting office buildings; a few seasons have been spent almost entirely on big warehouses, one season on an elevator, and last year (even more than the year, for it took thirteen months to build) on a pork packing plant. In my time, also, I have worked on numerous barns and garages and so forth, so you see, as I have mentioned, the life of the average carpenter is quite varied.

But in my years of carpentry work there have been many times when my work was almost entirely devoted to little jobs. To try to give an idea of the variety of these different jobs would be simply out of the question. Sometimes in this kind of work one will strike a job that will last for weeks or maybe months. Then again one is likely to be on several different jobs on the same day. The majority of these jobs are required to be first class, although completed in a hurry, and where you are in an important office, business house or residence you are expected to disturb things as little as possible. Often the job is small and yet very important, and difficult. In this kind of work it matters not how bad you need a work bench, it is out of the question to have one, and it sometimes happens that you have not got a step ladder or a pair or even one trestle. Moreover, you may not have a thing to plane on, saw on, work on or anything else. Now all of these things you greatly need though often you have to get along without them.

This class of work needs more carpenter tools than any other, for you never can tell the kind of job you may be called upon to do.

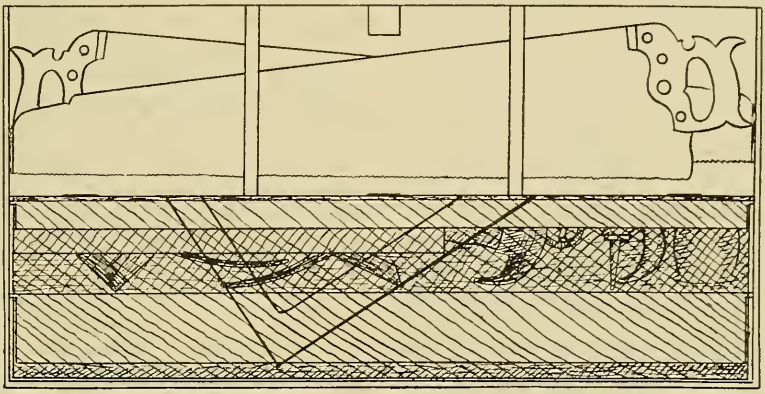
Many jobbing carpenters throw all their tools in a small box and whenever they want one they hunt until they get to the bottom of the box to find it. Of



course, that not only takes up a good deal of time but sometimes makes one just a bit nervous, especially if the job itself is worrying a man, as it often does. It is quite true on this kind of work the mechanic does not often need the big steel square and many do not have one in their kits, although I have noticed that many of them have gladly used mine hundreds of times this season, which has been spent entirely on this class of work, but the square that I have had with me this year has been Nichols' "take down," so it did not take up much room in with my kit. But be that as it may, whether you have a big square or a small one, there

is no handier box to take tools around with than a box long enough for a saw, high enough for a common two-foot square, and amply deep enough to hold the necessary number of tools. The greatest difficulty you have to contend with in regards to your tools in this kind of variety work is to keep the kit light enough so you can carry it.

a big solid square you can put it in as illustrated, but I will admit they are not near as handy as the take-down squares for this jobbing work, as they always have to be put in last and taken out first. In fact, they have to be left out of the box while you use your other tools. With this kind of a box you can leave the tools mainly in your box and take your box



Now I will illustrate my box and explain just a bit how I handle my kit. Look at the first illustration and you will get an idea of the arrangement of the tools. While you can see only two, there are three saws on the lid. Right back of them in the bottom of the box I place my planes, bar, brace, bits, chisels, etc. The bits and chisels, for convenience, and to keep them bright and sharp, are in a cloth case, that is the bits in one case and the chisels in another, and in these two cases there are many tools, drills, countersinks, rimers, gouges and so forth.

Now note that the two little drawers I let the bottoms run by and the end of them slide in the grooved cut in the end of the box. The lower drawer, while not large or deep, as you can see, is yet big enough to contain chalkline, compass saw, oil can, drill, hammer, level, bevel saw set, pliers, try square, and several other small tools that are simply out of sight, down in the bottom of the box.

Many different tools can be laid in the upper drawer, and, of course, are entirely out of sight. Now, if you have

wherever you go, open it up and there you have your saws, fine, coarse or rip, whichever you please. In the middle drawer right in sight, are all the tools I have mentioned, while you can reach down in the bottom and get out or put back any one of the tools you may need. Now this little box of mine is not quite 7 inches deep, 15½ inches high and 31½ inches long, inside measure, yet it is big enough to hold so many tools that they are almost too heavy to carry around. I have used it thousands of times as a small workbench, stepladder, and most particularly as a saw-horse (or trestle). It is surprising the amount of work one can do on a box like that even if it is only about 16 inches high. In that alone it has a great advantage over the smaller or open box, so many jobbing carpenters use. By looking at the end view you will more readily see its convenience. It can be left open and carried around and placed anywhere ready for work.

You can plainly see that it is a solid box, nailed together out of light soft pine three-eighths inch and one-half inch thickened, bottom one-half inch and sides

three-eighths inch, so it is not heavy. I made it years ago and it is good for a good many years yet. I have recently remodeled it, and that is the reason I am writing about it. I am of the opinion that I have the cheapest and best box I have ever seen. All the hardware there is about it are three hinges, a lock and a handle. The door, as you will note, shuts up in a rabbet. The outside is painted, and I have left it many a time out in the rain for days and not a drop of rain got inside.

Now this upper drawer I use often as a hand box and although it is small, it is sufficiently big enough not only to use it on the job as a hand box but often take to other small jobs.

A jobbing carpenter usually needs so many hack saws, wrenches and many other tools that the ordinary carpenter seldom needs, that as I have said before it is hard work to get up your kit and keep it light enough so you can easily carry it around. Cut down your bars, chisels and so forth as light as possible. An 18-inch light metal level does this kind of work nicely and there should be on the market before now a good, light, metal jointing plane that would answer the purpose of a jack plane when necessary. I have never been able to get such a plane as I require, yet I hope if any of the "boys" know where such a plane can be had that they will let us know. I am sure many would be interested to hear of it.

Gambrel Roof Problem

(By A. A. Stafford, L. U. 141.)

In a great many localities the gambrel roof is being built. I don't consider them good-looking, but they are roomy, and if properly built are practically self-supporting. A good many carpenters are at a loss to know just what shape to build them and how to figure out the cuts, and if you go a little further, at a loss to figure out anything for themselves. Brothers, stop and think, and say, "I can figure out things just as well as the architect, because I have got the outfit to do it with—square, rule, dividers and a pencil." As for the head, well if you haven't got that don't work at carpentry work; get a shovel! Look at the drawing—few tools and not much head required to do that, but it tells the story of a gambrel roof.

Suppose the building twenty feet wide. Suppose you will draft it ½ inch equal 1 foot. Twenty halves will be 10 inches. Set dividers 5 inches, draw a line on smooth surface, and strike your 5-inch radii top of it. Then from compass point in center mark 90 degrees and 45 degrees out to circle. This gives everything to figure from, whether you want the roof octagon shape or hexagon, as shown, which I think are the only proper shapes for gambrel, and they are easily figured,

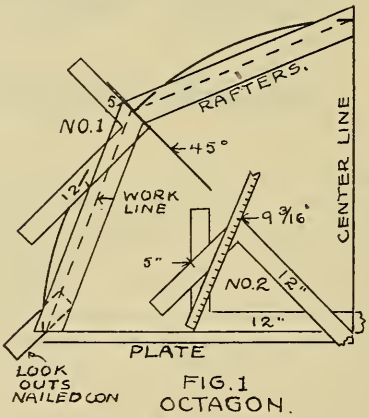


FIG. 1
OCTAGON.

and have a code of cuts that work out good on the square. See how square No. 1 lays 5 by 12 inches, that gets all the cuts, Fig. 1. Squares and rule No. 2 gets length per one foot run, or draft and operate same as Fig. 2. No. 5 only lies square 5 by 12 inches and slides back to 12 inches on plate line.

No matter where the angle line for gambrel strikes the circle, always keep the rule parallel to the first rafter and one foot run; then where rule cuts angle line is the length to multiply run by to get the total length of rafter, like ten-foot run and octagon shape; $9\frac{3}{16}$"x10 is $91\frac{7}{8}$"$\div$12"=7'—$7\frac{7}{8}$", length of rafters, both alike and either end up. Set them

over the edge of plate, so when the lookout is put on the angle on top will be plumb over outside of wall. In roof boarding lay a 4-inch board in this angle and nail it solid. Then lay a wider board on top of it, so it will fit to the rafter, and nail it solid. Thus as you bend the shingle down there is solid nailing and they can not pull up. If you finish like this put the lookouts on the same pitch as top rafters.

Fig. 2 shows the solution of a hexagon roof. This is figured a little different, as the middle joint in rafters does not

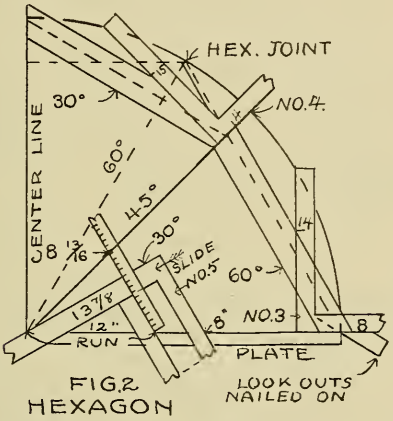


FIG.2
HEXAGON

cut the circle, but the work line is on the hexagon angle (see dotted line). Square No. 3, setting 8 by 14 inches, will cut top and seat cuts, while Square No. 4, 4 by 15 inches, will cut gambrel joint, now length; see square and rule No. 5, 13⅞ by 8 inches (as 14 inches is not correct for drafting) moved back to one foot run on plate line and rule cutting square mitre, or 45 degrees at 8 13/16 inches, multiplied by number of feet in one-half the width of building for length of rafter. Another way, in place of slide measure 1 foot on plate line, lay square 8-inch tongue at this, and blade on plate line 13⅞ inches. Rule gets same result. This is the simplest way and I think the illustration is plain enough to tell the different ways.

If the gambrel is wanted at a different place to make the roof of a different shape, just run the gambrel line on any degree and strike the pitch to it as wanted. Then proceed as at squares and rule No. 2, keeping 12 inches each way on angle and plate line. You can readily see that if angle was steeper the heel of the squares would be farther apart, also the reading at 5 inches would be more—12 inches—and the reading on tongue gives some of the cuts, and it is easy to find the rest. Do not make the top too flat—it weakens the roof, shingles rot faster, and look no better. These cuts show the exact shape in the circle, like E M.

Make all good joints practically self-supporting. Put the sides together lying on a level surface by pattern and have the pattern span across the bottom end four, five or six inches less than the building is wide. Put each side joint together and nail a piece of board two or three feet long across it for strength. Then proceed at top of the plate to nail the tops together; have rafters laying down and the lower ends as before, less span. Nail a board across top joint solid, then raise them in place, pull the bottoms out to place and fasten them, beginning at each end of the building. The less span puts a strain on the timber, combined with the boards nailed on the sides, and the roof boards, and possibly some collar joints makes a truss that will stand up. Now, I have not explained every detail about this, but after looking at the drawing, and reading this as it is, if you want to be more efficient in the trade get out some of your old tools and begin to illustrate different methods and study.

P. S. To go into all the details would take too much space in our journal. Some of my figures are not absolutely correct, but who will use 4 31/32 inches for 5 inches in roof work? These jokes are to set you thinking for yourself.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Bericht der Delegaten zu der dreiunddreißigsten jährlichen Convention der A. F. of L.

(Fortsetzung vom letzten Monat.)

Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Carpenters und Joiners vs. Internationalen-Verbündniß der Blecharbeiter.

Ein Disputat kam vor zwischen den obengenannten Gesellschaften in Dallas, Texas, welcher ein Zeit lang drohte diese Gewerke zu lähmen nicht nur an die in Frage stehenhen Gebäude, sondern an allen Gebäuden welche diese Firma errichtet. Das Department versuchte dieses zu schlichten und hielt eine Versammlung der Representanten dieser Unions und der General-Kontraktern, welche jedoch verfehlte wesentliche Aenderungen zu machen. Es wurde jedoch eine Lokal Beilegung gemacht durch den Dallas Building Trades Council.

Später wurde die Aufmerksamkeit des Exekutiv-Councils wieder auf dieses gelenkt durch folgenden Brief des Präsident Kirby, von der V. B. der Carpenters und Joiners:

„V. B. der Carpenters und Joiners,
Indianapolis, Ind., 21. Juli 1913.

An den Exekutiv-Council des Baugewerks-Department der A. F. of L. — Gruß:

Indem ich Euch diese Sache vorlege, thun ich dieses zum besten der Gesellschaft, welche ich die Ehre habe zu vertreten und für Frieden in den Baugewerken.

Ich will sagen, daß ich nicht verantwortlich bin für das, das unsere Gesellschaft that, oder was sie zu thun unterließ. Was ich Euch jetzt vorlege sind die Verhältnisse jetzt in den Baugewerken der A. F. of L. Mit der Angelegehenheit der hohlen Metall-Trim seid ihr alle mehr oder weniger bekannt.

Seit dem Anfange besteht ein Streit zwischen zwei International-Gesellschaften über ihre Jurisdiktion. Dieses kam in New York zuerst vor und wurde mittels Arbitration gelegt und zu Gunsten einer Gesellschaft entschieden. Die andere Gesellschaft verfechtete jedoch ihre Rechte und appellierte an das Baugewerks-Department der A. F. of L., und dieses Department entschied in der Tampa Convention, daß diese Arbeit die der Blecharbeiter sei.

Die Vereinigte Brüderschaft der Carpenters und Joiners weigerte sich diese Entscheidung anzuerkennen, mit der Folge, daß sie in der Convention in St. Louis in 1910 aus dem Department suspendiert wurden. Die Carpenters bestanden darauf, diese Arbeit zu verrichten, machten keinen Appell über diese Entscheidunp und verrichteten diese Arbeit weiter.

Der Exekutiv-Council der A. F. of L. rekommendierte, daß die Atlanta, Ga., Convention der A. F. of L. (1911) die Carpenters wieder aufnehme. Dieses wurde in der Konvention beschlossen, es ist jedoch Thatsache, daß beide Gesellschaften ihre Gründe behalten und es besteht Zwietracht zwischen L. U.'en wo sie treu bei einander stehen sollen.

Ich überlasse achtungsvoll folgende Thatsachen an Eure Ehrbare Gesellschaft in behuf der Carpenters: Daß, als die A. F. of L. die Carpenters wieder aufnahm, so entschied dieselbe praktisch, daß die V. B., als sie von der A. F. of L. suspendiert wurde, unschuldig war an den Anklagen welche gegen sie erhoben wurden, rücksichtslos auf Fragen welche von dem Boden in der Convention gefragt wurden, oder Antworten welcher der Vorsitzer in der Sitzung gab.

Die V. B. steht zu jeder Zeit bereit mit den Beamten der Blecharbeiter zu konferieren um diese Sache zu legen. Dieselben nehmen jedoch eine solche Stellung ein, daß dieses unmöglich ist; vor kurzem wurde der unterzeichnete zu dem Hauptquartiere des Baugewerk-Department berufen um den Oberaufseher einer großen Kontrakter-Firma und Präsident O'Sullivan zu treffen. Wir waren anwesend und willens irgend etwas zu thun diese Sache zu legen. Präsident O'Sullivan erklärte jedoch, daß er nicht da sei um zu konferieren und weigerte sich theil zu nehmen in der Sprache und gab als Grund die Handlungen des Departments an.

In Einsicht des Obigen frage ich ergebenst, daß sie die Lokal-Baugewerks-Councils, welche mit dem Department verbunden sind, verbieten sich in dieser Sache einzumischen und die Arbeit ruhig voranschreiten lassen, und zur selben Zeit diesen zwei Internationalen Gesellschaften befragen, unterrichten oder gebieten, diese Sache zu legen. Wenn dieses verfehlt, nehmet die Sache auf in Eintracht mit den Gesetzen des Departments. Ich sage für die V. B., daß wir zu irgend einer Zeit willens sind mit den Blecharbeiter zu konferieren zu einer Zeit und an einem Ort welchen sie bestimmen, entweder in ihrem Hauptquartier in Kansas City, Mo., unserem Hauptquartier in Indianapolis, oder den Hauptquartier des Baugewerks-Department.

In der Hoffnung, daß sie ihren Weg klar sehen in dieser Sache und mit der Versicherung, daß wir kein anderes Baugewerk

in dieser Sache verwickeln werden, verbleibe ich, brüderlich Ihr,
(Gezeichnet) James Kirby,
G. P. der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Carpenters und Joiners."

Obige Korrespondenz wurde dem Exekutiv-Council in der Atlantic City Convention unterbreitet und nach reifer Berathung wurde folgender Vorschlag gemacht:

„Daß das Baugewerk-Department die Internationale-Vereinigung der Blecharbeiter ersuche mit der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Carpenters und Joiners zu versammle um diese Sache friedlich zu legen."

Eine weitere Diskussion erfolgte wegen einer Verbesserung welche angenommen wurde welche besagt, daß „der Hauptinhalt des Präsident Kirbys Brief an die nächste Convention des Baugewerk-Department gewiesen wurde."

In Eintracht mit dieser Entscheidung in diesem Falle, wie berichtet, überlassen wir Ihnen dieses für Ihre Ueberlegung und That.

Das Komitee an Exekutiv-Council Berichte, an welches dieser Fall gewiesen wurde, reichte einen Majorität und Minorität Bericht ein. Hiermit sind beide Berichte und Handlung der Convention.

Majorität Bericht.

Da die Tampa-Convention des Baugewerks-Department die Fabrizierung und Errichtung der Hohl-Metall Thüre und Dekoration der Amalgamierten Blecharbeiter International-Vereinigung erließ, and

Indem die Vereinigte-Brüderschaft der Carpenters dieses bestritt, trotz der abgegebenen Entscheidung, und seitdem dieser Streit zu einem solche Grade gewachsen ist wo sofort gehandelt werden, muß um andere Baugewerke, günstige Arbeitgeber, und das Volk im Ganzen zu schützen, sowohl um Frieden in den Baugewerken zu stiften; deshalb sei es

Beschlossen, daß der Inhalt diesen Falles den Exekutiv-Council der A. F. of L. und dem Exekutiv-Council des B. G. D., und diese Körper versuchen eine Lösung der Frage beizubringen.

Minoritäts-Bericht.

Wir unterbreiten höfligst einen Minoritäts-Bericht anstatt des Majoritäts-Bericht der Convention ein, daß die Anfrage der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Carpenter und Joiners verweigert werde and daß ihnen von dieser Convention zu verstehen gegeben werde, daß sie die Gesetze und Entscheidungen dieses Departments zu gehorchen haben.

Der Minorität wurde mit 35 Stimmen dafür gegen 27 dagegen angenommen.

In Eintracht mit der Anfrage der Lokal-Union 1053, Milkaukee, Wis., unterbreiten wir folgende Resolution:

„Indem, die Carpenters der Stadt Milwaukee seit einiger Zeit einen Konteſt mit der Minn. Billiard Co. von dieser Stadt führten (welche ihre Arbeiter unter einem sehr schlechtem Stückarbeit-System anstellt), in einem Versuche Mitglieder der V. B. der C. u. J. von A. unter Unionumständen dort anzustellen, and

Indem, alle denkbaren und würdigen Versuche von seiten des Carpenters D. C. mit der Unterstützung der General-Stifter der Vereinigten Brüderschaft diese Firma zu bewegen Unionleute anzustellen fehlten, and

Indem, diese Firma jetzt keine Union Carpenters anstellt und ihre Produkte den Unionstempfel nicht tragen, und

Indem, diese Firma sogar ihre Produkte nach Toronto, Canada, sandte, als unsere Leute in den dortigen Billiard Fabriken am Streik waren, dadurch schnelle Beilegung verhinderten; deshalb sei es

Beschlossen, daß die Delegaten zu dem B. G. D. der A. F. of L. unterrichtet werden an ihre Mitglieder zu berichten und diesen sagen zu merken, daß die Produkte der Minn. Billiard Co. nicht Union sind, und daß diese helfen die Firma zu belehren über die Wichtigkeit Union Carpenters unter Union Verhältnisse anzuestellen."

Die Resolution wurde an das Stiftungskomitee gewiesen und angenommen.

Auch reichten wir folgende Resolution ein:

„Indem, in der Panama-Pacific Exposition, welche jetzt erbaut wird, ein Disputat vorkam wegen dem anpassen, Rahmen, Nageln und Erbauung der Stabarbeit welche gebraucht wird, und

Indem, die in Frage stehende Arbeit von die der Kalkarbeiter weit verschieden ist; deshalb sei es

Beschlossen, daß die gesagte Arbeit den Carpenters gegeben werde; und weiter sei es

Beschlossen, daß das Ecken, Reparieren u. s. w., welches mit Leimarbeit verbunden ist, von Mitgliedern der Leimarbeiter-Union verrichtet werde."

Dieses wurde mit 31 Stimmen dafür, gegen 20 dagegen, angenommen:

„Daß die Uebereinstimmung zwischen den Leimarbeiter und Carpenters bezüglich der Panama-Pacific Ausstellung in Kraft bleibe während dem Leben dieser Ausstellung."

Folgende Resolution wurde von Delegat O. A. Tveitmoe von der A. B. der C. W. vorgeschlagen:

„Indem, eine Anzahl Internationale-Unionen und Gewerke, welche mit diesem Department verbunden sind, seit Jahren die Zergliederung und Auflösung der kleineren Internationalen befürwortet haben, and

Indem, dieser Prozeß der Entwickelung und Verbannung unbeschreibliches Uebel verursacht, und ungerecht und unnatürlich ist, deshalb sei es

Beschlossen, von der siebenten jährlichen Convention des Baugewerks-Department der A. F. of L. in regelmäßiger Sitzung versammelt, daß der Exekutiv-Council dieses Departments hiermit beauftragt ist sich mit Delegaten des Exekutiv-Departments der A. F. of L. und den Beamten und Repräsentanten der verschiedenen mit diesem Department verbundenen International-Unionen, bestehend aus der Maurerabtheilung, der Eisenabtheilung, der Röhrepassern und Heizabtheilung der Bauabfertigerabtheilung und der Holzarbeiterabtheilung zu versammeln zu dem Ende, daß Vereinigung und Verbesserung der Internationalen-Unionen welche fähig sein werden ihre Stärke zu vereinigen um die nichtorganisierten Arbeiter zu organisieren und besseres Fortkommen für die Baugewerke and für das ganze arbeitende Volk zup bewerkstelligen.-

Dieses wurde einstimmig angenommen.

Die Maschinisten reichten folgende Resolution ein:

„In Betrachtung der Thatsache, daß die Internationale Vereinigung der Maschinisten über das aufbauen, sammeln, herrichten, auseinandernehmen und reparieren der Maschinen in Maschinfabriken, Gebäuden, Fabriken oder sonst wo Maschinen gebraucht werden verfügte, and

Indem, diese Jurisdiktion von der A. F. of L. und dem Baugewerksdepartment bestätigt wurde und

Indem, wir jetzt finden, daß die Vereinigte Brüderschaft der Carpenters und Joiners diese Arbeit behaupten und an einigen Plätzen verrichten, and

Indem, die Vereinigte Brüderschaft der Carpenters und Joiners ursprünglich ein Gewerk ist für die Erbauung und Errichtung von Holzarbeit, und

Indem, der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der C. u. J. von A. das Recht zur Herrichtung von Maschinen nie von der A. F. of L. oder dem Baugewerksdepartment zugesprochen; deshalb sei es

Beschlossen, daß die genannte Uebertretung der V. B. der C. u. J. verboten sei; und sei es ferner

Beschlossen, daß die Beamten des Baugewerksdepartment ihre volle Autorität gebrauchen um die Gesetze des Departments durchzusetzen."

Dieses wurde mit 36 dafür gegen 21 dagegen angenommen.

Mit der Buffalo Lage wurde ausdehnend gehandelt in dem Exekutiv-Council-Bericht. In der Rochester Convention des Departments letztes Jahr protestierten wir gegen die Handlungen des Central Trades und Labor Council. Die Thatsache war, daß wir darauf bestanden, daß wenn diese Körper die Gesetze nicht befolgen, ihnen der Freibrief entzogen werde. Unsere Anfrage wurde nachgekommen und später ein neuer Central-Körper und Baugewerks-Council wurde gegründet, aber die alten Vereine blieben vorhanden als unabhängige. Dieses schwächte organsierte Arbeit in Buffalo.

Die Convention entschied, nach gründlicher Untersuchung von allen Seiten, die Handlungen des Präsidenten Short zu indorsieren und sich in enger Verbindung mit der Lage in Buffalo zu halten. Ferner, wenn er es für nöthig befindet einen Council mit dem Department in Buffalo zu halten, so soll er in Person oder durch Stellvertreter nach Buffalo reisen und die Vorschriften dieser Convention ausfüllen.

Die Konstitution des Departments wurde wie folgt verbessert:

Verbesserung der Sektion 9.

Die Beamten dieses Departments sollen aus Präsident und Sekretär-Schatzmeister bestehen, welche in der jährlichen Convention per Wahlkugel erwählt werden sollen. Diese Beamten sollen ex-officia Mitglieder des Exekutiv-Board sein in Wort aber ohne Stimme.

Der Exekutiv-Board dieses Departments soll bestehen aus einem Repräsentanten von jeder National oder International-Union welche mit diesem Department verbunden ist, und sie sollen sich so oft als nöthig versammeln. Die Ausgaben des Exekutiv-Board sollen von der National oder International-Union welche das Mitglied vertretet, gedeckt werden.

Der Exekutiv-Council soll die Autorität haben einen temporären Vertreter für die folgenden Beamten zu ernennen: Präsident oder Sekretär-Schatzmeister, im Falle des Todes oder Resignation derselben.

Wir waren gegen diese Veränderung auf dem Grunde, daß eine Organisation mit 1,000 Mitgliedern so viele Vertreter haben werden in dem Council and gerade so viele Stimmen wie eine Organisation mit 200,000 Mitgliedern, welches offenbar ungerecht ist; auch daß ein Exekutiv-Council von 22 Mitgliedern zu groß ist, und daß es unnützlich ist eine Konvention abzuhalten, auch daß wir es nicht für gerecht halten für unseren Repräsentanten zu bezahlen und zur selben Zeit eine größere pro Kapita zu bezahlen. Ehrer bietigst unterbreitet,

Frank Duffy,
M. J. McDermott,
J. T. Cosgrove,
James Hopkins,
O. R. Jarrett,
O. E. Woodbury.

Departement Francais

Rapport du President general Kirby pour le trimestre finissant le 31 Decembre, 1913

Indianapolis, Ind., le 6 Janvier 1914.

Aux Officiers et Membres du Conseil Executif—Salut:

Conformement à vos ordres, d'assister aux Convention de la Fédération Americaine du travail et des Metiers du bâtiment, j'ai quitté l'office général le 1er. Novembre, pour Seattle, m'arrêtant en chemin pour visiter le Conseil des Charpentiers du district de Chicago et les réunions des charpentiers à St. Paul, Winnipeg, Edmonton et Calgary. J'ai trouvé le travail dans cette region tres peu actif, principalement en acompte du peu d'argent en circulation. J'ai vu plusieurs entrepreneurs qui m'ont fait espérer que le travail du bâtiment reprendait dans peu de temps.

A mon arrivée a Seattle j'ai employé toute mon influence dans l'interêt de l'union fraternelle et j'ai obtenu l'élection du Secrétaire Général Duffy comme membre des Conseil éxécutif de la Fédération Americaine du travail. La convention des Métiers du Bâtiment a suivi immediatement celle de la Fédération du travail. Je dois dire que le frère *Garrett* m'a tres aimablement transféré ses pouvoirs de façon que je puisse assister à la convention comme délégué de l'Union fraternelle.

Plusieurs affaires de grande importance ont été décidées à cette convention. Il m'a semblé qu'il y avait un alignement solide contre les intêrets des charpentiers, et que l'inclination parmi ceux qui étaient présents à la convention et exprimée par certains délégués était de voter strictement en suivant les lignes de partis et non pas suivant leurs convictions.

Nous avons essayé de decider la convention d'ordonner une réunion entre les travailleurs de métaux en feuilles et notre organisation dans le but d'ajuster nos disputes. En cela comme dans d'autres affaires nous n'avons en aucun succes, la convention ayant décidé contre les charpentiers par un vote praticallement le même qui avait refusé d'ordonner une conférence entre l'Union Fraternelle et les ouvriers en métaux. Le Secrétaire Général Duffy et moi ayant décidé alors qu'il n'y avait aucune chance pour nous d'obtenir une solution impartialle de nos déficultés, avons pris la résolution de cesser le paiement de toute somme d'argent au Departement des Métiers du Bâtiment jusqu'a ce que notre position soit établie par le vote de referendum qui a bien maintenant.

Je desire vous faire savoir, en regard de certaines organisations qui assistaient a cette convention, que plusieurs d'entre elles, par exemple l'association des plombiers, des Ingenieurs, des Bois et Metal, fil de fer, cement, constructeurs d'ascenseurs ont voté avec les charpentiers et que par conséquent ces organisations ont droit au support que notre organisation pourrait leur rendre. Je dois ajouter qu'une ou deux autres organisations diviserent leurs votes entre les ouvriers en Métal et les Charpentiers.

Président Short et Secrétaire Spencer ont demontré leur impartialité et consequemment, comme officiers du département du travail du Bâtiment, aucune critique ne pourrait être fait contre eux —President Short a été défait, mais Secrétaire Spencer a été réélu.

Depuis le 1er. Novembre la ville d'Indianapolis a subi deux grèves sérieuses. La première a été celle des employés des tramways electriques, et elle a été ajustée, je crois, en soumettant les questions en dispute a l'arbitration et je comprends que les arbitres n'ont pas encore rendu leur decision.

L'autre greve a été celle des cochers ou conducteurs de voitures, chariots, etc.

Je dois dire que ces deux grèves ont été combattues amerement par les patrons et que des hommes ont été amenés dans cette ville, armés, et employés pour intimider ces citoyens qui essayaient d'améliorer leur condition; c'est un fait public.

L'amertume qui a été montrée par les patrons n'a jamais été égalée et ou dit que certains membres de la Chambre de Commerce ont employé leur influence avec les patrons et avec le public en général pour empécher un ajustement de la dispute. Quelque unes des organisations internationales ont retiré leurs fonds de certaines banques en cette ville et l'idée de retirer les fonds de toutes les unions internationales des banques d'Indianapolis a été pendant un certain temps en consideration, mais a été retardée jusqu'au moment où les officiers généraux des conseils executifs qui étaient absents de la ville, pourraient prendre une decision.

La Convention de l'Union Fraternelle des charpentiers se reunira dans cette ville au mois de Septembre prochain et les délégués et membres de notre organisation dépenseront au moins $60,000 pendant leur sejour ici, et c'est à vous de décider oui ou non si notre organisation sera justifiée de dépenser cette somme d'argent dans une communanté où les interêts commerciaux ont montré une attitude si hostile envers les organisation du travail.

Depuis mon retour à l'office général j'ai employé mon temps au travail routiniér: Je suis heureux de pouvoir vous annoncer que les renseignements fournis à l'office par les organisateurs généraux indiquent que le futur semble beaucoup plus encourageant pour les ouvriers du Bâtiment que le passé ne l'a été pendant les 3 derniers mois.

J'ai prié les secrétaires des branches des Etats unis et du Canada de la Société Amalgamée de venir a l'office pour que nous puissions nous entendre pour fixer un plan de façon a mettre en execution l'agrément approuvé recemment par le referendum des deux organisations.

Secrétaires Atkinson et Young sont venus à l'office le 5 Janvier et après plusieurs entrevues auxquelles ils ont participé avec moi et le secrétaire général nous avons decidé que les instructions suivantes devront être envoyées, avec chaque châtre, pour servir de guide aux unions locales et aux conseils de districts. Nous pensons que les instructions données sont assez claires pour n'avoir pas besoin d'explications, et nous esperons sincèrement qu'elles servirons a éliminer totalement les jalousies qui ont existé dans le passé entre les deux organisations:

Pour servir de guide à tous les interessés nous soumettons les informations et instructions suivantes:

1. Chartres et complete fournitures consistant en journal, grand livre, livres de cotisations—constitutions, livres de reçus—code de ceremonies—mots de passe trimestriels—feuilles de reports, etc., seront fournis gratis à toutes les branches de la Société amalgamée des charpentiers aux Etats Unis et au Canada—les chartres aux Etates Unis seront numerotées de 2,500 à 2,599 et les chartres au Canada seront numerotées à partir de 2,600 et au dessus.

2. Comme les membres de la Société Amalgamée des Charpentiers quand ils sont admis dans l'Union Fraternelle n'ont droit a aucun secours en cas de maladie, de mort, d'accident et de grève, provenant de l'Office Général, leur cotisation mensuelle doit être fixée en consequense. Conformément à la Section V de ce plan une taxe par capita de 10 sous par membre et par mois est due à l'office général sur chaque membre. Ces membres seront gouvernés par la constitution et les lois des conseils de districts ou des unions locales en tout ce qui concerne les affaires de métiers et devront payer leur part proportionnelle pour maintenir les conditions de métiers. Il a été agrée, en l'absence de toute loi locale gouvernant cette taxe, que la somme ne pourra pas être moins de 25 sous par mois et par membre.

Membres d'une section de l'Union Fraternelle se rendant dans une localité sur le continent Americain, comme il est

convenu dans la section IV de ce plan, où il y a seulement une locale de la section amalgamée devra payer 25 sous par mois pour le maintient des conditions de metier et 25 sous par mois, pour la taxe par capita de l'office général, à l'union locale, la balance de ses cotisations mensuelles devra être envoyée par le membre à l'union locale à laquelle il appartient.

Les membres de la société amalgamée se rendant dans une localité où il y a seulement une union locale de la section de l'Union Fraternelle devra payer 25 sous par mois pour le maintient des conditions de metier, et 10 sous par mois pour la taxe par capita de l'office général, à l'union locale, la balance de ses cotisations mensuelles devra être envoyée par le membre à l'union locale à laquelle il appartient.

Les membres qui voyagent. devront présenter leur livre de cotisations ou leur carte pour inspection au secrétaire des finances de l'union locale à laquelle ils deviendront attachés, pas plus tard que la première reunion de chaque, mois et si le membre est en retard dans le paiement de ses cotisations, il ne devra pas être reconnu, jusqu'à temps qu'il se sera mis en règle.

3. Les membres qui desirent obtenir les secours et benefices des deux organisations devront s'affilier aux unions locales par lesquelles ces secours sont payés. Les membres qui désirent prendre avantage de la Section IX du plan de solidification ne seront pas obligés de payer plus d'une taxe par capita au Conseil de district."

Esperant que mon travail pendant le dernier trimestre recevra votre approbation et remerciant le Conseil Exécutif et mes associés pour leur assistance, Je reste, Fraternellement,

JAMES KIRBY, Général Président.

A Nos Lecteurs Francais

A la demande expresse d'un grand nombre de nos membres de langue française, soit dans la province de Québec, scit dans les Etats de l'est, nous avons décidé de donner, chaque mois, une plus grande extension à la partie française du "Carpenter." Nous sommes particulièrement heureux que les circonstances nous permettent de faire cette amélioration, réclamée justement par un si grand nombre de bons et fidèles membres de nos unions locales, qui ne peuvent pas facilement lire l'anglais. Nous espérons qu'ils auront satisfaction et qu'ils en sauront gré à la direction de notre journal officiel.

Toutefois, en retour, nous leur demandons une faveur; c'est de nous aider dans ce travail. surnuméraire que nous nous imposons, avec plaisir pour leur être agréable. Nous serions heureux de recevoir, chaque mois, à la date du 1er. ou plus tôt si possible, tous les renseignements qui seraient susceptibles d'intéresser la masse des lecteurs, concernant le mouvement ouvrier, en général, et plus particulièrement, concernant l'avancement et les progrès de la Fraternité Unie, dans toutes les localités où elle compte des unions affiliées. Les secrétaires sont tout désignés pour être nos collaborateurs naturels, dans l'édition de cette page en français.

C'est en travaillant avec ensemble, et comme des frères amis, que nous réussirons à faire de notre Fraternité Unie des charpentiers menuisiers d'Amérique la plus grande, comme la plus belle des associations ouvrières du monde entier.

Le Chomage a Montreal

Montréal étant la métropole du Canada, il est juste que l'on commence par elle. A tout seigneur, tout honneur.

Le chômage a fait de nombreuses victimes, en Canada, cette année. Il a été particulièrement dur, dans les provinces de l'ouest canadien, où depuis le printemps dernier l'ouvrage a beaucoup manqué, et cela pour tous les métiers.

A Montréal, le chômage a sévi également avec intensité surtout dans l'industrie. Mais, on peut dire, pour consolation, que les métiers de la construction ont moins souffert, ici, que dans beaucoup d'autres villes.

La petite construction, il est vrai, n'a

pas été active. Là cause est que les petits entrepreneurs, gênés par la tension monétaire, n'ont pas pu se procurer l'argent nécessaire pour mettre à exécution, leurs contrats. Car, il faut remarquer que ce n'est pas la bonne volonté, ni l'ouvrage qui ont manque, à Montréal, c'est l'argent, pour pousser les travaux.

Mais par contre, la grande construction a été active, toute l'année.

Or, il se fait que tous les grands entrepreneurs, à Montréal, sont des amis de la Fraternité Unie. Ou bien, ils ont des contrats fermés avec les unions, ou bien, il y a une entente tacite et cordiale entre eux et ces unions, qui fait que sur les chantiers, ce ne sont que des unionistes qui travaillent. C'est ainsi que, durant toute l'année, nos membres n'ont pas eu extrèmement à se plaindre de la rareté de l'ouvrage.

Ainsi, à cette époque de l'année, où le travail de la construction est ordinairement le moins actif, 75 pour cent des charpentiers menuisiers, qui sont membres de notre organisation, travaillent toujours. Donc, 25 pour cent seulement sont sans travail, momentanément. C'est une constatation qui est à l'avantage de notre organisation, et qui prouve la popularité dont jouit la Fraternité Unie, chez les patrons, comme chez les ouvriers.

Il faut ajouter que ce succès relatif pour nos unions est d'autant plus significatif, que le nombre d'ouvriers étrangers qui sont venus s'établir, à Montréal, depuis l'été dernier, fut le plus considérable qu'on ait eu à enregistrer depuis dix ans. On estime, en effet, que plus de deux mille ouvriers de la construction ont fait irruption à Montréal, cette année. Nos membres ont eu la bonne fortune d'avoir du travail: mais combien d'autres n'en ont pas trouvé, et qui ont peiné ou se sont engagés à vil salaire. L'invasion inconsidérée des ouvriers étrangers, voilà la plaie qui fait tant souffrir le corps ouvrier, à Montréal.

S'il est vrai, comme on le dit couramment, que la crise monétaite touche à sa fin, nul doute que l'activité du travail va reprendre plus ardente que jamais sur les chantiers. Et, comme la Fraternité Unie contrôle la plus grande partie des plus importants chantiers, nos membres peuvent envisager l'avenir avec confiance. Mais, nous devons à nos amis les ouvriers charpentiers de l'Amérique et du Canada, de les avertir, dès aujourd'hui, de ne point songer à venir, pour cela, à Montréal, cher de l'ouvrage. Tout bien calculé, il y a actuellement, dans cette ville, assez d'ouvriers pour les entreprises courantes, et les nouveaux venus risqueraient fort de rester sans ouvrage pendant longtemps. Quant à chômer, ne vaut il pas mieux qu'ils chôment là où ils sont.

Dans le Reste de la Province

Dans le reste de la province, la crise que tous les métiers traversent actuellement, à été plus acentuée qu'à Montréal. Dans bien des cas, cela est dû à la tension monétaire; mais dans beaucoup d'autres, cela est dù au manque d'organisation parmi les ouvriers locaux. Etant sans union, sans solidarité, ils sont sans force, et ils se laissent remplacer, très souvent par des nouveaux venus, qui acceptent n'importe quelles conditions. Ainsi, tandis que les étrangers travaillent, eux se reposent. A Québec, le travail, sur les chantiers, et pour tous travaux de la charpenterie ou de la menuiserie, sans avoir été aussi actif qu'à Montréal, a été cependant assez soutenu, pour les membres de nos unions. Cela est dû principalement au fait que le gouvernement a fait exécuter de fort importants travaux, dans cette ville.

A Trois-Rivières, on a le regret de constater que les salaires ont sensiblement diminué. L'ingérence de cette organisation nouvelle, qui s'appelle la Corporation Ouvrière catholique, dans les affaires des travailleurs de cette ville, en est directement la cause. On ne peut servir deux maitres, dit l'évangile; la corporation ouvrière catholique est en train de vouloir prouver le contraire, en prétendant servir à la fois les intérêts des patrons et ceux des ouvriers. Malheureusement, la parole de l'évangile sera éternellement vraie, et si la Cor-

poration Ouvrière Catholique réussit à bien servir les patrons, elle ne peut pas bien servir les ouvriers. C'est bien ce que les travailleurs de Trois-Rivières ont le malheur de constater aujourd'hui.

A Shawinigan, les charpentiers menuisiers ont eu beaucoup d'ouvrage, tandis qu'à Chicoutimi et à Jonquières, le métier a été relativement tranquille.

A Valleyfield, il n'y a pas eu beaucoup d'activité pendant toute l'année.

A Sherbrooke, grace au travail énergique du nouvel agent d'affaires M. Fraser Croteau, nos membres ont été pas mal occupés. Un contrat a été signé avec les patrons, qui assure une bonne et durable entente pour l'avenir.

A Saint-Hyacinthe, l'ouvrage a été calme. Enfin à Sainte-Anne de Bellevue, on a signalé une remarquable activité toute l'année. Dans cette dernière localité, les conditions du travail sont à peu près les mêmes qu'à Montréal.

Le Travail D'Organisation

Un mouvement très prononcé en faveur de l'organisation s'est dessiné depuis un certain temps, parmi les ouvriers de la province de Québec, et notamment, parmi les charpentiers menuisiers. C'est de bon augure, et cela prouve que l'ouvrier, plus instruit, comprend de mieux en mieux, chaque jour de quelle manière il peut protéger et défendre ses intérêts.

A Montréal, la Fraternité Unie compte maintenant un effectif de onze unions locales, avec un nombre approximatif d'au de la quatre mille membres.

L'union No. 134, qui compte à elle seule au de la de 2,000 membres a progressé cette année, dans un proportion de 20 pour cent. Les autres locales ont également augmenté considérablement le nombre de leurs membres.

Les locales nouvellement fondés à Montréal sont au nombre de cinq: le local No. 1788, pour les polisseurs et poseurs de planchers; le Local No. 1360, pour les charpentiers menuisiers du quartier Saint-Henri, l'un des plus populaux de Montréal; et le Local No. 1558, pour les hommes du métier a été tranféré de Tétreaultville à Maisonneuve:

La Locale No. 1117, de Bel-Oeil progresse chaque jour, et la locale No. 1545, prend tous les jours de la consistance à Fraserville. Partout, on signale une recrudescence nouvelle, dans les rangs de l'organisation.

Les chartes, pour les locales de Montréal de la Société Amalgamée, 2617-2618 et 2619 sont arrivées, et les membres de la Société ont élu leurs délégués au conseil de district. La solidarité est donc aujourd'hui complète entre tous les hommes de coeur qui exercent le métier de charpentier menuisier dans notre ville, et c'est tant mieux pour le plus grand bien de tous en général et en particulier.

Beau Succes de Popularite

La Locale No. 134, de la Fraternité Unie, de Montréal, a donné le 24 janvier dernier, une magnifique soirée de "euchre et bal," qui a remporté le plus franc succès. Un public, de tous les rangs de la société a répondu à l'invitation de l'union, et s'est rendu en grand nombre à cette fête, dont le bénéfice est allé grossir le fonds contingent, et de secours.

Les confrères, R. Saint-Maurice, président de l'union, Pierre Lefebvre, secrétaire; O. Proulx, secrétaire financier J. A. Laflamme, secrétaire du conseil de district; P. Miron, J. E. Vigeant, et autres étaient les organisateurs de cette splendide fête, dont le succès prouve une fois de plus de quelle bonne popularité cette union locale jouit dans la métropole canadienne.

Le mouvement des unions de métiers est le messager de conditions industrielles meilleures pour les générations à venir. Il est la pierre angulaire de l'édifice d'une civilisation plus élevée. C'est un mouvement co-opératif pour le bénéfice du travailleur—homme et femme. C'est un creuset dans lequel les masses hétérogènes de travailleurs, parlant une infinité de langues, sont fondues dans une phalange solide, pour la protection de leurs intérêts communs.—Cigar Makers' Journal.

Claims Paid

DURING JANUARY, 1914

No.	Name.	L. U.	Am't.
20934	Mads Hansen	181	$200.00
20935	M. Joy	13	200.00
20936	Daniel Sullivan	33	200.00
20937	Mrs. E. F. Hammond	26	50.00
20938	Mrs. Alvina Garner	58	50.00
20939	Stacy Sloan	121	50.00
20940	Mrs. Cora M. Hicks	131	50.00
20941	Milford E. Snyder	143	100.00
20942	Carl T. Leifer	158	200.00
20943	Mrs. Camilla Petersen	181	50.00
20944	Mrs. Rickie Schmidt	189	50.00
20945	Charles Christianson	247	200.00
20946	Mrs. Rhoda A. Barnett	266	50.00
20947	Henry J. Kober	334	200.00
20948	Wm. McClintock	456	200.00
20949	Mrs. Angie M. Gould	586	50.00
20950	Mrs. Maymie Cunningham.	607	25.00
20951	Erastus Jones	715	50.00
20952	Lester Hurley	750	200.00
20953	Albert Curley	867	200.00
20954	John B. Roberts	1042	50.00
20955	Philip Bourgon	1082	200.00
20956	John Hinson	1596	200.00
20957	Chas. Donnelly	1704	200.00
20958	Klaas Biesterbos (bal.)	1763	88.00
20959	Frank Jirka	1786	200.00
20960	Mrs. Cora May Bigger	131	50.00
20961	Mrs. Margaret O'Donovan	219	50.00
20962	Valentine L. Freer	251	200.00
20963	Mrs. Ellen A. Burke	329	50.00
20964	Mrs. Sarah E. Pickett	334	50.00
20965	Geo. W. Shaw	846	200.00
20966	Casper Groeteke	1011	200.00
20967	Mrs. Hannah J. Fetherby	1194	50.00
20968	Mrs. Rose Havlicek	1747	50.00
20969	J. A. P. Lane	1765	50.00
20970	Augustus Hoguet	15	50.00
20971	Wm. Deutschman	141	200.00
20972	G. C. Lumley	198	200.00
20973	Wm. Strauss	534	50.00
20974	Wm. Griffin	751	50.00
20975	Fred Krenzberger	1538	50.00
20976	Nat A. Crowell (dis.)	33	400.00
20977	Mrs. Hilda Gabrielson	109	50.00
20978	Mrs. Anna Trinner	309	50.00
20979	W. F. Reed (dis.)	332	200.00
20980	Treffle Trudelle	390	200.00
20981	James Clark	493	200.00
20982	Mrs. Ella Laurie	760	50.00
20983	Wm. Linz	1367	200.00
20984	Elmer E. Reed	4	200.00
20985	Mrs. Evelyn P. Lake	24	50.00
20986	Alois Huter	55	200.00
20987	Mrs. Hansene Lau	89	50.00
20988	Robert Sinclair	151	200.00
20989	Wm. Carroll	175	200.00
20990	Mrs. Andrea Andersen	181	50.00
20991	Mrs. Matilda Raedeke	419	50.00
20992	Mrs. Wilemenia Krumm	419	50.00
20993	Mrs. Cora E. Mardis	531	50.00
20994	Mrs. Annie Mae Sipe	616	50.00
20995	Hugh Graham	1294	100.00
20996	Frank Tishart	1325	200.00
20997	Mrs. Honora Kennedy	99	50.00
20998	Ernst Burde	110	50.00
20999	Mrs. Angelina Desilets	408	50.00
21000	Mrs. Florence E. Slater	438	50.00
21001	Anders Anderson	457	200.00
21002	Frank Sillery	473	200.00
21003	Mrs. Minna Britts	507	50.00
21004	Mrs. Jane Greene	733	50.00
21005	Mrs. Mary Sweet	1588	50.00
21006	Mrs. Mary E. Cox	1860	50.00
21007	C. O. Hultman	7	200.00
21008	James McCormick	8	200.00
21009	Arthur Charlebois	93	100.00
21010	Thomas C. Rusling	176	200.00
21011	Wm. O. Burnett	177	200.00
21012	Robert E. McCluskey (dis.)	288	400.00
21013	B. F. Gossett	356	200.00
21014	Phineas White	550	50.00
21015	Phillias Girard	747	200.00
21016	George Clifton	33	200.00
21017	Gust Peterson	154	200.00
21018	Alfred Wells	231	200.00
21019	Peter Baltes	242	200.00
21020	John Heiler	381	200.00
21021	John Ritmanich	496	200.00
21022	Mrs. Rosie Satinsky	1790	50.00
21023	Mrs. Margaret Lamb	63	50.00
21024	W. H. Thomas	171	50.00
21025	Wm. Wallropp (dis.)	471	100.00
21026	Mrs. Caroline C. Kammerer	961	50.00
21027	Joseph H. Lambert	1125	50.00
21028	Lee Harrell	1763	200.00
21029	J. C. McIntosh	184	50.00
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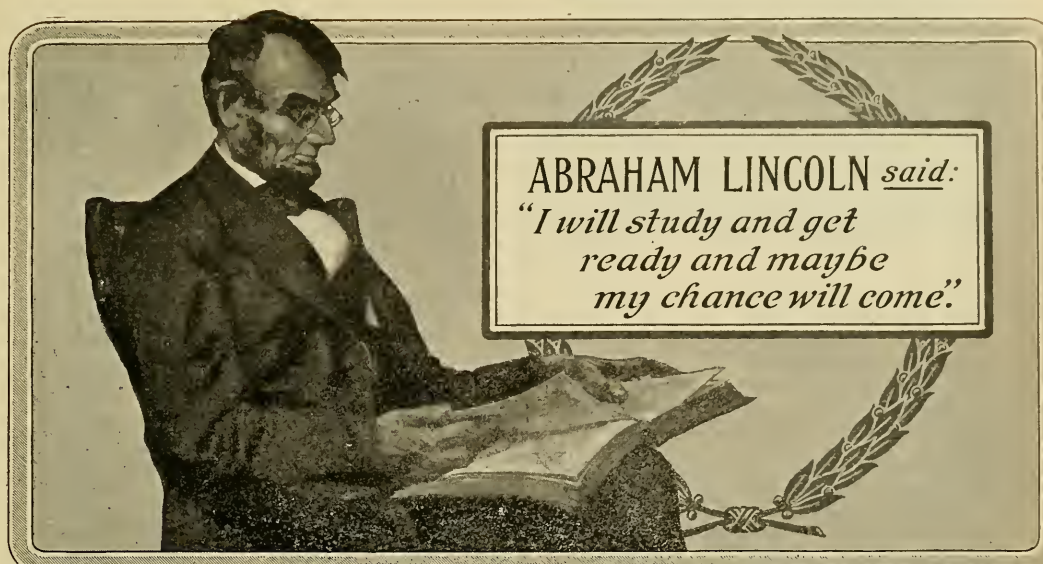
21031	Mrs. Catherine Fowler	454	25.00
21032	Mrs. Lola G. Barnes	669	50.00
21033	John R. Cooke	1446	200.00
21034	Mrs. Clara Schumchow	1938	50.00
21035	Joseph F. Cook	1	200.00
21036	Mrs. Fredericka Spohn	8	50.00
21037	Andrew Knudson	181	200.00
21038	Mrs. Mary E. Flemming	1135	25.00
21039	Mrs. Cora Mansker	169	50.00
21040	Theodore M. Eaves	169	200.00
21041	Mrs. Mary F. Crowell	26	50.00
21042	Salvatore Gindice	125	200.00
21043	John Anderson (dis.)	22	400.00
21044	H. W. Mentz	36	200.00
21045	Alfred Mathews	53	200.00
21046	John H. Jennings	147	50.00
21047	James Musselman	150	50.00



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21049	Mrs. Theresa Kuhlman	327	50.00
21050	Robert Maw	434	200.00
21051	Mrs. Emma Mengel	492	50.00
21052	Jacob E. Zietsch	719	200.00
21053	Mrs. Cora M. Newell	1355	50.00
21054	Mrs. Martha Woods	1473	50.00
21055	Wenzel Stengel	1748	200.00
21056	Otto Schaffler	1784	200.00
21057	John V. M. Baudler	58	50.00
21058	John Duncan	211	50.00
21059	Mrs. Catherine Berg	117	50.00
21060	G. H. Schusler (bal.) (dis.)	879	100.00
21061	Mrs. Julia Junius	1	50.00
21062	Mrs. Mary A. Joyce	79	50.00
21063	Frank Muse	73	200.00
21064	Adolph J. Buehler	132	50.00
21065	W. A. Cox	225	50.00
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21067	Christ Hayden	1868	200.00
21068	Mrs. Alice L. Sears	78	50.00
21069	Mrs. Alice G. Murphy	203	50.00
21070	Edward L. Nichols	425	200.00
21071	Mrs. Willie Bell Crews	764	50.00
21072	Samuel Woodward	1015	50.00
21073	W. M. McNabb	1522	50.00
21074	Mrs. Mary Nass	1	50.00
21075	Wm. A. Jones	132	200.00
21076	Mrs. Lillian Marcinkowski, alias Martin	181	50.00
21077	Frank E. Shutt	228	200.00
21078	James E. Burge	514	200.00
21079	Mrs. Eva Schubert	537	50.00
21080	Domenico Gennarelli	593	200.00
21081	Jesse B. Famous	897	50.00
21082	Alphonse Dubeau	21	200.00
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21084	John C. Martin	444	200.00
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21096	Mrs. Sophie Verdon Jasmin	134	50.00
21097	Mrs. Mary Oberfield	136	50.00
21098	Mrs. Auguste Waas	309	50.00
21099	Chas. A. Taylor (dis.)	425	100.00
21100	Wm. H. Kisor	603	50.00
21101	Mrs. Hulda Lago	1352	50.00
21102	Mrs. Elizabeth Travis	1505	50.00
21103	Nick Peterson	10	200.00
21104	Timothy H. Prindeville	10	200.00
21105	Chas. Haehnlein	10	50.00
21106	Irving Hetherington	33	200.00
21107	Mrs. Eliza Rees	80	50.00
21108	John Barry	83	200.00
21109	George T. Lorriman	141	200.00
21110	John Johnson (dis.)	172	400.00
21111	Wm. L. Coons	215	50.00
21112	Wm. A. Barkley	255	200.00
21113	Henry T. Johnson	349	200.00
21114	Carl Blomstrom	434	200.00
21115	Mrs. Hannah Kernighan	617	50.00
21116	Michael Abern	920	200.00
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21123	Mrs. Minnie Hanratty	755	50.00
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21129	August Jacob	58	200.00
21130	G. R. Battley	432	50.00
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21132	George J. Elting	1075	50.00
21133	Mrs. Josie Powell	106	50.00
21134	Plenty J. Johnson	318	50.00
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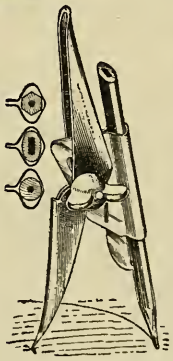

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....Structural Draftsman	....Auditor
....Structural Engineer	... Business Manager
....Concrete Engineer	... Fire Ins. Inspector
....Civil Engineer	...Fire Ins. Adjuster
....Surveyor	...Fire Ins. Expert
....Mechanical Engineer	....Moving Picture Op'r
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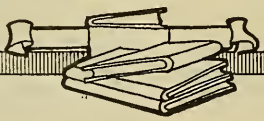

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Alliance, Neb.—Roy Wells.
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Annapolis, Md.—George E. Wooley, 8 West st.
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Atlanta, Ga.—Jim Stephenson, 226 Brown-Randolph Bldg.
Atlantic City, N. J.—Frederick Scheideman, 307 N. Massachusetts ave.
Auburn, Ill.—J. E. Higgins.
Augusta, Ga.—F. M. King, 702 Moore ave.; R. J. Palmer, 1118 Twigg st.
Augusta, Me., Waterville and Vicinity—T. M. Rollins, 18 Cushman st., Augusta, Me.
Aurora, Ill.—Edward F. Ream, 77-79 Fox st.
Ausable Forks, N. Y.—Hiram Jacques.
Bakersfield, Cal.—W. Watson, 2615 K st.
Baltimore, Md.—L. U. 329, Eugene Sullivan, 15 E. Haywood ave., Pimlico, Md.; L. U. 29, Frank G. Simmons.
Barre, Vt.—A. B. Coffin.
Bartlesville, Okla.—S. F. Wray.
Batavia, N. Y.—Frank Roberts, 1 Holland ave.
Battle Creek, Mich.—Wm. Cartridge, 316 Kalezoo st.
Bay City, Mich.—Wm. B. Gust, 303 Fillmore pl.
Beardstown, Ill.—D. H. Elliott, 1000 W. 6th st.
Belmar, N. J.—Harry Redmond, Box 245.
Bergen County, N. J.—John D. Carrlock, 388 Ridgewood ave., Ridgewood, N. J.
Billings, Mont.—Neil McLeod, P. O. Box 85.
Binghamton, N. Y.—Jerry Ryan, 77 State st.
Birmingham, Ala.—Wm. T. Hutto, Room 805 Farley Bldg.; N. T. Overall.
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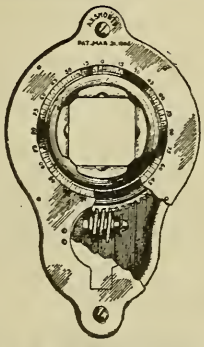

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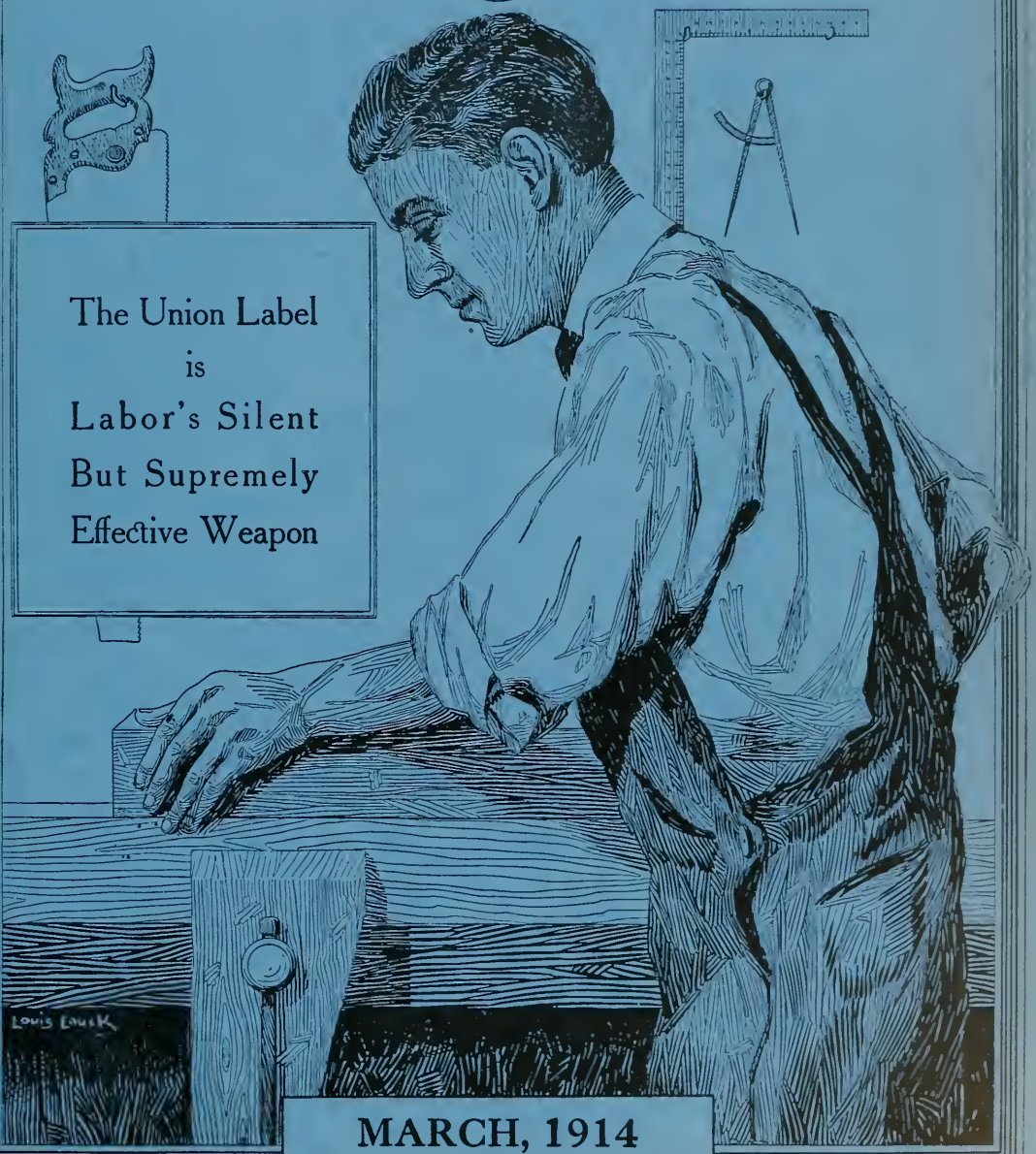

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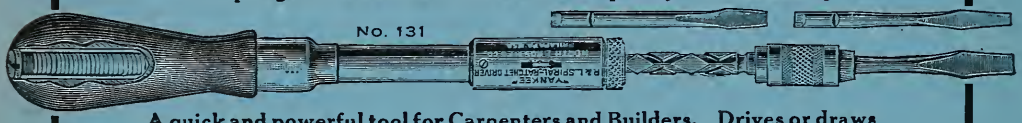

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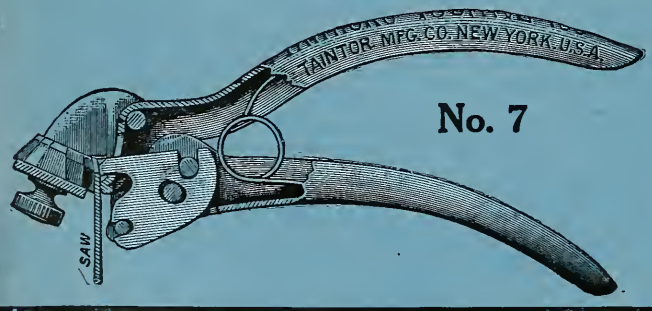

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Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

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Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1914

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A Song of Labor

A song for the builders of beauty,
The rearers of temple and spire
A song to the strong men of duty
Who shape the world's future in fire.

Sing, sing, to the women, the mothers,
The weavers of life and of fate;
The sisters who toil for the brothers,
And open to hope the white gate.

A song to the brain that devises,
And bends nature's will into law;
A song to the brain that suffices
Its purpose from many to draw.

Sing, sing, to the thinkers and hewers—
To brothers of brain and of brawn;
A song to the world's mighty doers
Who work for a hastening dawn.

—*Horace Spencer Fiske.*

THE SYMPATHETIC STRIKE

(By J. Ramsey Macdonald, M. P.)

I HAVE always taken the view that trade unions are the fighting forces of labor. They are not friendly societies, and in so far as they are agencies of diplomacy and negotiation, they are like the Foreign Offices of political states. These offices are but the unprotected damsels who appeal to heaven for justice, but it is a knight in armor and not the Archangel Gabriel who comes to their assistance. So, in accordance with my view, trade unions must at all costs retain the rights of an army and must not part with their power to declare war and to fight effectually after its declaration.

One day, perhaps, all this fighting will fall back among the relics of an industrial and social barbarism which will be nothing but a landmark in history showing our children what manner of irrational men their forbears were. The golden age of industrial peace will come, but those of us who yearn for it must not run out to meet it without sticks or staves so that the robbers on the highway may fall upon us with impunity.

The grinding employer is as responsible as the ground workman for the strife—in fact, he is the cause of the strife, and it is proposed that the victims should not be allowed to defend themselves, because society must protect itself against the inconvenience and loss which the self-defense entails. If society were to make itself responsible for the protection of the victims, if it were to say, "I shall see all your grievances redressed," it might with some conscience add to the sequel: "That being secured, I must protect myself against strikes and lockouts."

That, however, is not the main road I wish to travel. I point it out because if I did not, some one might say that it was not in my map at all. One has to walk with wary circumspection in these days, and, like a soldier in a holiday crowd, has to show all his medals.

If the liberty to strike has to be maintained, so has the liberty to strike sympathetically. In the days before the amalgamated unions, if one district struck with another in the same trade it was a sympathetic strike, and even now no strike of any dimensions can ever take place without it being partly sympathetic. The employers know this and accept it, for they reply with the sympathetic lockout.

But the sympathetic strike must be used with discretion for, as an ordinary weapon for everyday use, it has all the disadvantages and drawbacks of the general strike, and bristles with all its practical difficulties. You can call a general strike perhaps once in twenty years, and even if it fails in its purpose it will bring so much good in its train that it is justified. But you cannot call it once in twenty months. It is "a bonnie weapon" in the background, not a penknife with which to sharpen pencils. It is perfectly and undeniably true that the ill of one workman (if he be a decent man) is the ill of all, that we should not allow a fellow sparrow to fall to the ground without being aware that it is a menace to ourselves. But the machinery for enforcing this very elementary truism is prodigiously ponderous, is not very efficient, and the effect of its use is not quite certain. It may bring down a score of sparrows instead of setting up the one that has already fallen.

I have just been reading the report of a speech punctuated by approving cheers. It told those elementary truths about solidarity, and thereby did the hearts of those who listened good. But it ended just where its very first sentence ended. Now, I do not know if this was by design or by mistake—whether it shirked its own issues or preferred not to look at itself full length in the mirror. It was a pity, because it is in its full length image that the public—espe-

cially the working-class public—should interest themselves. The very worst leadership, the blackest pessimism, the most tragic abandonment of an abiding faith, is when one blindly rushes upon fate without forethought, without reserves, without a possible way of retreat. A sympathetic strike, unless it is pretty certain to be successful, not only demonstrates the solidarity of labor in fighting, but also the solidarity of labor in disaster. It brings rout, not defeat.

Let me illustrate. Suppose there is a local dispute, say with wood porters. A yard is locked out or has struck, aid carts loaded by blacklegs arrive, say, at a railway station. The railwaymen are appealed to to come out in order to stand by their fellows. Ought they to do so? On general principles of solidarity there is a prima-facie case for an affirmative answer. But the answer surely must not be given on remote general principles. When there is an epidemic of small-pox, on general humanitarian principles everybody should do his best to ease and end the suffering of the community. That does not mean that everybody should rush to the infectious-diseases hospitals and begin to minister to the sick. It only means that it is the duty of the community to provide the right help in the right way. We have to call in the practical wisdom, and not merely the ethical axioms, of men as our guide.

Now, in the case I am supposing, how little real help to the wood porters is a railway strike? It does not hit the offending employer; it simply brings the railway servants' union into trouble. It is as though the triple alliance provided that when Italy got into trouble with Turkey, Germany had to help her by fighting America. I am not at all forgetful of the pathos of the demonstration. But there it ends. The only comment it brings to my lips is that attributed to Mr. Champion in respect to an Australian fight, when he remarked that the men were lions led by asses. It is a wanton waste of fighting energy. Charges of light brigades happen only under generals who do not know their business. They make poetry, but not history.

The sympathetic strike can be of use only when it is carried on in trades closely associated with that in which the trouble originated, so that the energies of that trade will be directed, by reason of the new pressure brought to bear upon it, to seek peace. One of the fallacies of the school of the sympathetic strike is the assumption that to widen the area of a strike is to strengthen the hands of the original strikers. As a matter of fact, in the majority of cases it only weakens their hands. If the sympathy produces a trouble of national proportions it shifts the opposition to the men from a workshop or trade on to society itself. It thus alters the whole conditions of the original fight for the worse, so far as the men are concerned.

If it is not wide enough to become national, it raises new opponents among the employers, and whether that is good or bad for the strikers depends altogether on the state of the markets. It might be good, it might be bad. But such a gambling conclusion is certainly not good enough for "a fighting policy." But in closely allied trades or in interdependent processes the sympathetic strike has been and will still be an effective weapon in the hands of workmen who have to compel both the public and the employers concerned to listen to grievances.

Finally, it is a mistake to assume that solidarity can be shown only by laying down tools in sympathy. The employers in federated trades know that, and lock out their men all round because the solidarity of labor can be shown more effectively by some men remaining at work and subscribing to keep the others out than all men going on to the streets. The laying down of tools is as often an employers' game as the workmen's. If the railwaymen in the case I have supposed, instead of leaving work, had subscribed to help the original strikers, they would have shown an equally genuine sense of solidarity, but in a far more effective

way. A man's own union should first of all fight his battles. If it can not do so, the chances are altogether against another union being able to do so. Upon this idea the general federation of trade unions in Britain was founded.

Cases will undoubtedly arise when the sympathetic strike will be necessary. Labor will have to demonstrate in force occasionally. Society is a lazy, sleepy, easy-going thing, that will not do right if the doing so is troublesome; and it has to be roused, kicked every now and again, and have its nose put on the grindstone. It has been stated—but I should like to see some more evidence than has been produced—that the Queensland sugar workers won their battle because other unions threatened to call out their men. I emphasize threatened, because in that word lies the kernel of the whole matter. If a sympathetic strike is to be successful its threat will, as a rule, be enough. But once it is threatened, the threat has to be carried out whatever the consequences. I therefore return to what I have already written. It must be used and talked about with circumspection. It is a heady liquor for impulsive men, and nothing will put more obstacles in the way of labor progress than frequent threats that it is to be used and ultimate attempts to try it on.

WORK WORTH WHILE

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

Now turn the new leaf, look not back
In retrospection vain,
But view the future's spotless page
Where we begin again.

THE worthy work so well begun is increasing in volume and intensity every year, but organized labor is only at the threshold of possible accomplishment. The law of supply and demand must be adjusted; the problem of the unemployed must be solved; the industrial education of the people must be carried forward. The workers are now conscious of the fact that their salvation rests almost wholly with themselves. The laboring world has learned that there must be demands, there must be struggles and contentions for every needed improvement of conditions. Trade unionists have also learned that to come out victorious they must be thoroughly and systematically organized.

Among the early traditions of America's colonization, the treaties between the settlers and the Indians show some quaint illustrations of good common sense that apply to many of our modern situations in capital and labor's peculiar differences. A great chief advising his tribe against scattering their forces picked up three sticks and bound them together and tried without success to break them. Then taking each stick separately, broke the three with ease. "Three sticks tied in a fagot," said he, "can not be readily broken. One by one they are easy to break. So with our forces."

So, in the ranks of organized labor, unity is the only safeguard. All personal interests and opinions of the individual must be silenced should they conflict with collective harmony, and self must be forgotten and lost sight of in the wonderful work for humanity that unionism has undertaken. Internal strife will ruin any organization. Wrangling, bitterness, ill will and unseemly bickerings are danger signals denoting weakness. They are the preliminary symptoms of that disintegration capital long ago predicted. But labor has kept a sharp lookout guarding against such contingencies. Unless good feeling exists real co-operation is impossible. Division in the ranks of organization can only be productive of failure, hence no one loyal to the cause of

labor should fail to promote all possible peace and fraternity among the members of the various crafts. The conventions of labor show the magnitude of organized labor's work for the people. Annually labor sets her house in order, and makes uniform plans for the next year's work. These annual gatherings of labor's representative trade unionists show a steady progress and healthy growth, and business difficulties and misunderstandings are adjusted. With good will prevailing, good results are accomplished and better working conditions established.

In the field of education, organized labor has acted as a stimulus to thought and has attracted the attention of all students of economic subjects. The aims and ideals of labor's mammoth brotherhood have taken hold on the thinking world. Labor, organized, has only just begun to realize its amazing possibilities. Its work for the welfare of humanity is worth while. Each year it is winning new advocates and each year finds it increasing numerically. Bitter opposition it still must face, yet its integrity of purpose has never faltered. To win courtesy and co-operation from unfriendly and unsympathetic sources is indeed a delicate, diplomatic task, yet, the just cause has oftentimes turned indifference into enthusiasm and started into action the slumbering conscience of the American public! The steadfastness of organized labor in its high purpose for human good commands respect and approval. But there are many adverse opinions to be changed and false impressions to be eradicated, and to accomplish this the labor union must ever measure up to its high principles.

Notwithstanding the usual stumbling blocks and hindrances in the way, through the twelve months past, organized labor has pressed steadily forward. Trade movements have been fairly successful and for the new year we look for social legislation to continue to improve industrial conditions. A world-wide interest in the reasonable demands of labor is resulting in intelligent investigation, industrial education is being enthusiastically recommended and altogether the outlook is encouraging.

Then for the new year may peace and prosperity attend the work of organized labor, and its continued growth bless all the people:

For those whose lives are free from care,
And those who grievous burdens bear,
For idle folks and toilers, too,
Blot out the old and bless the new.

BUSINESS

(By Joseph Speke.)

"COMMODITY," said Falstaff, "was a good word until it became misused." Many words in our language, once of good repute, have become a little unsavory from loose handling. Business is one of these words which have been kicked around from pillar to post, distorted and beaten into various shapes until at last, having passed through the modern crucible of purification, it has emerged at length the most sacred term in the dictionary. By many the word Business is uttered with bated breath and held in such reverence that the Ten Commandments shrink into comparative indifference when mentioned simultaneously with it.

Business! What a word is Business! How many thousands have sacrificed their lives in its service! How many thousands more go down to ruin and perdition annually, chasing its illusive shadow around our public streets! The Titanic gashed her plated sides on an iceberg and plunged to the bottom with a multitude of human beings mainly because Business decreed that she should.

Governments, parliaments, congresses, the law, the impoverished, the affluent—

all wallow in the dust before this modern gilded Moloch of the mart, when commanded, as did Nebuchadnezzar's abject menials before that potentate's molten image, at the sound of the brass band which that ancient king had hired for the occasion.

So enslaved have we become to this painted fetish of Business that almost nothing refuses obeisance at its bidding but icebergs.

Business! And what is this Business for which men sacrifice the joy of living, affection, health, liberty, virtue, honesty, candor, truth? Shall we define it as the art of transferring the necessities of life from the producer to the consumer, without informing the anxious ones at the extreme ends of the line that the best of the substance has been abstracted in transit? This may not be the best definition, but let us give it an every-day illustration:

For instance, the farmer brings a cabbage to town, which he sells to the merchant for two cents, which is then figuratively kicked around by way of initiation by the middleman until it reaches the ultimate consumer at ten cents—which is Business. Now, you may ask why the grower does not sell the vegetable direct to the consumer for two cents. Good people, the mysteries of Business are beyond the grasp of the lay mind.

You might be an artist and able to transfer the breathing, pulsing world to canvas with such deft skill as to deceive the eyes, line our streets with facades of entrancing beauty, span our rivers with giddy arches, banish disease from the world by the subtleties of science, but to buy a cabbage for two cents and sell it for ten presupposes mental acumen so intricate, so deep, so rare, that the ordinary humdrum mind is appalled and hesitates upon the very threshold of its contemplation.

The farmer is not a business man. He is a farmer, and what has Business to do with the cultivation of cabbages? And the mere art of boiling a cabbage and eating the edible when properly cooked does not come, either, within the august purview of Business. Is such a thought thinkable?

But the mere taking of a cabbage from the grower and passing it on to the cook is reckoned as the supremest of accomplishments, and he who attains to proficiency in the cult, or, as is generally the case, "to the manner born," is accorded honors, privileges and rewards unlimited by his less fortunate compeers, who, coming naked into the world, out of their abject servility to Business, are perfectly willing to remain so to the end of their days.

The apostle Paul speaks of the grades of spiritual glory: There is one glory of the sun, another of the moon and another of the stars. It is exactly the same with Business. One handles a carload of cabbages, another handles a dray-load, while a third modestly peddles two or three around in a wheelbarrow. A fourth may snatch a head from his neighbor's patch as he hurries home; and these, though not accorded the same honor or the same reward, are still of the same glory—all satellites of Business and recipients of universal homage.

The peanut vendor, with his 75-cent stock on the street corner, sleepy, subservient and lazy, seemingly takes precedence over the cabbage grower, mechanic, engineer or architect because of the homage demanded by the word Business. Even the gambler, diamond-bespangled, ranks with Business in economic ethics; in fact, some crude analysts put gambling and Business in the same boat, which casts a fearful affront upon that sacred word, Business.

Jerusalem Progressive

A concession for the construction of a street car line running from Jerusalem to Bethlehem and also for the lighting of Jerusalem by electricity was granted recently by the Turkish government to the French bank which supplied to Turkey the money to purchase the Brazilian dreadnought, Rio Janeiro, recently added to the Turkish navy.—New York Times.

THE GOOD THAT UNIONS DO

(By Fred C. Wheeler.)

Organization is the first law of nature. The beasts of the field, birds of the air, fishes in the sea, combine for self-protection. In early days men lived in settlements in order to protect themselves against wild beasts or their still wilder neighbors. The history of the human family shows that men must combine for natural advantage.

Two hundred years ago in England it was a crime for men to join a union. If an individual left an employer to go to another for higher wages, both master and man were punished. A man could not leave his home in search of employment without consent of the authorities. Men suffered imprisonment and death for the right to organize on the industrial field. To these men we owe much of the eight-hour day we now enjoy.

They saw that only by organization could they get fair treatment. Later on the courts in the Taff-Vale decision struck a body blow to combined labor. They (the unions) took political action and elected many of their members to Parliament. They then repealed the law on which this notorious decision was based.

How different is union labor viewed now when compared with a century ago. Gladstone declared that "modern trades unions were the bulwark of English liberties." Political action by the workers during the past five years has done much for the working class in Great Britain.

In America we number 2,250,000, and we have gained 170,000 in the past six months.

What have we done? We have fought tenement-house conditions, sweatshops, prison contract labor, child labor, "pluck-me" stores, the script system, payment of wages in saloons, notorious employment agencies, phosphorous match industry and a hundred other things of similar nature. We are responsible for most of the good laws affecting the welfare of the working class.

Among these are factory inspection, woman's eight-hour law, dust blowers, fans and exhausts where dust, gases or filaments arise; seats in stores for women, scaffolding laws, protection from dangerous machinery, weekly pay and a host of other things, some of them small in themselves, but great in the aggregate.

Union labor has stood for all of the great and good reforms of our generation. The Australian ballot law, woman suffrage, rights of women, both on the political and industrial fields; the initiative, referendum and recall, proportional representation and many others that tend to the general uplift.

We wear our union buttons in plain sight and we are proud to be known as union men. Did you ever hear of a man being proud of the fact that he was a non-unionist?

Labor unions are the greatest force in society today that stand against capitalistic greed. When human rights and liberties are at stake unions come to aid the oppressed. Unions protect fair employers by denying an unfair employer the right to hire labor for a less rate than a competitor can.

You say we won't work with non-union men. This is true when we have the power. Lawyers will not recognize a fellow lawyer who has not a working card, nor will the law recognize a preacher's right to perform certain duties without his card; nor will a doctor work with a non-union doctor.

While we benefit ourselves, the non-union man also gets the benefit of our struggles and yet does nothing to bring about a higher standard. Is this not gathering where others have sown?

The best mechanics and workmen are, as a rule, in the union, because a competent man knows that he is entitled to the best wages, and the only way to get the best wages is by organizing with his fellows. Fathers ask their sons to join the union, and sons ask their fathers and brothers. Would they do

this if the union was not for the general good?

The union label is the only guarantee we have by which we may know that the article was made under fair conditions and not in a tenement sweatshop, or in Chinatown. Union men will not work in insanitary places. The cigarmakers and printers and other trades have increased the lives of their members by making better surroundings for their members in which to work. The Typographical Union reports that under its rules the death rate from tuberculosis has dropped from 17 to 13 per thousand.

You say that we often engage in long strikes in which much suffering ensues. Yes, that is true; but let us see. Our fathers struck for seven long years against the tyranny of George III—thousands were killed or died in prison, many were maimed and crippled for life and their farms and shops were abandoned. Can you ask of them, did it pay?

Has the spirit of the struggle for human freedom ever failed to bring good results? We hold that it is better to fight and be defeated in a good cause than not to fight at all. Kossuth said "A fool in revolt is infinitely wiser than a learned philosopher apologizing for his chains."

Another phase is this: Often in our city men working in unorganized occupations get in trouble with their employers, who take advantage of their non-affiliation with labor unions. These men want help. To whom do they go—to the non-union men? No. They go to the labor temple and ask the assistance of union labor. They instinctively come to us as the right ones to help them in their troubles.

In conclusion: Here are a few short reasons why every man should join the union of his craft:

1. Because it tends to raise wages. This is proven by all sorts of evidence.

2. Because it prevents a reduction in wages; reductions rarely come to well organized labor.

3. Because it aids in getting shorter hours. Ask the union men who are working eight hours; they can prove it.

4. Because in union there is strength. This is as true of wage-earners as of States.

5. Because it makes labor respected. Power wins respect from employers as from all men.

6. Because it gives men self-reliance.

7. Because it develops fraternity. Craftsmen are all too jealous of and suspicious of one another even at best.

8. Because it is a good investment. No other investment gives back so large a return for expenditure of time and money.

9. Because it makes thinkers. Men need to rub intellects together in matters of common concern.

10. Because it enlarges acquaintances. This world is too restricted for wage-earners.

11. Because it teaches co-operation. When laborers co-operate they will own the earth.

12. Because it curbs selfishness; the grab-all is toned down by the fear of the opinions of his fellows.

13. Because it makes the job a better place to work. The bully foreman can't bully the union card.

14. Because it helps the family; more money comforts, and a better opportunity to improve your social conditions.

15. Because it is universal. The trade union is coexistent with civilization.

16. Because it pays you benefits when you are on strike for better conditions, or to prevent unfair conditions being imposed upon you.

17. Because it pays you sick benefits when sick or disabled.

18. Because it pays death benefits of $100 or upward.

19. Because a union man's card is treated with respect and considered by all union men, and the bearer of a card is never without friends.—Organized Labor.

Connecticut State Convention

The eighteenth annual convention of the Connecticut State Council of the U. B. was held at New Britain, Conn., February 2 and 3, and was one of the most successful in the history of the organization in that State. Thirty-six locals were represented by seventy-seven delegates and there were present during the sessions three fraternal delegates from New York, Massachusetts and New Jersey. General Secretary Frank Duffy and T. M. Guerin, member of the General Executive Board, were also in attendance. On the opening day Eugene D. Bennett, president of New Britain L. U. 97, introduced Mayor Joseph M. Halloran, who extended the freedom of the city to the visiting delegates. He paid a warm tribute to the president of the State Council, Stephen Charters of Ansonia, for his long record as mayor of his home city. A vote of thanks was passed to Mayor Halloran, and after the committee on credentials had reported, State President Charters read his report. He said in part:

"This is an age of organization in all civilized countries; capitalists combine into corporations and trusts in order to lower expenses and increase profits which necessitates the wage earners combining into unions to reduce the hours of labor and increase wages. The individual worker has become as powerless as the individual voter, neither can do anything alone, but by combining they can absolutely control every department of industry and government. It is therefore necessary and assential for us as carpenters to exert every honorable means within our power to enroll every man within our State working at the woodworking industry into our grand and noble brotherhood.

"In order to improve our surroundings no wage earner is doing his full duty if he fails to identify his interests with those of his fellow workman. Organize and stand firmly together, let the nation hear a united demand from the laboring voice, work in harmony with employers, retain a feeling of friendship for them, let us give them the best that is in us, and in return peace and contentment will be our reward. As the years glide by the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, in unity with all other trades, must be prepared and constantly watchful in order to meet changing conditions, for whatever a body of men, having a common interest, desire to attain, they combine in an organization in order to secure it. The progressive spirit displayed by our organization upon all matters, whether it concerns our own trade or that of any other trade or calling is very noticeable.

"Organization is therefore the only expedient by which the worker can retain any individual right whatever. If he has no right to set a minimum price upon his labor, then the grocer has no right to set a price upon his groceries, the physician has no right to fix his own fee and the lawyers have no right to levy their own figures.

"When any body of people are prevented from combining for mutual profit and benefit then business stops and slavery begins. Unions have had to develop in spite of a continuous onslaught of misrepresentation and abuse, yet the fact still remains that the welfare and perpetuation of this republic depends not upon the victories of organized capital, but upon the growth and ultimate success of the trade union movement which embodies the most robust, skilful and indispensable element in this great nation.

"We have gathered today as representatives from every part of this great commonwealth to advance and further the interests of our great brotherhood, to promulgate and enact laws that will prove beneficial and lasting to all. To legislate and promote peace, harmony and unity among our members and employers, we must merit the confidence and good will of the latter. And it is ever our duty to see to it that faith and confidence is not misplaced. Let us be frank and act fearlessly upon all matters that are to be

submitted, use due care, caution and judgment upon every occasion, do not permit our enthusiasm to sway us from the path of duty. Let us intelligently and cautiously interchange ideas, express our views and opinions, and act conservatively and wisely upon the results. We will then be enabled to accomplish the purpose for which this convention has assembled, namely, unity of our brotherhood, confidence and good will of our employers and respect and esteem of all the people. Organization, co-ordination and co-operation is the right of every body of men whose aims and purposes are worthy and equitable. It is true that we have made errors and mistakes in the past but where are the great fraternities and organizations that have not? Therefore it is always necessary and very essential for us to evade every occasion that might lead us astray and act only upon such measures as will tend to uplift, unite and consolidate us into a greater and better brotherhood, the brotherhood of man.

"Our employers should be treated with every show of respect and confidence. Let us thoroughly investigate the conditions surrounding us as to whether the same will warrant securing the conditions we are seeking for it must be remembered there are three parties to be considered, namely, our employers, the public at large and the union. As we expect to be treated as human beings and gentlemen, so also should we treat our employers with the same courtesy and respect.

"We have been blessed with another year of unbounded prosperity and every indication points toward a continuance of the same. Let us prepare ourselves, however, for the future by solidifying our ranks, uniting our membership and building up a strong and powerful treasury. We will then be in a position to cope with any situation that might arise. There has been no trouble of a very serious nature during the year. Many locals have sought for better conditions and have met with success in nearly every instance. Surely the good feeling that exists between our brotherhood and employers should in every way be encouraged. Brothers, let us fraternalize and mingle more together, let us associate and advise with one another, but let us always remember to be gentlemen, and don't condemn our organization because of some fancied or supposedly objectionable feature, for every man and every institution of every kind have some imperfection. For as the inventive genius protects his invention by patent, the safeguard of the great business world is their trade mark and copyright, so we as trade unionists should feel that the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America acts in the same capacity for us."

The report of State Secretary George Chandler embraced the activities of the council during the preceding year. He said they had at this time thirty-eight Local Unions in the State, of which thirty-three are now affiliated with the State Council, leaving only five locals that are not. They have been asked to join time and again, and three will as soon as possible, the other two have been asked several times, but one makes no reply whatever. Seven locals bettered their conditions during the year with an increase in wages and some with shorter hours. They are L. U. 952, Bristol; L. U. 196, Greenwich; New Haven District Council, composed of three locals, L. U. 137, Norwich; L. U. 1119, Ridgefield; L. A. 210 Stamford, and L. U. 216 Torrington. Twelve locals enjoy the half-holiday Saturday at full time, and two part of the time.

During the convention addresses were delivered by General Secretary Duffy, Board Member Guerin and the fraternal delegates. A part of the second day's proceedings was taken up with a discussion of the workingmen's compensation act. Before adjournment officers for the ensuing year were elected and installed.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

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INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1914

Result of Referendum Votes

The result of two very important referendum votes appear in this issue of The Carpenter, the vote on withdrawing from the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., and on the question of continuing the quarterly assessment. That much interest on the part of the membership of our organization was evinced in both subjects is seen by the comparatively high vote registered, which was heavier than is usually the case with referendum votes. The total vote on the proposal of withdrawing from the Department was 55,139, of which 40,792 voted for the proposition and 13,328 against, 1,019 not being counted for various reasons. The total vote on the proposed amendment to Section 74 was 59,167, of which 26,231 voted for and 32,040 against, 896 not being counted. As a result of these votes, therefore, the United Brotherhood retires from the Building Trades Department and the quarterly assessment feature still stands.

In both cases we believe that the decisions rendered by the membership of the organization have been right and proper. With regard particularly to the withdrawal from the B. T. D., we believe that the organization has done about the only thing left for it to do under the circumstances. Regrettable as it is to be forced to take such an arbitrary step, the treatment which the organization received at the hands of the Department, especially in the jurisdictional dispute with the sheet metal workers, justifies it and the overwhelming vote cast in favor of the proposition proves that the membership has lost patience with the unsympathetic attitude displayed toward the best interests of the carpenters. The United Brotherhood has rarely received any encouragement from the Department. In jurisdictional disputes the latter has never felt disposed to act reasonably fair toward us and, consequently, it is only natural that an organization such as ours should finally lose patience and take some such decisive step as it has taken.

Trade Union Benefits

Like other great movements that have left their imprint on human history, the beneficial aspects of trade unionism are many and varied. Time and again they have been enumerated in detail in the pages of The Carpenter. Many of them come indirectly and in various ways to the holder of a union card, but the direct and concrete benefits that accrue to him come through two broad and straight channels, firstly through efficient constructive work, which results in

increased wage scales and improved working conditions; and secondly through generous beneficial features, which materialize in caring for the sick, in burying the dead or in relieving the distress of the widow and the orphan.

It is of the importance of the latter manifestation of trade unionism that we would speak here, for it seems to us that the sick, death and disability features of the various national and international unions and the large proportions they have assumed furnish an amazing proof of the virility of organized labor. And strange to say, the general public knows practically next to nothing of this phase of labor's activity, and even the average trades unionist not a great deal.

From Secretary Morrison's report to the Seattle convention we learn that in the course of the last year $2,939,663.28 was expended by various international and national organizations in benefits to their members. But this amount, the report reminds us, represents but a small portion of what was actually paid out, as in most instances the local unions pay their own benefits, the amounts expended by the internationals being mostly in the nature of supplemental relief paid in addition to the benefits provided. Our own United Brotherhood, for example, as all members know, adheres to the system of paying the death and disability benefits from the home office and leaves the jurisdiction over sick benefits in the hands of the local unions. Other organizations adopt either a different or a somewhat similar system. As a result of this no reliable information on the approximate amounts paid out in benefits by the American trade unions is yet available. An idea of the huge proportion which this annual expenditure assumes may be gained from an estimate made by President W. D. Mahon, of the Amalgamated Society of Street Railway Employes (published in the September issue of this journal), which showed that during the year 1910 forty craft organizations and two districts of miners paid out in death, sick and disability benefits, on a conservative basis, $6,707, 988.78. Had all of the 111 international and national organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L., forwarded statistics, the total would have been far in excess of this.

Developed in a spirit of brotherhood and conducted skilfully and efficiently at a minimum expenditure, it is no exaggeration to say that the beneficial features of the American Labor movement have done more for humanity and are of infinitely more material assistance to the workers than all the philanthropic and semi-philanthropic organizations in existence. We should ask ourselves whether we appreciate this fact to the full? If we did so it is hardly likely that there would be a large class of union men who are lax in the payment of monthly dues and who are usually inclined to grumble at any demand made upon them in the interest of their union. Perhaps it is that such persons suffer from a lack of what has been termed "constructive imagination." Anyhow, one thing is certain. They either fail to grasp the full significance of the vast work trade unionism is accomplishing to better their condition or else they are wilfully blind to what is so obviously their duty to themselves, to their families and to the brothers of their craft. Apart altogether from the loyalty which the worker owes to the cause of trade unionism, he owes it to himself and to his family as a plain business proposition to pay his dues regularly and so keep himself in good standing and eligible to benefits in time of trouble. In many instances the paidup union card is the only protection in case of injury, sickness or death. Where else can a man get such liberal protection in industrial life against reduction of wages and unfavorable conditions and in his family life against a run of ill-luck, sickness or even a greater misfortune? Keep your dues paid up! ❖ ❖ ❖

Progress of European Woodworkers

A recent issue of the bulletin of the International Union of Woodworkers

furnishes some interesting particulars regarding the strength of that organization and of its affiliated unions in the various European countries. From statistics covering the year 1912 we learn that there are forty-one unions representing twenty different nations affiliated with the I. U. Thirty-seven of these unions have a total membership of 397,548 in 3,409 branches and this shows a decided increase over the membership figures issued at the close of 1911, which for thirty-seven unions approximated 315,689 members in 2,796 local branches. The increase for 1912 is not entirely due to new members, however, as the French Building Workers, with a membership of 57,370, only a proportion of whom are woodworkers, were omitted from the report for the previous year. Nevertheless a healthy increase all around is evident, for we find that eight unions alone have increased their numerical strength by more than 20,000. These are the German woodworkers, German upholsterers, French furniture workers, woodworkers of Norway, woodworkers of Sweden, Swedish sawyers, woodworkers of Switzerland and woodworkers of Hungary. In contrast to this some half-dozen organizations showed a loss in membership, notably the Servian and Bulgarian woodworkers, whose ranks were thinned by the recent war.

The total income of the thirty-seven unions for the year amounted to $3,038,099.60 and their expenditure $2,336,694.40, of which $1,463,617 was paid out in benefits, $430,092.60 being appropriated for strikes alone. In the previous year the strike benefits amounted to $908,934.40.

The number of strikes and lockouts amounted to 1,143, in which 60,293 men were involved. Six hundred and eighty-one of these strikes were successful, 261 partially so, and 182 ended in failure. Three national unions were given assistance on account of important strikes. They were: the furniture workers' union of Holland, which received $200; the Furnishing Trades' Association of Great Britain, which received $2,000, and the woodworkers union of Finland, which received $375. As it is but a federation of the different unions in the woodworking industry in Europe, the I. U. is permitted to grant financial support when called upon only in exceptional cases, and then only through the affiliated unions by means of a circular appeal for funds. The money voted voluntarily by the unions is then turned into the hands of the I. U. treasurer and disbursement made through him.

We also learn that the I. U. is doing its utmost to bring the unaffiliated European unions in the woodworking trades into the federation, especially those in Great Britain. At present there are but two unions of British woodworkers affiliated, the National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association and the Perserverance Cabinet Makers' Association. As a result of recent negotiations the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters of Great Britain are now seriously considering affiliation and the question has been put to a referendum vote of that organization.

The affiliation of the Amalgamated Society, with its membership of 87,039 in 1086 branches, forty-five of which are in New Zealand, fifty-six in Australia and nineteen in South Africa, would greatly strengthen the I. U., and it is hoped that such an understanding will be brought about before the next International Congress of Woodworkers, which will be held in Vienna, Austria, August 20 to 23, next.

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Secretary Wilson's Report

The first annual report of Secretary of Labor Wilson is an admirable document in every respect and sets forth clearly and briefly the aims, objects and purposes of the new department and the reasons for its institution. To all who are interested in the labor movement, it must appeal as one of the important reports issued from a government department in recent years both in its statement of work accomplished and in its

recommendations. It describes the work of the new department for the first four months of the fiscal year following its creation in addition to the work of its subordinate bureaus for the eight months preceding—before the department existed and while its bureaus were under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce and Labor. From first to last the constructive features of the new department are emphasized in this record of its work and it shows that, so far, the purpose for which it was created, which was "to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage-earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment" has been kept well in view.

One of the most important sections of the report is that devoted to the work accomplished by the department as a mediator in labor disputes as provided by Section 8 of the organic act itself. Among the disputes treated of in which the department intervened successfully and brought about a satisfactory adjustment are those of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, the Erie Forge Company, the Reading Railroad Car Workers, the Baltimore & Ohio shops, Western Maryland Railroad shops and the Chicago & Alton Railroad shops. In referring to the amicable outcome of these disputes the report says that both sides to the disputes deserve praise; that instead of challenging miseries and perils of an industrial warfare which is waged by fighting methods peculiar to the different economic advantages possessed by each combatant, the disputants in those cases settled their disputes pursuant to a policy that harmonizes with the best ideals of American citizenship. By resisting temptations that usually harass both sides in labor disputes, they promoted the interests of industrial peace.

The famous Indianapolis street car strike is referred to as an instance in which, while an arbitration agreement was finally reached, partly through the good offices of the department, this sensational strike might have been wholly averted had the employing company met the overtures of the department in a proper spirit in the early stages of the dispute. Mention is also made of the hand taken by the department in bringing the teamsters' strike in the same city to an end.

An enumeration is also made of the disputes in which the mediation of the department was rejected and the most serious of these were the mining strikes in southern Colorado and Michigan and the trouble in the Pere Marquette railroad shops. A notable feature of all these cases was that mediation was requested by the wage-earners and rejected by the employers, and thus the department was prevented from establishing conciliatory relations which might have produced fair settlements. In reference to the strike at Calumet, Mich., the report makes the following comment: "It has been impossible, however, to bring the parties to an amicable understanding, principally because the employers have refused to consider any terms which do not include an agreement by the miners to renounce their labor organizations. The department could not in fairness advise the miners to accept that condition against their will."

In a statement under the head of "purposes of the department," the Secretary of Labor, in a dignified and impersonal way, very properly disposes of the arguments of those shallow critics who, during the last few months, have been raising an outcry against the department for taking organized labor into account in its mediation activities. In giving his reasons for the department's attitude toward organized labor, Mr. Wilson observes very pertinently that it is only through organization that many in any class or of any interest can become articulate with reference to their common needs and aspirations, and that that is why the department finds it necessary to turn to the labor organizations that exist, and

such as may come into existence, for definite and trustworthy advice on the sentiments of the wage-earning classes regarding their common welfare. At the same time he emphasizes the fact that the department is striving to be just and fair to all interests and that it is doing all within its power to further the welfare of all wage-earners without distinction of any kind.

An important recommendation is made in the course of the report growing out of the department's investigations into the Colorado and Michigan strikes. As a means of preventing the use of fire-arms in a species of private warfare in connection with labor strikes, Secretary Wilson urges an interstate law to curb such practices and prevent the interstate transportation of private troops, private police, armed guards or armed mobs. Congress was asked to take such action at the time of the Homestead, Pa., strike twenty-one years ago, Mr. Wilson points out, but no action was taken as the question was thought to be within the powers of the different States and that Congress had no constitutional authority over the subject in its interstate characteristics. But the view no longer holds in congressional legislation that interstate commerce relates to traffic in commodities only, he says, and instances the so-called "white slave" legislation as a case in point.

The work of the various bureaus connected with the department is also treated of including the Bureau of Labor statistics, the Bureau of Immigration, the Bureau of Naturalization and the comparatively new childrens' bureau, of which Miss Julia C. Lathrop is in charge.

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Progress in Montreal District

The Montreal District Council recently published some interesting statistics showing the progress made by the United Brotherhood in that city during the last twelve years. The figures go back to the year 1900, when L. U. 134 was the only local in existence in Montreal, with about 250 members in good standing. Since that time, thanks to energetic and constant organization efforts, the following locals have been founded: L. U. 1244, for English-speaking carpenters; L. U. 1127, for millmen; L. U. 1270, for carpenters of Jewish and Syrian nationality; L. U. 178, for ship carpenters; L. U. 1558, for carpenters of Tetreaultville and Maisonneneuve; L. U. 1788, for floor layers, and L. U. 1360, which has just been organized at Saint-Henri, for the carpenters of the west side. The combined strength of these locals reaches the imposing total of 4,000 members, thus showing how effectively the work of organization has been carried on in Montreal.

Interesting information is also given with regard to the increase of wages gained and the reduction in the hours of work. In 1900 carpenters' wages were 16½ cents an hour for a ten-hour day; $1.65 a day or $9.90 per week, or $405.90 per year of forty-one working weeks. In 1903, a nine-hour day was obtained, together with an increase of 6 cents an hour, which brought the scale to 22½ cents an hour, $12.15 per week, or $498.15 a year. In 1905, 30 cents an hour was obtained and this scale was maintained until 1911, when it was increased to 35 cents. In 1912, an increase of 5 cents an hour was obtained and this was further increased to 42½ cents in 1913.

These figures show that in ten years the wages of Montreal carpenters have more than doubled themselves as a result of the unity existing between the members of the craft in that city, the amount given in increases approximating fully $3,191,850. The report closes with a statement of monies sent the General Office during the last two years and a tabulated statement of the sums sent back through various channels to forward the work of organization.

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Death of Senator Bacon

In the death, a short time ago, of U. S. Senator Augustus O. Bacon, of Georgia, labor loses a good friend. He it was who introduced the pending bill

in the Senate to exempt trade unions and farmers' organizations from the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law and to regulate injunctions. This measure, known as the Bartlett-Bacon bill, bears his name in part and his death coming at this time is of more than ordinary interest. Senator Bacon was one of the most powerful and picturesque figures in the Senate and was chairman of the foreign relations committee. He is well remembered for the impassioned appeal which he made for human rights on June 9, 1910, while pleading with his colleagues not to sustain the report of the appropriations committee, which rejected the Hughes amendment to the anti-trust section of the sundry civil appropriation bill and which had been adopted by the House by an overwhelming vote. Senator Bacon lost that battle, but he lived to see his views on the question accepted, when President Wilson, on June 23, 1913, signed a similar amendment, which provided that no moneys appropriated by the sundry civil service appropriation bill should be used to prosecute trade unions or farmers' organizations under the Sherman anti-trust act.

International Federation of Trades Unions

We recently received a copy of the proceedings of the eighth annual conference of Trades Union National Centers of the world—now known as the International Federation of Trades Unions—which met at Zurich, Switzerland, September 16 to 19 last, and this record of its deliberations furnishes abundant proof of the growth of international brotherhood among workers all over the civilized world. It shows that the wage earners in every land are ultimately coming to see the necessity for closer international co-operation in order to more speedily bring about the reforms for which organized labor everywhere stands.

Delegates were present at the conference from the affiliated countries: Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bosnia, Croatia, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and the United States, representing a membership of over seven millions out of a total of ten millions of organized workers throughout the world. In addition there were present twenty-five international secretaries representing various international federations.

The report of Secretary Carl Legien for 1911-12, which was read, showed an increase in membership of 550,000, the latest figures being 7,121,000, as compared with 6,570,000 for the previous year. Much of his report was taken up with an account of the progress of the internationalization of the labor movement. Nineteen national Trade Union Centers were affiliated in the year under review and in the debate which followed its reading much attention was devoted to a discussion of the reorganization of the trades unions in the Balkan states which had been weakened and destroyed during the wars.

One of the most interesting matters which came up during the conference was the recommendation of the international secretary to issue an edition of the "International Trades Union News Letter" in French, in addition to the English and German editions. An increase in the annual contribution for that purpose from 1.50 marks to 4 marks per 1,000 members was also advocated. Both recommendations were sanctioned after a lengthy debate. A motion proposed by the Roumanian delegate requiring organized workers to pay their trade union contributions in the country in which they are working was accepted by the conference. Another from the same source requiring that only such trades unions can belong to the federation which are affiliated with their own national trade union center was not passed, but it was recommended that the principle should be adhered to as far as possible.

On the motion of U. S. Delegate

George W. Perkins it was decided to change the name of the organization from the "International Secretariat" to "International Federation of Trades Unions." This is a welcome change, as the old name carried little significance to English-speaking peoples. Another proposal of Mr. Perkins with regard to the reorganization of the Federation was referred to the various National Centers for consideration. A French proposal for an annual large International Trade Union Congress met with a similar fate.

Resolutions were passed protesting against government persecution of trades unionists in France and Hungary; workers' representatives in all countries were urged to work for the abolition of night work in industries and for the establishment of the eight-hour day, and the establishment of labor information bureaus on the lines of those existing in Germany were advocated. As a result of the change of the name of the Federation, Carl Legien, former secretary of the International Secretariat, was elected "president of the International Federation of Trades Unions." Before adjourning an invitation extended by President Gompers of the A. F. of L. to hold the 1915 conference in San Francisco was accepted and it was authorized that the expenses of one delegate from each country be raised by special levy. At the close of the conference a meeting of the secretaries of the International Trade Federations was held. This was the first of its kind and was productive of good results.

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The Bartlett-Bacon Bill

What has your local done to forward the passage of this important measure which is so vital to the interests of organized labor? Have you ascertained where your representatives in Congress stand on the question? You have a perfect right to know this, and if you are ignorant of it you are unmindful of your own best interests. Remember that the enemies of the labor movement are waging a relentless fight against the passage of the Bartlett-Bacon bill and are bringing all the influence at their command to bear on Congress in an effort to defeat it. There is still time, however, in which you can do much effective work. Do not let the opportunity slip. Begin now!

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Indianapolis Street Car Men Win

The value of collective effort on the part of labor on one hand and an impartial arbitration commission on the other has rarely been better exemplified than in the decision handed down by the Indiana Public Service Commission in the case of the Indianapolis street car dispute. While several points in the awards were below what the men expected, the decision has nevertheless been regarded as a victory for them and has caused general satisfaction in the public mind. This famous strike, involving 800 street car conductors and motormen was declared on the night of October 31, 1913, and continued for one week. The strike resulted in not a little bloodshed, the killing of several men and the calling out of the state militia. The latter, however, thanks to the foresight of Governor Ralston, were not required to do street duty, but held awaiting developments. The strike ended November 7 with an agreement to arbitrate, which was signed by President Todd of the street car company, Governor Ralston, Ethelbert Stewart, a representative of the Department of Labor, and a committee of the employes, upon which the men immediately returned to work.

In the hearing of arbitration proceedings before the public service commission of the state 192 witnesses were examined. The record of testimony covered 5,000 typewritten pages and nearly 1,000,000 words, and much of its interest hinged upon the statements of witnesses, many of whom were wives of the employes, who gave their views on the "high cost of living."

The principal points of the award by the commission are these:

Wages for carmen shall be as follows: Those employed less than one

year, 21 cents an hour, an increase of 1 cent; more than one year and less than two years, 23 cents, an increase of 2 cents, and thereafter 1 cent an hour is to be added until five years of service, after which the maximum wage of 27 cents shall prevail. Maximum wage is 2 cents higher than old scale.

Employes, other than carmen and linemen, shall receive a 5 per cent. increase in wages.

Each carman shall be permitted and required to remain off duty one Sunday each month.

"Extra" men shall be paid a minimum wage of $45 a month.

The company may employ both union and non-union members, conducting what is known as an "open shop," but it shall not discharge any man solely because of his union affiliations.

Provision is made for carmen, discharged or suspended, to receive a hearing on certain dates before the superintendent, and also to appeal from the superintendent's decision to the president of the company.

Judge of the Federal Court of Indiana and chief justices of the Appellate and Supreme Courts of Indiana shall name a permanent arbitration board, if the services of such a board are required, to settle any difficulty which the company and employes cannot settle by conference.

The board of arbitration shall not have power to reinstate a discharged employe if upon hearing that there is a reasonable and strong suspicion that such employe was guilty of the offense for which he was discharged.

No strike shall be declared pending the adjudication of any question taken before the arbitration board.

Officers of the union shall be protected in their rights of seniority.

The decision is binding for three years from November 8, 1913, when the men returned to work and they will receive back pay covering the increase in wages awarded them from that date.

Dooley on the Open Shop

"What is all this talk in the papers about the open shop?" asked Mr. Hennessey.

"Why, don't ye know?" said Mr. Dooley. "Really I'm surprised at yer ignorance, Hinnissey. What is th' open shop? Sure, 'tis a shop where they kape th' door open t' accomerdate the constant stream of min comin' in t' take jobs cheaper thin th' min that has th' jobs. 'Tis like this, Hinnissey. Suppose wan of these freeborn Amerycan citizens is wurkin' in an open shop for th' princely wages of one large iron dollar a day for tin hours. Along comes another freeborn son-of-a-gun an' sez t' th' boss, 'I think I could handle th' job for 90 cints.' 'Shure!' sez th' boss, an' the wan dollar man goes out into th' crool wurld t' exercise his inalienable rights as a freeborn Amerycan citizen and scab on some other poor devil. An' so it goes on, Hinnissey. An' who gets th' benefit? Thrue, it saves th' boss money, but he don't care no more for money than he does fer his right eye. It's all principle with him. He hates t' see min robbed of their indipendence regardless of inything ilse."

"But," said Mr. Hennessey, "these open shop min ye minshun say they are for the unions, if properly conducted."

"Shure," said Mr. Dooley, "if properly conducted. An' there ye are. An' how wud they have them conducted? No strikes; no rules; no contracts; no scales; barely iny wages, an' dam few mimbers." —Peter Finley Dunne.

Tuberculosis

"It is neither a hereditary nor a family disease, but a house disease, contracted chiefly in unhealthful tenements and workshops. . . . It is a disease of the poor, of the submerged; a disease developed in sunlessness, cold, starvation, misery; in the overworked, exhausted, anxious body, in the body devitalized by previous diseases, of which alcoholism is pre-eminent."—Dr. J. B. Huber.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF *The* UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS *and* JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building. Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
JAMES KIRBY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 225 State St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Mellish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 129 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1399 St. Denis, Montreal, Que., Can.

JAMES KIRBY, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

-:- Our Principles -:-

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

Union-Made Goods

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trademark of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organizations they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

Labor Legislation

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

Immigration

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

Faithful Work

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

Shorter Hours of Labor

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

Miscellaneous

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion, or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

Report of First General Vice-President Hutcheson for Quarter Ending Dec. 31, 1913

Indianapolis, January 12, 1914.

Mr. James Kirby, General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—Greeting:

I herewith submit my report for the quarter ending December 31, 1913:

I have compiled and printed a list of all firms that are using our label, also the different products they manufacture, the city in which they are located and the firm name. In compiling this information a large amount of correspondence was necessary, and the list as published is as per information furnished by the different secretaries of our locals and district councils. I have mailed copies to all secretaries of locals, district councils, business agents and general organizers, believing that same will be beneficial in promoting more extensive use of our label.

Also, I visited Crawfordsville, Ind., and conferred with the members of Local Union 1355 in reference to their contemplated trade movement. After considerable discussion regarding the matter it was decided by the members of Local 1355 to hold the movement in abeyance until after April 1, realizing it would be more to their advantage to make their demands at that time than in mid-winter, as formerly contemplated.

I visited Youngstown, Ohio, and was present at a well-attended meeting of Local Union 171. While the members in that city have not the conditions to which they are entitled, yet they are very enthusiastic and determined and seem to be progressive. There is little doubt that in a very short time they will have conditions much better than at present.

I visited Detroit, Mich., in an effort to adjust the matters of the District Council, and am pleased to say that after attending a meeting of that body and listening to the matters under discussion, I made recommendations to the D. C., which, if carried out, will materially assist them in straightening out their affairs.

Our members in the Lake County District Council had some controversy over the label being used on the products of the Gary Lumber Company's mill. It was necessary for me to visit the district, and after conferring with a committee of the District Council and visiting the representatives of the company, the matter was settled amicably and satisfactorily to all concerned.

In closing I wish to extend to yourself and the entire membership of our Brotherhood my best wishes for a happy and most prosperous New Year.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,

First General Vice-President, U. B. of C. and J. of A.

Report of Second General Vice-President Quinn for Quarter Ending December 31, 1913

Newark, N. J., January 9, 1914.

Mr. James Kirby, General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Dear Sir and Brother—I herewith submit to you my report for the quarter ending December 31, 1913:

During the first two months of the past quarter I was located in Philadelphia, assisting our members in that city and district in the strike in which they were engaged for an increase in wages. In my last report I dwelt at length upon the causes that led up to this fight and of the untiring efforts of the officers to bring the strike to a satisfactory termination.

Up to the time of my leaving the city this same course was pursued by the officers, and I am pleased to say that with but few exceptions all of the responsible builders were paying the increased rate.

During this time, and while I was located in Philadelphia, I visited Huntington, L. I., for the purpose of attending a specially called meeting of No. 1292. The meeting was held for the purpose of bringing about co-operative action among

the members with the object of building up the United Brotherhood in that district.

Organizers Simpson and Rice were also present and advised upon the best plan to follow to bring about the desired result.

I also, at the request of General Treasurer Neale, visited New York and Staten Island to investigate two claims for total disability, of which Brother Neale desired further information. I also made two visits to Trenton, N. J., to investigate and to procure data relative to a death claim. In each of these cases I submitted a report of my findings to Brother Neale.

In the latter part of November, and the first week in December, I visited Long Branch and Red Bank relative to a request from the District Council to the General Office for financial aid to assist in organizing the district. I went over the conditions existing in the various localities covered by the District Council with Business Agent Pinson. I also attended the meetings of Local 1405 of Red Bank and of the District Council, and I regret to say that I found conditions very bad, and the time not opportune to do effective organizing work.

Business Agent Pinson and a few of the officers are doing what they can to hold intact their present membership. I advised what I believed to be the best course to pursue until work in the building line would become more plentiful. We would then make an effort to reorganize the district and revive the "spirit" that is so essential to the success of the trade union movement.

During this week I also visited Local 1179 of Cliffside, the result of which visit I reported to you under date of December 5.

During the week ending December 13 I was located in Augusta and Waterville, Me., for the purpose of investigating the withdrawal of No. 348 from the Kennebec Valley District Council. I attended the meetings of No. 914 of Augusta and No. 348 of Waterville. I also went over the territory adjacent to the jurisdiction claimed by the District Council. The result of my investigation you will find in my report of December 13.

After leaving Maine I proceeded, in compliance with your instructions, to Newark, N. J., where I am now engaged in auditing the books of the District Council.

Wishing you and the United Brotherhood a prosperous and successful New Year, I am,

Fraternally yours,

ARTHUR A. QUINN,

Second General Vice-President, U. B. of C. and J. of A.

Special Notice

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 25, 1914.

To the Officers and Members of all Local Unions, District and State Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—Greeting:

In the January issue of this journal we notified you that the Eighteenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held this year in the city of Indianapolis. We called your attention to the fact that matters of special interest and of utmost importance to the progress, growth and development of our organization would be acted on at that time.

We also quoted to you Section 235 of our General Constitution so that you might be acquainted with its provisions and wound up by asking you to send all matters for submission to the convention to us as soon as possible so that they might be published in the coming issues of this journal and thereby receive the consideration of our entire membership, but up to the present time we have not heard of any action taken by any local union, District or State Council with the object in view of changing or amending any of our General Laws.

We therefore again appeal to our entire membership that now while they have ample time they should carefully consider the changes they desire to make

in our laws. Don't let things run to the last moment and then rush them to the General Secretary for publication in The Carpenter so as to comply with the law as specified in Section 235.

Hoping that the contents of this special notice will be carefully considered and acted upon, I am,

Fraternally yours,
FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Rejection

C. E. E. Coons, an applicant for membership in L. U. 453 of Auburn, N. Y., has been rejected three times.

A Correction

In reporting a successful trade movement in the February issue, we stated that the C. H. Bangs Store Fixture Company of Reading, Mass., has entered into an agreement with the Middlesex District Council. This should have been the C. H. Bangs Druggists' Fixture Company.

Localities to be Avoided

Owing to the pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Arcadia, Fla.
Akron, O.
Asheville, N. C.
Ashland, Ky.
Atlanta, Ga.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Augusta, Ga.
Aurora, Ill.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Bay City, Mich.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bisbee, Ariz.
Blackwell, Okla.
Boise, Idaho.
Brainerd, Minn.
Brownwood, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Calgary, Can.
Central City, Ky.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.
Clarksville, Tenn.
Cleveland, O.
Clinton, Iowa.
Dayton, O.
Decatur, Ill.
Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque, Ia.
Duluth, Minn.
Edmonton, Can.
El Centro, Cal.
E. St. Louis, Ill.
El Paso, Tex.
Escanaba, Mich.
Evansville, Ind.
Fort Meyers, Fla.
Framingham, Mass.
Fresno, Cal.
Galveston, Tex.
Grand Forks, N. D.
Greeley, Colo.
Halifax, N. S.
Hamilton, O.
Holyoke, Mass.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Huntington, L. I. N. Y.
Hutchinson, Kan.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Jacksonville, Tex.
Joliet, Ill.
Kankakee, Ill.
Kansas City, Mo.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kincaid, Ill.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Lewiston, Mont.
Little Rock, Ark.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Marshalltown, Ia.
Miami, Ariz.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.
Mount Carmel, Ill.
Mowbridge, S. D.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Newark, N. J.
New Bedford, Mass.
Newburgh, N. Y.
New Orleans, La.
Newport News, Va.
Newport, R. I.
New York City.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Norfolk, Va.
North Yakima, Wash.
O'Fallon, Ill.
Omaha, Neb.
Palestine, Tex.
Paragould, Tex.
Parsons, Kan.
Paris, Tex.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Palm Beach, Fla.
Portland, Ore.
Pueblo, Colo.
Racine, Wis.
Richmond, Cal.
Richmond, Va.
Rochdale, Tex.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rock Springs, Wyo.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Diego, Cal.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
San Francisco, Cal.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Shreveport, La.
St. Catherines, Ont.
St. Paul, Minn.
St. Louis, Mo.
St. Petersburg, Fla.
Seattle, Wash.
Santa Cruz, Cal.
Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
Savannah, Ga.
Sioux City, Ia.
Smithtown, L. I.
South Omaha, Neb.
Springfield, Mass.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tampa, Fla.
Temple, Tex.
Terre Haute, Ind.
The Dalles, Ore.
Toronto, Can.
Tri-Cities—Davenport, Ia.; Rock Island and Moline, Ill.
Troy, N. Y.
Tulsa, Okla.
Vancouver, B. C.
Victoria, Tex.
Waco, Tex.
Waterbury, Conn.
Washington, D. C.
Watsonville, Cal.
Wichita Falls, Tex.
Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmington, Del.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Huntington, W. Va.
Bremerton, Wash.
Rocky Mountain, N. C.
Edna, Tex.
Sheffield, Pa.
Savannah, Ga. (Millmen.)
Superior, Ariz.
Cleveland, Okla.
Flat Rock, Ill.
Cobalt, Ont., Canada.
Total, 10 Local Unions.

Do it Now

Lose this day loitering—'twill be the same story
Tomorrow, and the next more dilatory;
Then indecision brings its own delays,
And days are lost lamenting o'er lost days.
Are you in earnest? Seize this very minute—
What you can do, or dream you can, begin it.
Courage has genius, power, and magic in it.
Only engage, and then the mind grows heated—
Begin it, and the work will be completed.
—Goethe.

RESULT OF VOTE ON PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO SECTION 74 OF CONSTITUTION

L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
1	532	34
2	388	1
3	35	12
4	1	36
5	...	75
6	...	34
7	156	44
8	...	104
9	138	...
10	112	107
11	24	557
12	...	62
13	459	...
14	47	9
15	...	53
16	...	63
17	...	18
18	...	37
19	21	32
20	6	13
21	30	1
22	8	217
24	52	4
25	5	88
26	2	80
27	...	35
28	21	...
29	119	1
31	...	60
32	71	71
33	34	155
34	4	197
35	3	6
36	43	...
37	59	...
38	6	81
40	19	...
41	...	112
42	146	...
43	...	108
44	...	57
45	...	52
46	12	...
47	50	1
49	32	2
50	11	31
51	99	2
52	98	...
53	43	3
54	165	...
55	2	82
57	3	9
58	15	192
59	...	28
60	36	...
61	...	80
62	643	58
63	...	90
64	...	68
65	...	248
66	7	224
67	...	27
68	28	...
69	23	4
70	47	7
71	45	...
72	...	112
73	130	5
74	...	29
75	1	278
76	14	1
77	52	15
78	...	102
79	177	6
80	120	37
81	...	11
82	...	37
83	52	...
84	23	40
85	11	...
87	1	148
88	54	...
90	10	199
91	79	4
92	32	...
93	...	61
94	...	43
95	182	8
96	9	35
98	...	72
99	...	36
100	...	27
101	18	7
102	15	...
103	58	2
104	...	60
105	248	...
106	2	85
108	...	12
109	223	...
110	...	13
112	1	40
113	17	...
114	...	17
115	1	45
116	...	63
117	...	536
118	...	36
119	8	66
121	1	8
122	19	34
123	17	...
124	1	20
125	...	51
126	...	167
127	2	40
128	...	7
129	39	...
131	4	85
132	1	114
133	110	...
134	...	709
135	27	...
136	25	3
137	1	40
138	229	7
139	13	45
141	...	100
142	144	4
143	61	...
144	4	12
146	...	114
147	304	11
148	...	84
150	19	...
151	...	11
152	8	...
153	34	4
154	...	19
155	1	108
157	13	...
158	50	140
160	53	...
161	24	...
162	...	44
163	22	4
164	...	40
165	50	17
167	...	239
168	...	35
169	2	99
170	4	7
171	33	70
172	1	38
173	6	4
174	24	51
175	48	...
176	69	...
177	9	71
178	14	9
179	...	72
181	28	187
182	...	252
183	...	65
184	1	41
186	67	1
188	91	...
189	...	65
190	...	9
191	5	18
192	...	23
193	17	12
194	21	3
195	40	...
196	1	67
197	...	58
198	2	242
199	...	139
200	102	5
201	...	34
202	3	54
203	1	50
204	7	...
205	10	...
206	...	44
207	19	...

L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
209	45	7
210	42	...
211	121	2
213	...	42
214	...	149
215	41	...
216	...	26
217	...	51
218	7	56
219	8	102
223	4	20
224	67	...
225	1	37
228	7	2
229	33	...
230	15	...
231	...	127
232	40	96
233	10	4
236	22	...
237	2	52
239	40	...
240	12	98
241	...	58
242	2	216
243	...	12
244	12	...
246	...	17
247	185	62
249	...	35
251	...	47
253	2	54
254	11	...
255	21	...
257	117	...
258	75	...
260	40	...
262	...	180
265	...	37
266	1	50
267	16	...
268	2	17
270	...	26
271	1	13
272	...	27
273	81	8
274	...	40
275	...	34
276	16	...
277	41	24
278	49	...
279	13	...
280	...	14
281	...	52
282	44	...
283	38	65
284	...	69
285	1	7
286	...	59
287	23	1
288	...	60
289	2	39
290	20	9
291	196	...
294	10	...
295	...	17
296	4	20
297	...	15
301	97	...
302	68	...
303	28	16
304	60	...
306	...	36
307	...	14
308	...	83
309	89	622
310	34	...
311	...	26
312	8	...
314	71	21
315	15	...
316	...	82
318	85	1
319	9	3
320	17	1
321	4	20
322	4	55
323	30	...
324	27	...
325	33	62
327	3	190
328	27	3
329	71	...
330	2	15
331	73	4
333	32	...
334	...	90
335	3	45
336	30	...
337	...	8
338	...	26
340	34	33
341	7	156
342	2	40
343	...	78
346	...	17
347	25	...
348	3	4
350	1	21
351	45	14
352	12	5
355	120	...
357	18	...
358	20	...
359	7	102
360	27	8
362	13	73
363	...	44
364	40	5
365	38	2
367	...	74
369	78	...
371	2	32
372	3	20
373	1	14
374	21	39
375	33	87
376	11	...
377	50	...
378	1	24
379	14	...
380	47	2
381	64	...
384	62	...
386	...	21
387	2	179
388	...	43
389	...	7
390	26	9
391	3	160
392	...	21
394	...	113
395	15	...
396	...	26
397	36	...
399	17	...
401	1	43
402	33	3
404	4	6
405	2	5
406	...	35
407	...	42
408	45	...
413	32	3
414	3	50
416	86	...
417	1	10
418	...	7
419	142	...
420	...	14
423	3	29
424	15	...
425	36	4
426	...	58
427	8	17
428	13	...
429	4	39
430	38	4
431	42	...
432	64	1
433	35	...
434	14	66
435	...	17
436	1	11
437	29	5
438	2	35
440	2	92
441	...	51
443	...	31
444	16	18
445	18	2
446	...	43
447	21	...
448	38	10
450	...	30
451	4	76
453	...	47
455	...	16
456	12	9
457	37	87
458	2	12
461	...	52
464	...	176
465	24	13
466	11	...

L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
467	20	...
470	...	18
471	126	...
472	1	26
473	2	60
474	33	2
476	...	199
477	4	34
478	162	26
479	...	15
481	9	5
482	...	60
483	133	28
484	2	15
486	1	76
487	8	6
488	15	...
489	...	22
490	49	57
491	...	20
492	64	...
493	...	30
494	12	43
495	1	16
496	...	56
497	57	8
498	...	11
499	2	13
500	38	...
501	36	...
504	325	...
505	23	...
506	1	9
509	...	185
510	13	9
511	...	15
512	...	18
513	28	38
514	1	46
515	...	48
517	11	15
518	15	6
519	30	5
520	2	28
521	107	...
522	165	...
523	...	70
525	...	20
526	...	108
530	2	10
532	3	44
534	29	4
535	...	9
536	12	...
537	2	53
538	...	8
539	24	...
541	1	27
542	...	8
544	6	2
546	23	10
547	12	...
548	17	...
550	74	...
551	11	36
553	13	...
555	17	12
557	19	...
559	...	33
561	...	106
562	50	1
563	...	16
564	...	82
565	20	...
568	1	16
570	...	13
572	...	19
573	24	...
574	50	12
575	21	90
576	26	...
577	29	...
578	...	67
579	6	34
581	25	6
583	...	48
589	17	...
591	12	9
592	6	47
593	...	56
594	9	11
595	...	30
596	2	9
597	18	8
598	15	...
599	79	27
600	10	...
602	5	8
603	...	23
604	8	22
607	2	30
611	...	31
612	...	41
613	147	...
614	1	11
615	24	...
616	1	25
617	35	...
619	15	3
620	...	21
621	9	...
622	48	4
623	22	...
624	1	133
625	6	14
627	33	2
628	2	74
629	2	16
631	6	6
632	4	43
633	...	57
635	43	...
636	16	...
637	39	10
638	...	47
639	200	...
640	32	...
641	18	...
642	26	9
643	...	113
644	31	1
645	13	...
646	2	28
648	17	1
649	...	12
650	7	15
651	...	84
652	15	1
653	9	7
656	3	26
657	...	74
660	35	1
677	...	73
668	2	30
673	10	...
674	12	14
675	...	7
676	...	44
678	9	12
679	1	23
680	17	...
682	...	20
683	59	...
687	...	35
688	15	11
690	98	3
691	...	49
692	8	30
693	1	15
694	...	15
695	...	22
696	57	2
698	53	...
699	5	5
700	...	17
701	...	326
702	6	1
703	34	15
704	6	1
705	...	41
707	4	68
710	53	3
711	13	...
712	64	5
713	...	89
714	45	...
715	6	47
716	40	9
719	...	138
720	20	...
721	24	1
722	17	...
723	83	1
724	...	36
725	15	...
726	...	16
729	12	...
730	...	182
731	...	51
732	...	15
733	...	8
734	23	4
736	...	68
739	19	...

L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
740	...	32
741	16	2
742	23	18
743	...	74
744	10	...
746	...	27
747	...	62
748	...	19
750	7	12
751	33	...
752	12	9
754	9	13
755	...	35
756	25	...
757	9	11
760	...	23
763	7	...
764	13	25
765	17	...
768	...	9
769	17	21
771	...	26
772	2	44
773	...	14
774	170	3
775	...	18
777	29	2
778	...	17
779	29	3
780	...	20
781	...	17
783	13	7
785	24	...
790	...	20
792	2	88
793	14	...
794	22	2
795	...	79
796	1	8
797	1	11
800	6	12
801	39	16
802	1	24
803	...	10
806	...	15
810	...	49
811	...	14
813	...	20
815	...	10
817	...	8
819	...	26
821	13	...
822	...	16
824	101	...
826	...	19
829	16	...
830	22	...
831	3	19
835	15	...
838	2	7
840	4	23
841	11	15
842	46	2
843	10	1
845	27	...
846	17	...
847	24	...
848	10	3
849	...	24
850	...	10
851	...	23
852	10	2
853	...	20
855	8	3
856	17	1
859	8	50
862	28	...
863	15	...
864	34	2
865	10	...
867	42	...
868	21	...
872	...	45
876	1	11
877	...	53
878	54	13
879	...	70
883	...	14
884	...	34
886	6	2
887	23	1
888	37	...
890	27	...
891	...	102
892	11	...
893	27	...
895	...	30
897	78	...
898	31	...
900	11	...
904	18	9
905	18	...
910	1	19
911	3	8
912	1	15
916	...	77
919	37	...
920	...	84
925	...	7
927	19	2
929	16	...
930	30	...
932	...	15
933	...	13
937	69	1
938	...	16
940	1	28
941	26	4
943	29	2
945	...	25
947	...	67
950	11	...
951	12	...
953	10	35
954	350	15
955	35	...
956	8	6
957	5	17
958	15	8
959	1	11
960	12	...
961	...	15
965	...	28
966	...	8
968	...	8
969	...	20
970	...	63
971	12	...
973	...	49
976	13	...
977	44	3
978	27	...
979	...	21
982	...	14
984	7	...
985	40	8
986	22	4
987	19	...
989	17	...
990	12	...
991	...	23
992	14	1
993	104	1
995	...	8
996	23	...
997	1	31
998	10	...
999	...	9
1000	10	10
1001	...	7
1002	...	20
1005	1	9
1006	10	...
1007	4	3
1008	545	...
1009	14	...
1010	12	41
1011	41	4
1012	...	46
1014	...	29
1015	...	83
1016	...	71
1017	...	9
1018	1	13
1019	13	...
1020	...	20
1021	15	20
1022	...	24
1023	...	25
1024	5	14
1033	...	29
1034	3	14
1035	1	10
1036	28	...
1037	12	...
1040	26	...
1041	...	7
1043	19	...
1045	1	13
1046	...	10
1049	...	14
1050	31	...

L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
1051	322	...
1053	121	11
1055	...	59
1058	...	11
1059	12	4
1062	6	21
1065	23	...
1067	7	4
1069	2	17
1071	12	2
1072	20	...
1073	21	1
1074	28	...
1076	...	9
1077	...	11
1078	...	14
1079	...	11
1080	7	4
1082	38	...
1084	19	...
1085	35	...
1087	14	...
1093	164	7
1094	13	...
1096	...	149
1099	8	1
1101	...	8
1102	3	9
1103	...	21
1105	1	14
1106	...	42
1107	...	24
1108	...	204
1110	74	...
1111	8	19
1112	4	35
1113	14	...
1114	...	31
1116	...	6
1119	...	12
1120	...	36
1122	...	6
1124	8	...
1125	154	...
1126	9	...
1127	...	50
1128	97	...
1130	18	...
1132	23	...
1133	...	9
1135	...	12
1137	17	...
1138	11	...
1140	...	23
1141	11	...
1143	...	50
1144	10	2
1145	...	11
1147	12	...
1150	15	...
1151	6	15
1152	12	3
1155	...	26
1156	10	1
1157	46	8
1158	...	28
1159	5	13
1162	...	12
1166	18	3
1169	10	1
1171	...	16
1173	15	7
1174	...	14
1176	...	62
1179	16	2
1184	...	43
1185	14	14
1186	...	47
1187	24	...
1188	...	39
1189	11	...
1191	207	...
1194	...	14
1196	24	...
1202	...	17
1206	33	...
1209	...	52
1210	19	2
1211	1	49
1212	14	2
1213	1	8
1214	7	7
1218	16	...
1219	...	34
1223	...	14
1224	33	3
1226	...	15
1232	12	...
1233	...	39
1234	...	8
1236	...	39
1238	8	...
1239	32	3
1240	...	10
1241	15	1
1243	20	13
1244	...	70
1245	11	...
1246	16	3
1247	14	...
1248	...	26
1251	...	120
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1253	28	...
1255	15	...
1258	...	21
1259	9	...
1260	3	17
1262	19	...
1264	5	14
1265	10	...
1266	...	60
1267	...	9
1271	2	17
1272	1	15
1273	...	8
1276	11	...
1278	18	...
1280	...	9
1282	...	12
1283	28	3
1284	3	9
1286	20	...
1287	...	30
1288	8	...
1289	1	12
1290	12	...
1291	...	12
1292	1	18
1293	...	17
1295	8	24
1297	13	7
1301	8	5
1302	1	11
1304	8	2
1305	68	...
1307	92	...
1312	11	1
1313	5	17
1314	5	35
1315	6	1
1317	38	8
1319	29	5
1321	...	8
1324	14	...
1327	19	...
1328	...	11
1329	43	37
1330	1	29
1335	...	19
1336	16	...
1337	10	...
1339	15	...
1341	...	20
1342	...	17
1343	14	...
1344	...	8
1345	40	...
1346	13	...
1347	82	...
1348	...	59
1349	15	...
1350	9	29
1351	10	4
1352	...	100
1354	...	35
1355	5	28
1356	...	13
1359	...	23
1360	...	14
1363	19	2
1366	...	92
1367	...	319
1369	...	87
1370	13	4
1371	8	...
1373	...	7
1377	...	29
1379	31	7
1380	3	12
1381	15	...
1382	18	...

L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
1383	...	16
1384	20	...
1388	15	...
1392	19	...
1393	...	74
1395	5	13
1396	...	12
1397	1	9
1399	...	40
1400	...	48
1401	69	...
1402	24	...
1403	27	...
1404	15	1
1405	...	13
1408	37	...
1410	10	49
1414	8	...
1417	10	20
1419	8	74
1420	10	...
1423	26	1
1424	...	15
1425	10	...
1426	17	...
1427	14	...
1428	11	...
1433	3	18
1436	15	1
1439	...	11
1441	6	12
1442	80	...
1443	31	1
1447	102	...
1449	4	23
1451	8	4
1456	...	13
1457	...	15
1459	...	19
1463	16	...
1465	27	...
1466	13	...
1468	38	...
1469	7	...
1471	10	2
1472	16	5
1473	6	34
1474	11	1
1480	...	12
1484	20	...
1486	14	2
1487	32	...
1491	17	...
1493	7	...
1495	38	3
1496	...	60
1499	...	21
1501	...	10
1503	3	15
1505	...	9
1506	...	20
1508	9	...
1512	9	...
1513	60	5
1514	...	18
1515	6	...
1516	...	12
1517	1	17
1519	...	34
1520	...	12
1524	2	16
1526	14	10
1527	43	...
1528	10	...
1529	...	15
1530	...	14
1532	...	22
1538	...	18
1541	41	...
1543	25	...
1544	...	8
1546	32	1
1547	7	7
1548	47	3
1553	...	13
1554	19	1
1555	...	31
1560	...	9
1561	12	23
1563	...	30
1564	3	39
1566	21	...
1567	17	1
1568	33	...
1569	...	15
1570	...	18
1571	...	12
1572	1	14
1573	12	...
1580	...	16
1582	75	...
1583	...	12
1584	25	...
1586	29	...
1587	...	25
1588	6	24
1589	40	...
1591	...	21
1593	22	...
1594	...	7
1595	17	...
1596	...	131
1598	27	2
1602	61	...
1605	12	1
1610	21	1
1613	11	39
1615	44	...
1618	15	15
1619	14	...
1621	13	...
1622	...	19
1624	...	27
1628	9	...
1630	8	...
1632	2	8
1633	16	2
1635	...	55
1638	...	14
1640	27	13
1647	...	22
1648	28	1
1650	...	60
1652	...	54
1653	33	...
1654	2	7
1655	7	...
1658	1	32
1659	31	5
1660	21	...
1661	...	24
1665	29	...
1666	3	41
1667	...	32
1668	...	30
1670	15	2
1671	23	7
1674	32	...
1675	10	...
1676	8	...
1678	60	...
1679	4	11
1681	...	8
1684	123	2
1685	...	10
1687	17	1
1689	31	...
1690	...	15
1692	16	...
1693	3	176
1695	67	...
1696	20	...
1697	22	2
1699	...	57
1702	4	19
1703	18	...
1704	166	...
1709	1	13
1710	...	12
1712	15	...
1715	8	20
1717	150	...
1720	...	9
1721	...	28
1722	34	4
1725	22	4
1730	17	3
1736	4	15
1737	12	...
1738	10	1
1743	1	4
1744	...	33
1746	...	17
1747	339	...
1748	101	...
1750	238	...
1751	...	7
1753	8	3
1754	...	13
1758	20	...
1761	8	...
1763	8	7

L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
1764	14	...
1765	18	...
1766	19	...
1767	3	11
1770	...	15
1771	7	...
1774	9	12
1775	30	15
1776	...	62
1780	...	11
1782	...	12
1783	10	...
1784	...	325
1785	22	1
1786	186	10
1787	7	...
1788	20	...
1790	58	44
1792	...	11
1793	...	34
1794	15	...
1795	...	17
1798	...	12
1799	...	30
1800	12	...
1802	...	25
1805	4	39
1809	...	10
1812	7	2
1813	52	...
1815	10	...
1817	...	26
1820	2	27
1821	...	16
1824	...	86
1825	2	2
1829	...	14
1831	...	27
1832	27	3
1834	3	50
1835	80	3
1837	6	1
1839	11	...
1841	13	1
1845	11	...
1847	10	...
1848	4	24
1850	...	20
1851	1	8
1852	...	19
1853	29	...
1856	...	106
1858	...	10
1860	9	...
1864	...	15
1867	...	16
1868	...	38
1873	11	...
1874	63	...
1877	21	...
1878	12	4
1880	8	...
1882	14	...
1883	...	12
1885	1	48
1887	12	...
1888	...	10
1889	...	23
1892	...	7
1894	...	22
1896	...	34
1904	20	...
1906	...	11
1907	13	...
1910	...	22
1914	67	...
1921	30	...
1922	...	57
1925	2	22
1930	...	7
1931	12	1
1937	...	16
1940	...	30
1943	37	...
1944	...	8
1948	...	19

RESULT OF VOTE ON PROPOSITION OF WITHDRAWAL FROM THE BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT OF THE A. F. OF L.

L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
1	...	753
2	400	...
3	3	32
4	12	27
5	...	38
6	35	...
7	229	...
8	104	...
9	...	138
10	318	1
11	629	...
12	96	...
13	1	458
14	53	7
15	45	4
16	64	1
17	17	...
18	14	20
19	3	38
20	16	1
21	31	...
22	223	...
23	94	5
24	53	8
25	...	108
26	2	68
27	38	2
28	20	...
29	121	...
31	...	59
32	227	...
33	244	...
35	9	...
36	46	...
37	58	1
38	87	...
40	19	...
41	176	...
42	129	...
43	109	...
44	18	28
47	...	56
49	39	2
50	47	2
52	98	...
53	37	...
54	...	165
55	75	5
57	24	...
58	...	320
59	28	...
60	1	16
61	17	80
62	566	107
68	6	76
64	102	...
66	...	231
67	24	1
68	20	...
70	53	...
71	43	...
72	...	107
73	3	131
74	37	...
75	275	4
76	14	1
77	57	2
78	102	...
79	181	1
80	157	...
81	...	11
83	7	29
84	62	5
85	10	1
87	56	63
88	54	...
90	209	...
91	83	5
94	39	3
95	185	5
96	...	44
97	15	...
98	66	1
101	25	...
102	16	...
103	38	45
104	43	13

L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
105	254	...
106	86	3
109	220	4
110	13	...
112	36	5
113	18	...
114	...	15
115	10	27
117	536	...
118	33	...
119	84	...
121	10	...
122	60	...
123	22	...
124	21	...
125	7	52
126	159	...
127	39	...
128	7	...
129	20	...
131	80	2
132	83	2
133	7	106
134	708	1
135	28	...
136	33	...
137	41	...
138	236	...
139	65	...
141	103	...
142	1	130
146	108	4
147	305	10
148	33	2
150	19	...
151	11	...
152	8	...
153	36	2
154	20	...
155	110	...
157	13	...
158	210	36
160	59	1
161	20	3
162	6	30
163	20	6
164	...	40
165	...	68
167	191	1
168	...	43
169	89	10
170	10	...
171	...	97
172	1	32
173	10	...
174	77	4
175	48	...
176	69	...
177	...	80
178	...	26
179	...	59
181	33	172
182	252	...
183	1	65
184	42	...
185	9	...
188	...	91
189	65	...
191	12	5
192	...	23
193	22	...
194	28	...
195	40	...
196	79	1
197	46	1
198	238	17
199	139	...
200	104	...
202	...	60
203	70	...
204	7	...
205	10	...
206	...	41
207	18	...
209	68	...
211	3	150
212	7	...
213	51	6
214	149	...
215	1	36
216	24	...
217	51	...
218	65	...
219	110	...
223	20	...
225	39	...
228	9	...
229	33	...
230	...	15
231	127	...
232	39	97
233	3	11
236	19	...
237	...	54
238	60	2
239	40	...
240	110	...
241	28	8
242	2	216
243	12	2
246	16	2
247	259	...
248	...	24
249	33	2
250	18	1
251	47	...
253	60	7
254	...	11
255	...	21
257	1	93
258	74	...
260	...	32
262	179	1
265	37	...
266	66	...
267	...	16
268	23	...
270	...	26
271	...	14
272	24	1
274	40	...
275	50	1
276	16	...
277	43	5
279	13	...
280	7	...
281	1	51
282	40	...
284	3	65
285	7	...
286	28	3
287	24	...
288	...	60
289	22	17
290	27	3
291	207	...
292	21	...
294	4	5
296	27	...
297	14	1
299	151	...
301	23	...
302	70	...
303	38	13
304	60	...
306	36	...
307	...	14
308	92	2
309	622	83
310	35	...
311	...	28
312	8	...
314	77	8
315	12	...
316	99	...
318	82	4
320	11	4
321	...	18
322	72	...
323	30	...
324	27	...
325	...	95
327	190	...
328	30	...
329	72	...
331	61	4
333	9	14
334	78	14
335	...	56
336	30	...
337	...	6
338	28	...
340	80	...
341	...	167
342	5	33
343	75	3
345	68	18
346	18	...
348	9	...
349	129	...
350	6	25
351	69	...

L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
352	16	...
355	2	117
357	18	...
358	20	...
359	100	9
360	30	5
361	43	23
362	86	...
363	44	...
364	43	3
365	40	...
367	56	2
369	78	...
371	...	27
372	32	...
373	15	...
374	...	70
375	140	...
378	21	4
379	14	...
380	49	...
381	64	...
384	70	...
386	25	...
387	250	...
388	46	1
390	43	...
391	141	22
392	7	15
395	15	...
396	24	...
397	36	...
398	17	2
399	17	...
401	43	...
402	...	40
404	8	1
406	35	...
407	24	6
408	66	...
412	9	...
413	3	32
414	50	4
416	72	8
417	11	...
418	7	...
419	144	...
420	...	15
423	32	...
424	13	...
425	40	...
426	55	...
427	32	13
428	13	...
429	53	...
430	...	45
431	42	...
432	65	...
433	32	...
434	12	34
435	1	16
436	12	...
437	22	6
438	43	1
440	...	95
441	61	...
443	39	...
444	16	5
445	17	...
446	45	...
447	21	...
448	61	...
451	80	...
453	35	2
455	3	10
456	21	2
457	160	...
458	14	...
459	20	...
461	53	...
462	40	...
465	185	...
466	...	11
470	19	2
471	129	...
472	27	...
473	62	...
474	33	2
477	1	47
478	218	...
479	14	...
481	15	2
482	60	...
483	159	...
484	28	1
486	78	...
488	14	1
489	22	...
490	75	31
492	55	1
493	30	...
494	...	55
495	16	...
496	53	9
497	108	1
498	10	...
499	15	...
500	38	...
501	...	36
506	10	...
509	183	...
510	23	1
511	...	14
512	18	...
513	32	23
514	54	2
515	48	...
517	23	1
518	5	15
519	16	37
520	30	5
521	103	1
522	...	165
523	36	...
525	20	...
526	108	...
530	12	1
532	68	...
534	33	...
535	9	...
536	12	...
537	2	53
538	8	...
539	24	...
540	45	...
541	50	1
544	8	...
546	33	...
547	12	...
548	...	17
550	47	...
551	38	...
553	13	...
555	29	...
557	19	...
559	33	...
561	106	...
562	51	...
563	13	3
564	82	...
565	20	...
568	17	...
570	13	...
571	12	4
572	19	...
573	24	...
574	64	...
575	95	10
576	16	5
577	29	...
578	23	45
579	33	2
581	30	9
589	17	...
591	17	4
592	34	17
593	56	...
594	24	...
595	38	1
596	11	...
597	26	...
598	15	...
599	105	...
600	10	...
602	15	1
603	2	13
607	35	...
611	51	...
612	38	...
613	147	...
614	12	...
615	24	...
616	27	5
617	35	...
619	4	13
620	21	...
621	1	8
622	57	17
624	134	...
625	17	...
627	8	17
628	90	...

The Carpenter

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629	24	...
631	12	...
632	37	2
633	...	57
635	43	...
636	16	...
637	51	...
638	10	...
639	200	...
640	30	...
641	20	...
642	23	1
643	24	74
644	44	...
645	13	...
646	...	35
648	5	12
649	12	...
650	22	...
651	83	...
653	2	16
656	6	19
657	76	...
660	31	4
667	78	...
668	34	...
673	10	...
674	26	...
675	7	...
676	27	12
678	...	23
679	26	...
680	15	1
682	20	...
683	59	...
687	...	35
688	2	26
690	100	1
691	46	3
692	38	...
694	15	...
695	22	...
696	46	...
697	10	...
698	53	...
699	2	10
700	17	...
701	326	...
702	7	...
703	49	...
705	40	...
707	63	9
710	24	19
711	12	...
712	75	1
713	89	...
715	15	62
716	46	2
719	1	129
720	21	...
721	30	...
722	17	...
723	85	...
724	38	...
725	9	1
726	16	...
730	182	...
731	43	1
734	27	...
736	87	1
739	19	...
740	13	3
741	17	1
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744	12	...
746	26	...
747	62	12
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752	21	...
754	22	...
755	30	...
756	13	...
757	30	...
760	8	5
763	6	...
764	36	...
765	15	...
766	15	...
768	11	...
769	27	9
771	18	2
772	41	2
773	...	14
774	195	...
775	15	...
776	153	1
777	29	...
778	14	1
779	34	1
780	13	4
781	19	...
783	3	17
785	23	...
786	8	2
790	15	...
792	86	...
793	12	...
794	25	...
795	36	34
796	...	9
800	14	4
801	62	...
802	27	1
803	10	...
810	48	1
811	12	...
813	20	...
815	9	1
817	...	8
819	10	8
821	13	...
822	15	1
829	16	...
830	1	15
831	3	19
835	10	...
838	9	...
840	17	8
841	24	4
842	26	11
843	11	...
845	25	2
846	16	...
847	20	...
848	...	13
849	23	1
850	10	...
851	...	23
852	...	12
853	...	27
855	...	11
859	68	...
862	...	18
863	15	...
864	24	9
865	10	...
867	42	...
868	21	...
872	45	...
876	9	3
877	49	...
878	60	...
879	67	...
883	...	14
884	7	29
887	23	...
888	34	2
890	...	27
892	11	...
893	27	...
897	76	1
898	31	...
900	11	...
904	23	6
905	16	1
910	7	5
911	13	1
912	16	1
916	1	93
919	...	33
920	...	84
927	25	...
929	16	...
931	...	41
933	13	...
937	57	1
938	19	...
940	28	...
941	...	40
943	35	...
947	...	67
948	76	8
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953	45	...
954	15	150
955	34	1
956	14	...
957	3	17
958	...	23
959	12	1

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960	12	...
961	15	...
965	...	22
966	...	8
968	8	...
970	63	...
971	...	11
973	18	13
976	13	...
977	45	...
978	14	10
979	21	...
984	7	...
985	34	...
986	26	...
987	19	...
989	17	...
990	9	3
991	1	16
992	14	1
993	119	...
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997	25	3
998	10	...
999	9	...
1000	22	...
1001	7	...
1005	12	...
1006	10	...
1007	7	...
1009	14	...
1010	50	2
1011	36	8
1012	3	43
1014	2	27
1015	84	1
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1017	9	...
1018	16	...
1019	14	...
1021	38	...
1024	...	22
1033	...	29
1034	1	18
1035	14	...
1036	35	2
1037	12	...
1040	7	9
1041	7	...
1043	9	...
1045	14	...
1046	1	9
1047	...	11
1050	31	...
1051	322	...
1053	...	118
1055	...	59
1058	21	4
1062	23	3
1065	...	23
1067	9	...
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1071	14	...
1072	8	7
1073	15	5
1074	28	...
1076	9	...
1077	8	...
1078	...	14
1079	...	11
1080	12	...
1084	19	...
1085	35	...
1087	14	...
1088	...	8
1093	126	45
1094	13	...
1096	149	...
1099	9	...
1105	...	15
1106	41	1
1108	204	...
1110	13	23
1111	29	...
1112	37	...
1113	14	...
1114	...	27
1115	...	25
1116	...	6
1119	12	...
1120	34	...
1122	...	12
1124	9	...
1125	3	51
1126	9	...
1127	50	...
1128	91	...
1130	18	...
1132	23	...
1133	10	...
1135	12	...
1137	17	...
1138	11	...
1140	4	17
1141	11	...
1143	44	8
1144	9	2
1147	12	...
1150	15	...
1151	14	1
1152	8	7
1155	26	...
1156	11	...
1157	23	16
1159	13	...
1161	14	...
1162	...	12
1166	18	3
1169	12	...
1171	12	...
1173	21	1
1174	3	10
1176	60	2
1179	15	...
1184	43	...
1185	28	...
1186	...	46
1188	35	3
1189	12	...
1193	16	...
1194	14	...
1196	22	2
1202	17	...
1206	33	...
1209	52	...
1210	11	5
1211	1	49
1212	17	...
1213	8	1
1214	3	9
1218	...	16
1219	27	7
1223	15	...
1224	36	...
1226	15	...
1232	12	...
1233	40	...
1234	8	...
1236	22	1
1238	8	...
1239	35	...
1241	12	4
1243	16	17
1244	70	...
1245	11	...
1246	19	...
1248	...	26
1251	6	41
1252	...	52
1255	15	...
1258	17	4
1260	20	...
1264	18	1
1265	1	9
1266	60	...
1267	9	...
1271	19	2
1272	15	1
1273	4	4
1276	10	1
1278	18	...
1281	7	...
1283	...	31
1286	20	...
1287	23	...
1288	8	...
1289	13	...
1291	7	4
1292	32	...
1295	30	2
1297	20	...
1301	8	5
1302	...	11
1304	3	7
1305	68	...
1307	1	84
1308	...	10
1313	10	15
1314	43	...
1315	...	7
1317	42	...

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1319	32	2
1321	11	...
1324	14	...
1327	20	...
1328	...	11
1329	38	1
1330	...	28
1335	3	16
1339	15	...
1342	...	17
1343	8	1
1344	8	...
1345	...	41
1346	13	...
1347	83	...
1348	59	...
1349	...	8
1351	14	...
1352	...	100
1354	39	...
1355	33	...
1356	...	13
1359	23	...
1360	14	...
1363	21	...
1366	58	4
1367	...	315
1369	...	87
1371	11	...
1373	...	7
1377	1	43
1379	44	...
1380	...	15
1382	1	8
1383	15	...
1384	18	2
1385	9	...
1388	15	...
1392	24	...
1393	76	2
1395	15	...
1396	...	12
1397	10	...
1399	...	40
1400	44	2
1401	...	69
1403	27	...
1404	7	9
1410	59	...
1417	28	1
1419	7	72
1420	10	...
1421	15	...
1423	31	...
1424	10	4
1425	10	...
1426	4	14
1427	...	14
1428	14	...
1433	21	...
1439	...	11
1441	27	...
1443	19	2
1445	7	...
1447	2	100
1448	13	...
1449	26	1
1451	12	...
1457	...	15
1459	16	...
1463	16	...
1465	27	...
1466	...	13
1468	27	9
1469	7	...
1471	10	...
1472	15	...
1473	42	...
1474	8	4
1480	6	...
1484	19	...
1486	15	...
1491	17	...
1493	7	...
1495	34	8
1496	60	...
1499	20	...
1501	9	...
1506	...	20
1508	10	...
1510	12	1
1513	59	6
1515	6	2
1516	14	2
1517	18	...
1519	...	30
1524	1	12
1526	24	...
1527	37	6
1528	7	3
1529	...	15
1530	14	...
1532	22	...
1536	8	...
1538	10	8
1541	41	1
1543	19	3
1544	8	...
1546	33	...
1547	15	...
1551	12	...
1553	...	13
1554	...	4
1555	31	...
1560	12	...
1561	35	...
1563	26	6
1564	42	1
1566	21	...
1567	12	6
1568	33	...
1569	15	...
1570	18	...
1571	...	12
1572	12	...
1573	12	...
1580	16	...
1582	76	...
1583	12	...
1585	10	...
1586	...	37
1587	1	27
1589	40	...
1591	...	14
1593	21	1
1595	17	...
1596	128	...
1598	32	...
1602	62	...
1605	13	...
1610	18	...
1613	39	11
1615	...	44
1618	42	...
1620	23	...
1621	4	8
1622	22	...
1624	10	17
1628	9	...
1632	10	...
1633	16	2
1635	...	35
1640	41	...
1647	18	4
1648	29	...
1650	21	27
1653	33	...
1655	7	...
1658	33	...
1659	47	...
1660	21	...
1661	24	...
1665	29	...
1666	44	...
1667	35	...
1668	...	29
1670	17	...
1671	31	...
1674	32	...
1675	10	...
1676	8	...
1678	45	15
1679	...	12
1681	8	...
1683	9	1
1684	...	125
1685	10	...
1687	18	...
1688	27	1
1689	31	...
1690	15	...
1692	16	...
1693	127	3
1695	66	...
1696	20	...
1697	6	14
1699	...	57
1702	...	23
1704	164	2
1710	7	5
1712	15	...
1715	8	20

L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
1717	155	...
1721	29	...
1722	28	...
1725	26	...
1730	20	...
1736	...	19
1737	11	...
1738	10	...
1743	9	...
1744	33	...
1746	16	...
1747	363	...
1750	235	3
1751	...	7
1753	12	...
1754	13	...
1757	39	5
1758	20	...
1761	8	...
1763	16	...
1764	...	11
1765	17	1
1766	19	...
1767	13	...
1770	...	15
1771	7	...
1775	45	...
1776	54	...
1780	11	...
1782	12	...
1783	10	...
1784	4	324
1785	24	...
1786	130	...
1787	7	...
1788	20	...
1790	93	2
1792	11	...
1793	34	...
1794	1	14
1795	17	...
1798	...	12
1799	...	31
1800	12	...
1802	...	25
1805	17	24
1808	...	8
1809	...	8
1812	...	9
1813	...	15
1815	10	...
1820	28	1
1821	16	...
1824	40	1
1829	14	...
1831	27	...
1832	20	7
1835	86	8
1837	7	...
1839	8	1
1845	11	...
1848	11	18
1850	...	20
1851	8	1
1852	...	19
1853	29	...
1856	104	...
1858	10	...
1860	7	1
1862	9	...
1864	...	15
1867	16	...
1868	...	39
1873	11	...
1874	50	7
1878	18	1
1880	8	...
1882	13	1
1885	6	45
1887	11	...
1888	10	...
1889	2	21
1892	7	...
1894	22	...
1898	15	2
1904	6	14
1906	11	...
1910	20	...
1914	67	...
1917	7	...
1922	...	72
1930	7	...
1931	12	1
1937	15	1
1940	...	35
1943	36	1
1944	8	...
1946	11	2
1948	15	...

Indianapolis, Ind., February 14, 1914.

Mr. James Kirby, General President, U. B. of C. and J. of A., Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Your committee appointed to tabulate the referendum vote on the proposed amendment to Section 74, Page 19, of the constitution, and the proposition of withdrawing from the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, beg leave to submit the following report:

The committee met at Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind., February 2, 1914, at 9 a. m. and organized as follows:

J. W. Higens, Local Union 55, Denver, Colo., chairman; D. L. Shannon, Local Union 199, Chicago, Ill., secretary; W. E. Brown, Local Union 2, Cincinnati, Ohio, secretary; W. G. Alger, Local Union 334, Saginaw, Mich., and G. A. Hughes, Local Union 75, Indianapolis, Ind., additional members.

Amendment to Section 74:

Total vote cast.....59,167
Legal vote 58,271
For 26,231
Against 32,040

Returned bearing no seal:

For 283
Against 69

Not properly attested:

For 249
Against 180

Returns received too late:

For 87
Against 28

Returns of Local Unions bearing no seal:

Local Unions 844, 808, 626, 610, 569, 567, 353, 1177, 1320, 1378, 1536, 1585, 1731, 1633, 1915.

Returns received not properly attested:

Local Unions 1718, 1391, 1281, 738, 584, 540, 345, 23, 292 and 462.

Returns received no vote recorded:

Local Unions 459, 185, 1892 and 901.

Returns received too late:

Local Unions 860, 1372, 1134, 1412, 1467.

Returns received more votes than members present:

Local Unions 398, 361 and 1551.

Number of Local Unions not voting, 613.

Proposition of withdrawing from the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor:

Total vote cast	55,139
Legal vote	54,120
For	40,792
Against	13,328

Returns bearing no seal:

For	402
Against	226

Not properly attested:

For	338
Against	15
Returns received too late	26

Returns received bearing no seal:

Local Unions 1877, 1748, 1731, 1378, 1326, 1320, 1117, 1280, 969, 875, 837, 808, 742, 626, 610, 567, 353, 283, 244.

Returns received not properly attested:

Local Unions 93, 156, 186, 201, 738, 1002, 1104, 1391, 1718 and 1703.

Returns received no vote given:

Local Unions 1505, 901, 44 and 45.

Returns received too late:

Local Unions 1134 and 1467.

Returns received no quorum present:

Local Unions 1220 and 1825.

Number of Local Unions not voting, 718.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. HIGENS, L. U. 55.
DANIEL L. SHANNON, L. U. 199.
W. E. BROWN, L. U. 2.
WM. G. ALGER, L. U. 334.
GEORGE A. HUGHES, L. U. 75.

From the above report of the tabulating committee it will be seen that as the proposed amendment to Section 74 did not receive the necessary two-thirds vote of the members voting, as provided in Section 153 of the constitution, the proposed amendment is thereby lost and the quarterly assessment still stands.

As more than the required two-thirds vote has been cast in favor of withdrawing from the Building Trades Department, the latter proposition is carried.

The Man Who Does Things

It is not the critic who counts—not the man who points out how the strong man stumbles, or where the doer of deeds could have done them better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood, who strives valiantly; who errs and comes short again and again because there is no effort without error and shortcoming, but who does actually strive to do the deeds; who knows the great enthusiasm, the great devotions; who spends himself in a worthy cause; who at the best knows in the end the triumph of high achievement and who at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who know neither victory nor defeat.—Roosevelt.

No Royal Road

For things worth having we must strive,
Each life must bear some load—
Success through labor must be won,
There is no royal road.
Fair Pleasure smiles and beckons us
To loiter by the way,
But on the heights our goal is set—
We can not stop to play.

The discipline of life seems hard—
Distasteful tasks are ours,
But salutary joys and griefs
Mix up like shine and showers;
'Tis thus that character gains strength
As we life's course pursue,
For no one finds a royal road—
Each has his work to do

With perseverance, without pause
Toward ambition's aim,
Our rule is onward, never stop,
But play an honest game;
For rich and poor, high and low,
Wherever their abode,
Hard work must merit all success—
There is no royal road.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Correspondence

A Suggestion from L. U. 450

Editor The Carpenter:

While conditions are not perhaps what they should be here, I feel that L. U. 450 discovered a few of the weak points and took advantage of them during the last year. The local has emerged successfully from many trials and tribulations and is now in a position to fight as never before for the upbuilding of the organization. We have in the past year more than doubled our membership in addition to bettering our working and social conditions. Taken altogether, last season was one of the best we enjoyed in many years and we are looking forward to a continuation of prosperity in the coming year.

We have now a strong by-laws committee at work revising by-laws and trade rules, also a reorganization and entertainment committee who see that things are done without delay and that the social features which have done so much for us in the past are not forgotten. We are also revising our general constitution with a view of sending in some suggestions as to changes, one of which we think should be adopted making it compulsory for every local having or allowing sick benefits to make it read "any member of the Brotherhood," so that a traveling brother would not have to wait three months to get what is justly due him if he is otherwise entitled to receive same. This would make it uniform in all locals where benefits are paid and would not compel any local to have a sick benefit clause in its by-laws, but regulate those who do, and a traveling member or one depositing clearance card would be governed accordingly. As it is now, in most cases a member must belong to the local to which he transfers three months to get benefits no matter how long he may have belonged to the U. B.

I hope this will be taken up by the delegates to the next convention and some law to remedy the situation be passed. Thanking the general officers for various favors in the past, and wishing both them and the Brotherhood success in the future, I am,

H. L. PEERMAN,
Fin. Sec. L. U. 450.

Ogden, Utah.

Demand the Label

Editor The Carpenter:

While not wishing to infringe upon the rights of our boosting label editor, through the columns of this Journal, I feel as if I should say a word or two on this subject in order to help our general officers along in the work of trying to organize the men employed in the box industry, as instructed by the last convention of our Brotherhood, held at Washington, D. C. From information received I find that the general officers have been doing their best to comply with the wishes of the convention and have spent considerable money trying to make a success of it.

But, brother member, you know, and we all know, that it takes the co-operation of every member of our Brotherhood to make any undertaking a success; without this co-operation on the part of the members, all we have to depend on for success is the amount of money that the General Office has to spend on this line of work. If they have no money with which to do the work we get no results, and we have ourselves to blame. Now, I want to ask you as a member to demand the Brotherhood label on all articles that it is possible to get it on, especially on cigar boxes and beer cases. Whenever you buy a cigar see that our label is on the box. It is just as necessary for us to see that our label is on the box as it is to see that the cigar is union made, and I hope none of our mem-

bers will buy and smoke scab-made cigars. In this city we don't let the box makers put our label on any box, unless it is to contain union-made cigars; therefore, by demanding our label on the box we are sure that we get union made "smokes."

As to beer cases, no doubt there are a great many members of our organization who buy beer for home use. Now, if every member would only demand the label on the case, what a great help it would be. For instance, the next case you buy, if the label is not on the case write the brewing company a short letter and tell them that in the future you can not use their product until such time as they get the carpenters' label on their cases. It does not cost much to do this, and it only takes a minute to write a letter; but it will save time and money in trying to organize this branch of the industry and at the same time will show the employers your belief in the principles of reciprocity between the "fair" purchases of labor and the real union man. GEORGE E. BRENNER,

Bus. Agt. Carpenters' District Council.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Progress in Roxbury, Mass.

Editor The Carpenter:

As I have not seen anything recently from L. U. 67 in our Journal, I thought readers may be interested to know that during the last year our membership has increased about one-third. We were obliged to seek larger quarters and are now located in the new Hibernian Building, 184 Dudley street, just a few steps from the old hall where the local "grew up." We meet every Wednesday and we maintain a permanent office for our business agent, Brother John M. Devine, who has already served several terms in the same capacity (and who, at the last meeting, was the unanimous choice for another term). We are, therefore, fortunate in having one of the most progressive business agents in Greater Boston.

We are proud to say that our local is noted throughout the district for having a very large attendance at the regular meetings and for being right up to date in every respect. While at this time of year things in the trade are generally dull, our membership finds itself fairly well employed and with good prospects for a busy season as soon as spring opens up. N. A. McDONALD,

Rec. Sec. L. U. 67.

Roxbury, Mass.

Employing Home Talent

Editor The Carpenter:

During these dreary months when many men are doing practically nothing but waiting for the cold weather to be displaced by the gentle rays of spring and wondering whether the general depression in the trade will lessen with the coming of the robins, one is prone to view the past season with some degree of unpleasantness, especially in some localities where large contractors from distant cities are successful in landing a large contract. The outside contractor moves his equipment and a large force of men to the spot and begins active operations much to the disappointment of men who live in or around the place and depend on work at home. Such men are rudely shaken up when they take a peep through the high, board fence where the foundation is being dug to see that the company has imported strangers from a distant city, not depending on the local mechanic. This is a severe blow to the man who has lived in the place for years and has a family to provide for and who besides has the interest of the home town at heart. To be forced to walk the streets looking in vain for a job to earn a few necessities of life, while at the same time there is plenty of work and plenty of home talent to do it without need of the visiting brothers' help, is decidedly unpleasant. Just a little effort on the part of the U. B. would remedy this evil, so why does it not put forward a movement to eliminate this condition to a certain extent.

One of our chief purposes is to control the conditions under which la-

bor shall be governed and employed. I do not mean that contractors should be denied the privilege of transporting mechanics to a distant city altogether, for this would cut out the old trusted employe, but to limit the number of men according to the amount of the contract, say, for instance, two journeymen to $50,000 and one more for every $50,000 increase thereof, and allow no deviation from the rule unless the supply of available home talent be insufficient to supply the demand. In that case the local body might grant permission and instruct the local business agent to inform the contractor of action taken. This would speedily remedy the evil and not cause so much friction and ill feeling between the visiting brothers and the "home guards," as the boys are sometimes called who haven't that disease called the "wanderlust," and who are always on the job. Now let us see which local will be the first to instruct its delegates to the next convention to work for this measure.

Fraternally,
THOS. A. DUKE,
Local No. 3, Wheeling, W. Va.

Union Made Interior Finish

Editor The Carpenter:

Reading in our Journal of the many cities to be avoided, I feel that Local 930 of St. Cloud, Minn., and its members are in condition to be thankful We have about 90 per cent. of the carpenters of our city in the local and only one contractor who does not employ union men. Work in the trade here has been plentiful and the summer of 1914 promises as good as 1913. According to the opinion of the carpenters and contractors here we are very much in need of a factory that will manufacture interior finish and employ union men. We have three mills here manufacturing interior trim, but all efforts to organize them have been unsuccessful and we are obliged to use finish without the label on it.

If any member of the U. B. should be interested in starting a factory of that kind and will write me, I will gladly give them the names and addresses of our leading contractors, also the city architect.

J. E. RUTHERFORD,
Rec. Sec. L. U. 930.
St. Cloud, Minn.

A Label Searchlight

Editor The Carpenter:

Recently a new feature of boosting the label of the United Brotherhood has been put into effect by First Vice-President Hutcheson, who has compiled and sent out an official list of all districts wherein our label is used. To say the least, the little booklet is a searchlight on the indifference of hundreds, aye, thousands of our members engaged at bench, factory, mill and in the erection of buildings. It goes to show what could be accomplished if members would only do a little work in the direction of label boosting. Not to speak of the many districts in the State of California and the city of Chicago, Ill., in New York City and Buffalo, one district in Massachusetts, one district in Pittsburgh, Pa., and in a few other large cities, the smaller districts throughout the country are in the majority for applying the label to their products. Brothers should work hard to see that the label is used on all wood work. There is no other organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor that has so many kindred branches in its jurisdiction than the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the label of no other organization is so conspicuous to view as that on wood work products. Wood work is everywhere, even in the tools which we hold in our hands to produce other wood work. We are all apparently good union men and we boast of it but we forget we have an obligation to live up to with regard to our union label. Let us start then in this year of 1914 and make it a banner year of boosting our union label on all finished work. Also let us see that the many manufacturing concerns turning out our tools unionize their factories and apply the machinists, molders, black-

smiths' or grinders' or carpenters' labels on the materials that go into our outfit of working tools. I would like to hear from some other label booster on the latter subject. I would also like to ask our brother members of L. U. 20 of Vineland, New Jersey, to have the U. B., label on the wood work of the Vineland planes and our rank and file will help to advertise and use them.

Fraternally yours,

D. J. FARLEY.

Happenings in World of Labor

A flood of light has been turned on the Michigan and Colorado situation as a result of the investigations which are at present being held in both states by the two congressional committees. The Michigan miners have testified that their pay was low and that the mine bosses cheated and abused them. Much evidence was introduced by the miners to prove they were paid little, if any, wages. Patrick Dunnigan, miner and former marshal of Ahmeek village, swore that up to the time armed guards were brought to Ahmeek, about six months ago, no one had "as much as had his face slapped." The attorneys for the operators failed in their attempt to blame officers of the miners' union for calling the strike. It was clearly shown that the strike was ordered by a referendum vote, as the men insisted on going out because conditions were growing worse. President Rickard of the miners told the committee that the strike was called against the advice of the officers, but that "no power on earth could stop the men from striking," and that the referendum vote was overwhelmingly in favor of a strike.

A tax of one cent a ton on all coal mined by the principal operators in Colorado has been used to pay strike expenses, since last September, was the admission of Mine Owner C. L. Baum to the congressional committee. John C. Osgood, president of the Victor-American Fuel Company, agreed to take full responsibility for the importation into Colorado of eight rapid-fire guns by the operators. The hearing of A. C. Feltz was marked by several sensational incidents. Feltz is connected with the Baldwin-Feltz strike-breaking agency, and admitted that arms and ammunition were imported into the State under orders of the operators. State Mine Inspector James Dalrymple said the fundamental cause of the Colorado coal strike was death-trap mines, due to negligence of the owners. The inspector said the accident at the Vulcan mine last December, in which thirty-seven men were killed, was directly due to a failure of the operators to properly sprinkle the mine, though it was equipped with sprinkling devices. Salvatori Valentine, a Sicilian miner, told the committee he was brought from Pittsburgh through deceptions and forced to work in the Delagua mine, and that one of his fellow-workers was shot and killed by unknown persons in the mine. He said he was guarded by soldiers on the way to and from the mine, and was not permitted to leave the camp to buy beer or tobacco. After the shooting he tried to leave the camp, but was told he was indebted to the company for $136 for tools and transportation, which he must pay before he would be permitted to leave. He said that he finally escaped with forty-seven Italians and went to the strikers' colony at Ludlow. Much evidence of this character was introduced by the miners. John R. Lawson of the United Mine Workers' executive board accused the operators of bringing in strike breakers who were soon forced to appeal to the union for help. He said the operators imported "gunmen," who attacked them, and then the miners were denied fair trials, because of "packed" juries.

The International Federation of Trades Unions is again actively interested in the question of non-organized Italian workers who immigrate to other European countries and are used as strike breakers. During the years 1908-1912, 881,000 of these immigrants en-

tered the countries of Germany, France, Austria-Hungary and Switzerland. In 1912 the German Masons' Federation decided to carry on an annual winter propaganda campaign in Italy and speakers went to the villages where most of the immigrants came from and urged a greater display of solidarity. This was followed by other trade unions, and Secretary Legien of the International Federation of Trades Unions, reports that "it has been possible to somewhat arrest the strike-breaking tendency of the Italian, but that it has been impossible to win over the Italians to the organizations." A recent conference in Milan, participated in by unionists from Germany, Austria and Switzerland, agreed on a plan to regulate immigration from Italy.

"I have tried to find something somewhere in mitigation of your act. If the jury had found your plea of self-defense true it would have been a travesty on justice," said Judge Flannigan, at Houghton, Mich., in sentencing four detectives employed by the Waddell-Mahon strike-breaking agency, to the penitentiary for killing Steve Putrich. James Cooper, Arthur Davis and William Groff, three of the detectives, must serve a minimum of seven years or a maximum of fifteen years, with a recommended maximum of fifteen years. The jury refused clemency in these cases. The fourth member of the band, Edwin Polkinghorne, received the same maximum and minimum, but the jury recommended that the maximum be twelve years instead of fifteen. The killing of Putrich was the result of high-handed methods of those guards, who have been imported into this section by the copper mine owners.

In response to a request by Chairman Burnett for comment on the Raker bill, which provides for Asiatic exclusion, Secretary of Labor Wilson, of the Department of Labor, writes that the problem would be solved if Congress raised the standard of admission so as to include in the list of excluded aliens those persons not able to pass the physical tests required of recruits for the United States army. "Inasmuch as the vast majority of the present-day immigrants must earn a livelihood, if at all, by performing manual labor," says the secretary, "I see no reason why the standard should not be raised to this point." The letter states that if we fail to legislate against the Asiatics, as Canada has done, in a far more drastic manner, we tacitly invite these people to our shores. Mr. Wilson further says that there is a concerted movement throughout India and elsewhere to gain admission to our country, which, if not checked, will affect not only California, but other portions of the country, "as climatic and industrial conditions in the southern States and other sections of the Union offer an extensive field for a people who can come in practically unlimited numbers." Since 1899, exclusive of those from the Philippines, 6,656 Hindus entered the United States, and the secretary declares that "it would seem to be a question of probably only a short time before the United States immigration officials will be confronted with problems growing out of increasing immigration of Asiatic laborers from countries other than China, Japan or India." Chairman Burnett is also informed that the Department of Labor was notified last spring that 6,000 or 7,000 from the Philippines were ready to start for here at the first sign of the open door.

The District of Columbia eight-hour bill, passed by both houses, has been signed by President Wilson, and is now a law. The bill provides that no female shall be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile establishment, laundry, hotel, restaurant, telegraph, or telephone establishment, office, or in any other express or transportation company in the District for more than eight hours in any one day or more than six days of more than forty-eight hours in any one week, and that no female under eighteen

(Continued on Page 52.)

News Notes from Local Unions

Pueblo, Colo., L. U. 362.—Owing to dull conditions prevailing here, traveling brothers are urged to stay away. Work is very slack and there is no prospect of any change for some time to come. T. A. Asher, R. S.

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Paris, Tex., L. U. 1885.—Trade conditions here are only fair at the present time and we would advise all brothers to stay away until further notice and give us a chance to better things. Prospects of a change for the better seem favorable but will probably not be realized until well into spring. F. E. Griffis, R. S.

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Rock Springs, Wyo., L. U. 1620.—Traveling brothers or those who intend to travel will serve their own interests by staying away from Rock Springs as a great depression in the trade exists here at present. No prospects of an immediate change in this condition is in sight. William Smethurst, F. S.

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Newburg, N. Y., L. U. 301.—Conditions in the building trade here are slack at present, much more so than at the same time last year, and there is very little prospects of a change for the better before spring. Traveling brothers are, therefore, asked to stay away. C. M. Ketcham, R. S.

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Atlanta, Ga., L. U. 253.—Dull trade conditions make it necessary for us to issue a notice asking all traveling brothers to keep away from Atlanta for the present. Many of our members are out of work and by coming here you will only swell the ranks of the unemployed. J. Stephenson, Business Agent.

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Jacksonville, Fla., District Council.—Work has been slack here since last summer, gradually getting worse as winter approached and a large number of our men have been out of employment for long periods. Even now the outlook for spring and summer is not encouraging and we ask all traveling brothers to keep away until a change for the better sets in. C. V. Sherwood, Secretary D. C.

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Portland, Ore., District Council.—We have issued a circular to all locals and D. C.'s asking brothers to stay away from Portland for the present. Thousands of men are out of work and are unable to find employment of any kind. The city is supplying work two days a week to some of the unemployed as a means of relief. It is estimated that more than one-half of the workers in the various crafts are unemployed. P. R. Singman, Secretary D. C.

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Newport News, Va., L. U. 396.—At a special meeting held January 28, it was decided to insert a notice in The Carpenter asking carpenters to avoid this city. Labor conditions are very unsettled in this neighborhood and a large number of men are idle. The boilermakers' strike is still on and some of the general officers of that organization are here trying to adjust matters. J. H. Williams, R. S.

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Halifax, N. S., L. U. 83.—This local recently issued a stay-away notice which contains the information that many members are out of work owing to bad conditions existing in the trade. All outside work has been suspended on account of cold weather, and inside work available is not sufficient to keep members employed. Brothers are also warned against accepting as true newspaper statements of work to be done on the Grand Terminal here. Building opera-

tions have just started and carpentry work will not be ready for a few years yet as some of the land has to be reclaimed from the sea. R. L. Miller, R. S.

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Sioux City, Ia., L. U. 948—A $200,000 contract for the high school here has been let to the firm of Baily & Marsh, who are non-union contractors. Influence was brought to bear to have the contract let to a union firm but without result. Many union and non-union carpenters are out of work here at present.

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Asheville, N. C., L. U. 374—This local at a recent meeting resolved to issue a stay-away notice. Work is very dull at present and advertisements boosting this place should not be heeded.—L. K. Beal, R. S.

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Jacksonville, Tex., L. U. 1768—Brothers are requested to stay away from here until notified to the contrary. Conditions have been anything but favorable this winter and a number of our members are unemployed.—R. E. Troutman, treasurer.

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Roachdale, Tex.—Work is very scarce here at present and we would advise all traveling brothers not to come here. Our local is also having trouble with non-union men, and this makes the situation worse. L. U. 1371.

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Marshalltown, Iowa, L. U. 1112—As conditions in the trade are very slack here at present we are issuing a warning to all traveling brothers to stay away from Marshalltown. We have more men here now than we can find work for.

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Kansas City, Mo., District Council.—Conditions in the trade in this city at the present time are such that 60 per cent of our membership are out of employment. A circular to this effect has been issued to all locals and District Councils, and traveling brothers should not allow themselves to be induced to come here. In addition, our members are also going out for an increase of wages in the spring, and as we are just now expecting trouble in having our demands complied with, all carpenters can see the necessity of staying away from Kansas City until such time as they see a notice in the official journal that the trouble has been settled. A. E. Butcher, president; J. C. Jackson, recording secretary.

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Stockton, Cal.—During the last few years the railroads, real estate and commercial bodies of California have been sending information broadcast to the effect that there is plenty of work available for mechanics in the State. The result of this has been that California is now flooded with unemployed mechanics of all crafts. Brothers intending to come here should be well supplied with money, as it is safe to say that there are at least two men ready to fill every job that comes up. We are making this statement to correct the misleading impressions which prevail in the east with regard to conditions in California. Our trade conditions are fairly good in this city and we hope they will continue so.—J. A. Feeley, R. S., L. U. 266.

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Edmonton, Canada.—In order to offset false reports which are being circulated relative to conditions here, we desire to place the following facts before members of the U. B.: All of last summer conditions in the trade in this locality were bad, many of our brothers experiencing long spells of idleness. As winter approached things grew worse, and today we have from 75 to 80 per cent. of our membership unemployed. Many of these men worked only intermittently during the summer and are consequently in straitened circumstances. Some of Edmonton's unemployed are being given work by the municipal authorities, but it is of a meager and temporary nature. Under such circumstances it is hardly necessary to warn

traveling brothers to keep away.—T. Sanders, F. S., L. U. 1325.

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L. U. 1005 Gives Annual Ball

The tenth annual ball of L. U. 1005 of New Milford, Conn., came off on February 18 at the Roger Sherman hall, New Milford. An unusually large number of dancers appeared on the floor during the evening, everyone had a good time and there were no dull minutes. In warmth, cordiality and good fellowship the gathering surpassed all previous events of a similar nature given by L. U. 1005. Refreshments were served and Hyland's orchestra played for the dancers. Much of the success of the entertainment was due to the work of the committee on arrangements, which consisted of James G. Mealia, financial secretary; Henry L. Nichols, Frank E. Rowe, Arthur E. Bostwick and Robert H. Zernier. The president of the local is Daniel G. Marshall and the vice-president Rollin C. Bunnell.

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Information Wanted

Relatives are inquiring for the whereabouts of James W. Crowe, a union carpenter, who left Waltham, Mass., about five years ago. He was born forty-three years ago in New Annan, Nova Scotia. He is six feet tall, of a fair complexion, his hair is dark brown, and he used to wear a sandy moustache. His eyes are blue in color and he had a scar on bridge of nose. Particulars concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother, a member of L. U. 540 of Waltham. Address, Simon Crowe, 7 Elm Court, Waltham, Mass.

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Information is wanted concerning Fred J. Stubbs, who is thought to be a union carpenter in Oakland, Cal., or San Francisco, Cal. Stubbs is about forty-four years old and left his home in Crocker, Iowa, for the west in 1901 or 1902, where he married. He was last heard from about seven or eight years ago and may have gone to Seattle or Alaska. He is 5 feet 5 inches tall, with blue eyes and light hair and of a fair complexion. His mother and his half-brother, J. F. Horner, of Crocker, will be glad to have any tidings of him. Address communications to L. R. Glenn, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Iowa.

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Beware of T. E. Tatum

A man named T. E. Tatum, who claimed to be a member in good standing of L. U. 114 of Sulphur Springs, Tex., came to Pine Bluff, Ark., in December last in destitute circumstances and sought for and obtained financial assistance from members of L. U. 576. He said his card and due book had been stolen but produced a letter signed by Wylie Goodson as recording secretary of L. U. 114. It has since been found that Tatum is an impostor and the letter he bears evidently a forgery. Members of the organization should look out for him.

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Undesirable

It has been learned by members of L. U. 345 of Memphis, Tenn., that G. W. Crutchfield, who was expelled from that local in 1911, on the charge of misappropriating funds, is again trying to join the organization, and brothers are urged to beware of him. Crutchfield was treasurer of L. U. 345 and claimed he had been "held up" and the funds of the local taken from him and on that account he was not prosecuted in the courts. Recently Crutchfield caused this L. U. more trouble on an application taken from him by a new business agent. It is rumored he is being taken into a local union in some part of Texas.

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Warning

This is to notify members of the organization that John H. Brown, a member of L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa., had his due book and card of the Montgomery District Council stolen recently. Brothers should be on the lookout for the bearer of this card and book.

Trade Notes

Successful Trade Movements

L. U. 1455, Cabo Rojo, Porto Rico.—The first strike entered into by this oriental local has ended and has resulted in the men obtaining a reduction in the working hours to nine a day. Four men go back to work under all the conditions demanded by the union, and while the others have had to compromise with the employers they feel that in obtaining the shorter working day their efforts have not been wasted.

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L. U. 1016, Rome, N. Y.—We are glad to report that our trouble with the members of the Builders' Association here has been settled to the satisfaction of both parties. On January 13, the builders issued notice of a reduction in the wage scale from 45 to 41 cents per hour, claiming that our members had broken the contractor clause in the agreement entered into on July 12, 1913, which was to be effective until April 1, 1915. The masons, sheet metal workers and the painters went out in sympathy with us. General satisfaction is expressed at the good work done by General Organizer Shields in restoring harmony.

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Movements for Better Conditions

L. U. 1104, Tyler, Tex.—At a recent meeting it was unanimously agreed that a movement be started for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, same to become effective May 1. Our present rate is 45 cents an hour per day of eight hours. We anticipate little trouble in having our demand complied with.

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L. U. 495, Streator, Ill.—As our agreement with the contractors terminates April 1, we have decided that our new one will contain a demand for an increase of 5 cents per hour. Our wages at present are 50 cents an hour and we have an eight-hour day. Conditions in the trade are very good and we expect little or no trouble in having our demand acceded to.

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L. U. 1134, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.—We are asking for an increase of wages this year from 43¾ cents to 50 cents per hour and a reduction in working hours from forty-eight to forty-four per week. Trade conditions are fairly good considering the season of the year. We expect little difficulty in having our demands complied with.

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L. U. 695, Sterling, Ill.—As we regard our present minimum wage scale of 35 cents per hour for a nine-hour day insufficient, we have started a movement to increase the scale to 45 cents per hour. We are not requiring a reduction in the working hours. Conditions in the trade in this district are good and there is little likelihood that the enforcement of this demand will cause trouble with the employers.

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L. U. 532, Elmira, N. Y.—As our verbal agreement with the contractors expires April 1, we have decided to start a movement for an increase in wages from $3.00 to $3.25 per day. We are desiring no change in the working hours, which shall remain eight per day as at present. This demand has been endorsed by an almost unanimous vote of the members of our local. Business in the trade is good and the prospects for obtaining the required increase are favorable.

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L. U. 136, Newark, Ohio—We have notified contractors in our jurisdiction of a change in the wage scale which will become effective April 1, and remain in force until March 31, 1915. Our demands include a minimum rate of 45 cents per hour for day of nine hours; time and a half for over-time; double

time for Sundays and legal holidays; 50 cents per hour for dressing all floors, and 50 cents per hour for job work for those other than contractors. Our present wages are 40 cents an hour per day of nine hours. Conditions in the trade here are fair and the prospects of gaining our demands are good.

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L. U. 1843, Sanger, Cal.—At a recent meeting this local resolved to start a movement for an increase in the current wage scale, which is 50 cents an hour per day of eight hours. We are demanding a minimum wage of 56¼ cents per hour. As the contractors are members of our local and seem to stand in with the men, we do not anticipate much trouble in obtaining the required increase. Conditions in the trade here are about normal. Our demand will become effective April 10.

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L. U. 1329, Kirkwood, Mo.—This local is making a demand for an increase in the wage scale this year from the current rate of 55 cents per hour to 62½ cents per hour. Our working hours are eight per day, with Saturday half-holiday. Our demand has been endorsed by the St. Louis District Council, and by several locals in the St. Louis district by referendum vote. Conditions in the trade here are good considering the season, and we do not anticipate much trouble in obtaining this increase in wages.

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L. U. 163, Peekskill, N. Y.—As we feel we are entitled to an increase in our wage scale, which is now 45 cents an hour, we have notified the employers that on and after May 1 the minimum rate shall be 50 cents an hour. Our working hours, which are eight per day, or forty-eight per week, shall remain unchanged. Prospects for the spring trade are good in this locality and we expect little difficulty in having our demand complied with.

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L. U. 1650, Lexington, Ky.—As the members of this local are at present working at the low average wage of 25 cents per hour, a movement has been inaugurated to make the minimum scale 35 cents per hour. We are not at this time asking a reduction in the working hours, which are ten a day, or sixty per week. While trade conditions here are not very good just now, the outlook for the spring months seems promising and we anticipate little or no trouble in having our demand enforced.

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L. U. 1321, Ballston Spa, N. Y.—As we deem our present wage scale insufficient, owing to the high cost of living, we are making a demand on the contractors for an increase in wages from $2.75 to $3.25 per day. We are not asking a change in the working hours, which are eight per day, and in the case of millmen, nine per day. Conditions in the trade here are fair considering the season and we do not anticipate much trouble in successfully carrying out this movement.

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L. U. 1513, Schenectady, N. Y.—By unanimous vote of the members employed in the three trim mills here, viz., Peckham & Wolf Co., Veeder & Brown, and Brown & Walker, it has been decided to make a demand for an eight-hour day, same to take effect May 1, 1914. These millmen are now working ten hours a day. Prospects of securing the desired reduction in working hours are favorable as business in the trade this spring promises to be brisk.

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L. U. 980, Rochester, Minn.—As the members of this local have been working for the last five years at a rate of 40 cents an hour and a nine-hour day, it is felt that the time is ripe for a favorable change in conditions. A demand has, therefore, been made for a minimum rate of 45 cents per hour on and after April 1. This will apply to journeymen carpenters only. Some of our first year apprentices are making 30 cents per hour and all improvers get from 35 to 40 cents. Prospects of gaining our demand are very good.

Craft Problems

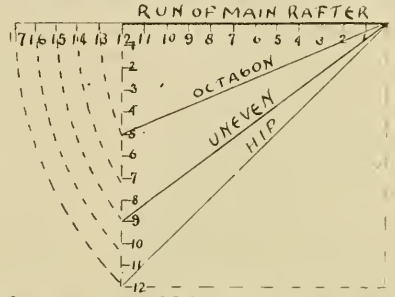
Roof Framing

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

Sometimes it seems to me that I have written so much on the subject of roof framing that I had practically covered the ground and that it would not be necessary to write further on the subject, but as the mail man continues to bring letters every few days from brother carpenters everywhere asking some very simple question about it, I begin to realize that there is still need of more information, not only along the line of somewhat difficult framing, but in the very simplest. Roof framing, it seems, is not so well understood by the mass of the carpenters as it should be.

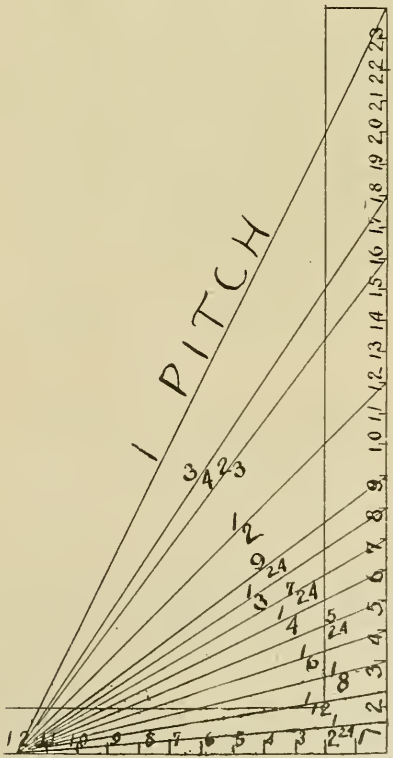
In this article I don't want you to think I am going to give you a lot of brand new information that will revolutionize the framing art, but I will tell you about the method of framing I used when a boy, twenty-five years ago. I will try to make it as plain as I possibly can and bring it up to present-day requirements. I can hardly hope, however, to make it so plain that all can understand it at a glance; therefore, I suppose there will still be some who will write asking me very obvious details just as if all I had to do was to sit down again and write them all about it. It is well to bear in mind that every one does not have the time to go into details and explain in a letter everything about roof framing that one might like to ask. Therefore I hope those that are interested will study these articles carefully and try to understand what I am endeavoring to make plain.

Now, look at the drawing of the runs of rafters and note that while a main rafter runs on a 12 run, an octagon runs on 13, and a hip on practically 17, while a rafter for valley or hip on an uneven pitch roof might be anywhere between the common rafter and a common hip or valley rafter; should it happen to be over 9, the run would be exactly 15, while a



little over 7 would be 14 and between 10 and 11 would be 16, as you will see by the illustration.

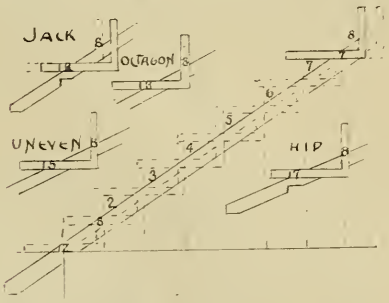
Now, just look the pitch proposition over until we fully understand pitches.



Note that a full pitch is twice as high, or, in other words, the rise is twice as

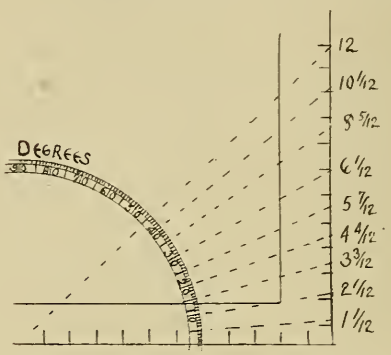
much as the run; or again the rise is just the same as the full width of the building where there is an ordinary gable roof. Therefore using 12, as I have on the tongue of the square, any figure on the square will be that many twenty-fourth pitch. The most common pitch is one-half pitch. Church roofs and steeples are the most common roofs that are steeper, while for many dwellings one-third pitch is used, especially for two-story hip roofs where they are building as cheaply as possible. We often see for those kinds of roofs only one-fourth pitch, but they are a little too flat for ordinary shingles, while for that class 9/24 makes a very good roof. The length of every foot of run of that kind of a common rafter is exactly 15 on that pitch.

Now, while it is true that practically everything in the past has been figured by the pitch, the day is at hand, in some localities, when pitches are not mentioned, but the roofs are to a certain degree, and it is necessary for the roof framer of today to be able to frame any degree. I show here with the main degree figured down to 1/12; therefore, you will note, if you want 35 degrees, you take 12 for your run and 8 5/12 for your rise and apply same as you would for



pitches. I realize that every carpenter could not easily figure every degree and know just what to take on his square to get any degree that he might want, and I also realize that to figure some of them to only 1/12 is not figuring quite close enough for all cases that he might want in degree figuring. I figured every degree down to 1/1000 and it appeared in The Carpenter some years ago, and it is also in my "Steel Square Pocket Folder" at the present time.

Now, after studying runs, pitches and degrees until we thoroughly understand them, look at the application of the square. Suppose we had a building 15 feet 2 inches wide, half the width would be 7 feet 7 inches, which would be the run. Now for the common or main raft-



er, place the square for one-third pitch on 8 and 12, as illustrated, each application being for one foot of run, as you will note. As this run is 7 feet 7 inches, apply the square seven times for the seven feet and then place it on just the same, the eighth time mark at the bottom of the square for guide line and pull the square back to the desired seven inches and, as you will see, you will have the length and cuts of your common rafter. Now, in this illustration you will notice, I have lined the rafter in the middle and applied the square to the line as a good many roof framers do, and as I do sometimes, though more often I use the edge of the rafter. When that is done you must not forget—as I remember having done a few times—to square up at the heel of the rafter. Notice I show that where I have laid the square on to show how to lay off for a hip, that is, for ordinary hip or valley, apply the square exactly the same as for common rafter only, use 17 instead of 12 for the run, as the run of an ordinary hip is almost exactly 17, though not quite, for it makes the rafter just a little bit long.

The octagon rafter requires 13 for the

run (for the run is 13 as you will see by referring back to the illustration of runs) while for an uneven pitch use whatever the run happens to be. You will also notice by the illustration, if it happens to go around 9/12 of the way to the ordinary hip, it will be 15.

As regards the jack rafters for an ordinary hip roof: If you want them spaced sixteen inches on centers, as you naturally would if it was to be plastered, place your square same as you did for common rafter. After marking your guide line move the square on to 16, and the first application gives the length of the first rafter, while the second gives the length of the second rafter, and so on. If the rafters are eighteen inches apart, move the square up to 18, and so on.

Now, this illustration is intended for framing a one-third pitch roof for a building 15 feet 2 inches wide, but remember any pitch roof and any width would be worked out on the same principle, only, of course, using the desired rise and making the application the desired number of times, and if not in exactly even feet taking the desired number of inches that is necessary.

If you want to frame to a certain degree, take the desired degree figure the same as you would the pitch figure and in the roof just mentioned if it is required to be 35 degrees use 8 5/12 for the run on your square and run right along just the same as you would for a one-third pitch, only using 8 5/12 instead of 8.

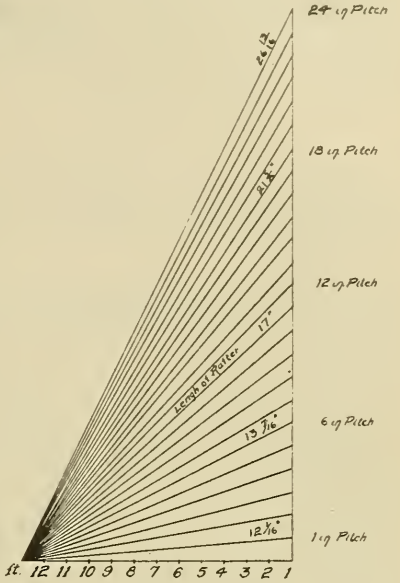
This method will work on any roof, and is the way I have framed many roofs. In my next article I will try to make plain how I generally frame roofs with my steel square, easier and quicker than this way, though I will admit that for some roofs this is often the best way I have found to frame them.

Pitch and Length of Rafters

(By James Barry.)

The pitch of rafters means the number of inches they rise in one foot run, as shown in sketch.

The length of rafter is, therefore, determined by measuring diagonally across



the steel square from 12 inches on blade for the run to whatever the rise is on the tongue, which will give length of rafter for each foot run.

Multiply these distances by the number of feet in half the width of building, and you have length of common rafter.

The blade of square will mark bottom or level cut, and tongue will mark top or plumb cut. Any pitch rafter above 24-inch pitch can be laid out by this method.

Faint but clear out of the mass of misery and suffering rises this demand for a living wage. It means more than humanity ever asked for before. It is a noble, a dignified demand, something at least worthy of humanity. For it means more than life, it means the right at last for all to be human, to be their best selves, to develop who knows what capacities, what unguessed-of powers. What may we not expect of one another, and of humanity, once that decent plane of existence is guaranteed for all.—Alice Henry.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Geschäfte der ersten Vierteljährigen-Sitzung, 1914, des G. E. B.

Die erste Vierteljährige-Sitzung des G. E. B. für das Jahr 1914 wurde am obigen Datum von Präsidenten Kirby einberufen.

Alle Mitglieder waren anwesend außer Bruder Ogletree.

Der Vierteljährige-Bericht des G. P. wurde empfangen. Der Theil desselben, bezüglich der Transferierung der Gelder und der Konvention wurde an die April-Sitzung gewiesen.

Der Vierteljährige-Bericht des zweiten V. P. wurde empfangen und angenommen.

Mittheilung der Maurer, Steinhaurer und Plasterers International Union den G. P. zu ihrer Konvention in Houston, Texas, am 16. und 17. Januar einladend. Der Board beauftragt, den G. P. die Einladung anzunehmen, die Konvention zu besuchen und sogleich den übrigen Sitzungen des G. E. B. beizuwohnen. Der G. S. ist beauftragt, Grüße an die Maurer zu schicken.

Der Bericht der Delegaten zu der dreiundreißigsten jährlichen Konvention der A. F. of L. wurde empfangen, und die Vereinbarung, welche mit den Delegaten der Vereinigten Grubarbeiter von Amerika getroffen wurde, bezüglich der Arbeit in und um den Gruben, wurde bestätigt.

Der Bericht der Delegaten zu der siebenten jährlichen Konvention des Baugewerksdepartment der A. F. of L. wurde empfangen.

Der Bericht des Ersten General V. P. wurde empfangen und den Akten einverleibt.

Ein Telegramm traf ein von Präsident Alpine von der Vereinigung der Plumbers, welcher befragt, daß die Carpenters in Boston, Mass., das streiken gegen die Plumbers für die Steamfitters unterlassen. Der G. S. ist beauftragt, die Carpenters in Boston und Umgegend zu gebieten sich neutral zu halten in dieser Angelegenheit.

Anfragen der L. U. 85 Red Wing, Minn.; L. U. 127, Derby, Conn.; L. U. 245 Cambridge, O.; L. U. 251 Kingston, N. Y.; L. U. 307 Winona, Minn.; L. U. 570 Gardner, Mass.; L. U. 278 Watertown, N. Y.; L. U. 576 Pine Bluff, Ark.; L. U. 731 Corsicana, Texas.; L. U. 641 Ft. Dodge, Iowa, and L. U. 801 Woonsocket, R. I., um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanktion gewährt. Finanzielle Unterstützung auf später verschoben je nach dem Berichte eintreffen. Anfrage der L. U. 801 um einen Stifter wurde an den G. P. gewiesen.

Anfrage der L. U. 356 Marietta, Ohio, wurde verneint, weil die Vorlage nicht die nöthigen 51 Prozent der Stimmen erhielt wie per Entscheidung des G. E. B. 21. Oktober 1913, ebenso L. U. 719 Freeport, Ill., und L. U. 525, Coshocton, Ohio.

Anfrage der Küstenmacher L. U. 795 St. Louis, Mo., um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanktion gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung auf später verschoben, je nach dem Berichte eintreffen. Die L. U. wurde benachrichtet, seine Gesetze, bezüglich der Lehrlinge, zu ändern so daß es anstatt „17 zu 22 Jahre," „16 zu 19 Jahre" lese.

13. Januar.

Alle anwesend außer Ogletree.

Anfrage der L. U. 843 Jenkintown, Pa.; L. U. 849 Manitowoc, Wis.; L. U. 1910 Tomah, Wis.k L. U. 863 Conneaut, Ohio; L. U. 947 Ridgway, Pa.; L. U. 961 Summit, N. J.; L. U. 988 Marlboro, Mass.; L. U. 1010 Uniontown, Pa.; L. U. 1084 Bloomsburg, Pa., und L. U. 1ţ64 Kansas City, Mo., um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanktion ertheilt; finanzielle Unterstützung auf später verlegt, je nach dem Berichte in den G. O. eintreffen.

Der Bericht des General-Stifters Young bezüglich der Ausschließung in Fargo, N. D., welcher zeigt, daß 78 Leute außer Arbeit sind, bei seite gelegt bis weitere Berichte einlaufen.

Die vorgeschlagene Vereinbarung der L. U. 1864 Kansas City, welche einige Gewerksregeln unändert, wurde an den Ersten G. V. P. gewiesen.

Der Board bewilligt $300.00 an den St. Paul, Minn., D. C., $200.00 an L. U. 477 Wilmington, N. C., und $100.00 an L. U. 919 St. John, N. B., Can., für Stiftungsgelder welche unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabt werden sollen.

Toronto, Can. — Resolutionen von der Ontario Provinz Konferenz, eine für Stiftungsgelder in der Welland Kanal Zone anfragend, die andere darum fragend, daß eine Handlung gemacht werde welche alte Mitglieder von der Bezahlung von Gelder entschuldigt. Anfrage für Stiftungsgelder an den G. P. gewiesen. Keine Bewilligungen werden für diesen Zweck gemacht außer sie werden unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabt, auch müssen Berichte an diesen gerichtet werden. Da die Vorlage zur Entschuldigung von alten Leuten schon verschiedene Male in der Konvention angenommen wurde, jedoch in der Referendum-Abstimmung von den

Mitgliedern niedergestimmt wurde, so sieht der G. E. B. seinen Weg nicht klar diese Sache in der Konvention wieder vorzubringen.

Anfrage des Oklahoma Staat Council um Stiftungsgelder welche von dem Staat Council gebraucht werden sollen. Anfrage verweigert, da der Board schon entschieden hat keine Gelder auszugeben welche nicht unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabt werden.

Anfrage der L. U. 919, St. John, N. B., Canada, zur Entschuldigung von der Dezember pro Kapita Tax, verweigert da der Board kein Recht hat dieses zu thun.

Denver, Colo. — Anfrage der Western Federation der Grubenarbeiter um finanzielle Unterstützung in dem Streike in Michigan. Der Board erließ die Anfrage an alle Lokal-Unionen, mit der Hoffnung, daß dieselben freigebig beisteuern zur Unterstützung der Streiker und deren Familien.

Ein Protest gelangte an über die Oktober-Rechnung des W. A. Cole von R. Fuelle von Indianapolis. Der Board bestätigt die Antwort des G. S. Duffy zu dem Ende, daß alle Rechnungen der Deputies und Stifter alle Einzelheiten angeben.

Dayton, Ohio. — Der D. C. unterbreitete Mittehilung bezüglich einer Streitfrage mit dem United Trades und Labor Council, und der G. S. ist beauftragt die Beschwerde an die A. F. of L. zu senden.

Anfrage von dem New York State Council für die Hülfe eines Vertreters in Interesse der Arbeiter in dem Staat Kapital. Anfrage verweigert, da der Board keine Rechte hat Gelder der Brüderschaft für solche Zwecke auszugeben. Die Staat Councils sollte im Stande sein, selbst zu handeln.

Halifax, N. S., Can. — Mittheilung von L. U. 83 einen vollständigen Bericht über vom Board bewilligten Streikgelder enthaltend, wurde aufgenommen. Vollständige Berichte von dem Lake County, Ind., D. C. über vom Board bewilligte Stiftungsgelder, und vom Manchester, N. H., D. C., L. U. 696 Tampa, Fla., und dem Newport, R. J., D. C. über bewilligte Streikgelder wurden angenommen.

Portsmouth, N. H. — Mittheilung von der L. U. 921 bezüglich des übriggebliebenen Streikgeldes. Ein vollständiger Bericht muß abgegeben werden oder wird der L. U. abgefordert werden.

Toronto, Ont., Can. — Mittheilung von dem D. C. bezüglich des übriggebliebenen Geldes welches in 1913 für Streiker bewilligt wurde. Diese Angelegenheit wurde auf Bitter des D. C. und Befürwortung des Bruder Martels an die nächste Sitzung gewiesen.

Dankesbrief über bewilligte Stiftungsgelder traf von dem Lehigh Valley, D. C., Bethlehem, Pa., ein Mittheilung bezüglich der Deponierung der Gelder trafen ein von der Traders' National Bank, Birmingham, Ala., der Farmers' und Mechanics' National Bank, Ft. Worth, Texas; Central Trust Co., Chicago; First National Bank, Ft. Worth, Texas; Graham & Son, Chicago (von den International Eisengießer empfohlen) und der Merchants' National Bank, Dallas, Texas, und Empfehlungen welche diese Gesellschaften vorschlagen. Dieses wurde an die April-Sitzung verlegt.

14. Januar.

Alle anwesend.

Mittheilung von der L. U. 253 von Atlanta, Ga., anfragend, daß ein Theil der Gelder in einer Dortigen Bank deponiert werden wurde bis zur April-Sitzung verschoben.

Cabo Rojo, Porto Rico. — Bericht der L. U. 1455 angebend, daß dort noch 12 Leute streiken. Der Board bewilligt $48.00 und der G. S. wurde beauftragt, weitere Berichte zu erlangen.

Quincy, Ill. — Der Board bewilligte $120.00 für streikende Mühlenarbeiter.

Anfrage der L. U. 37 Shamokin, Pa.; L. U. 328 East Liverpool, Ohio; L. U. 920 Meriden, Conn.; L. U. 955 Appleton, Wis.; L. U. 1284 Monticello, Ill., und L. U. 1770 Cape Girardeau, Mo., um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanktion ertheilt; finanzielle Unterstützung auf später verschoben je nach dem Berichte eintreffen.

Brooklyn, N. Y. — Mittheilung von L. U. 1008 bezüglich des Leon Soontupe Falles, wurde dem Board unterbreitet von dem G. P., der gesagte Fall wurde zuerst an den G. P. appelliert, dann an den G. E. B., dann in die Gerichte, wurde von dem Supreme Gericht in Brooklyn entlassen und wurde jetzt in dem Appellgerichte wieder eröffnet. Der Board entschied, daß Lokalangelegenheiten dieser Art, zwischen Lokal-Unionen, Distrikt-Councils und Mieglieder, welche in Gerichte gebracht werden, so wird ihnen keine finanzielle Unterstützung zutheil, wenn die Aufmerksamkeit des Board nicht offiziell darauf gelenkt wird ehe sie in das Gericht gebracht werden.

Greenwich, Conn. — Anfrage der L. U. 196 um Verlängerung der Zeit zur Bezahlung der pro Kapita Tax und vierteljährliche Steuern, da die Gelder der Union in einer Einhaltsbefehlklage verbunden sind. Der Board bewilligte $100.00 Prozeßgelder.

Der G. P. unterbreitete erneuerten Unterpfand des G. Sch. für das Jahr 1914. Der G. P. wurde beauftragt denselben Verwahr zu nehmen.

Anfrage der Central Labor Union von Canton für Stiftungsgelder verweigert.

Der Board bewilligt $200.00 Stiftungsgelder an L. U. 1779 Calgary, Alta., Can., welche unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabt werden soll.

Ardmore, Okla. — Anfrage des Oklahoma Staat Council für $1,000.00 Stiftungsgelder verweigert da der Board keine

Gelder bewilligt welche nicht unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabt werden.

Der G. P. unterbreitete ein vorgeschlagenes Uebereinkommen mit den Holz, Draht und Metall Latherers' International Union bezüglich der Ecken-Kugeln und Ecken-Garde, welches in Kraft treten soll sobald desselbe von dem Exekutiv-Board der V. B. der C. u. J. unterzeichnet ist (der Exekutiv-Board der obengenannten Gesellschaft hat dasselbe schon unterzeichnet). Da verschiedene Zwistigkeiten zwischen diesen beiden Gesellschaften bestehen so wurde dieses an den G. P. gewiesen, welcher eine Konferenz abhalten um eine Generalvereinbarung zu bestimmen.

Der Board bewilligte $270.00 an L. U. 388 Richmond, Va., $150.00 an Long Branch und Red Bank, N. J., D. C. und $100.00 an den Dayton, Ohio, D. C. welche unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabt werden für Stiftungszwecke.

Der G. P. unterbreitete eine vorgeschlagene Vereinbarung zwischen der V. B. der C. u. J. von A. und der International Schiefer und Tafel Dachdecker Union von Amerika bezüglich der Jurisdiktion über Asbestos Schindeln u. s. w. Die gesagte Vereinbarung soll in Kraft treten sobald sie von dem G. E. B. befürwortet wird. Der Board billigt diese Vereinbarung nicht und der G. S. ist beauftragt die Dachdecker über dieses zu benachrichtigen und zu sagen, daß die V. B. alle die in Frage stehende Arbeit behauptet.

Bruder Thos. McDevitt, den Philadelphia, Pa., D. C. vertretend, erschien vor dem Board bezüglich der Gewerkverhältnisse in Philadelphia und Umgegend. Der G. P. wurde beauftragt die in Frage stehenden Streitigkeiten mit den anderen International Baugewerken aufzunehmen zu dem Ende, daß mehr Eintracht in den Baugewerken bestehe.

Greenwich, Conn. — Der G. P. unterbreitete dem Board Rechnung von $500.00 für Advokatengebühren in dem Falle Taylor vs. Murray et al., die gesagte Summe wurde von dem Connecticut Staat Council vorgestreckt da dieses nicht bis zur Januar-Sitzung des G. E. B. warten konnte. Der Board bewilligte $500.00 zur Bezahlung dieser Rechnung.

Proteste wurden eingereicht von dem St. Louis, Mo., und dem Pittsburgh, Pa., D. C. weil dem Amalgamated Society der Carpenters in diesen Städten ein Freibrief gewährt wurde. Da diese Frage durch die Referendumabstimmung der gesammten Mitglieder tneschieden wurde, so hat der G. E. B. keine Gewalt, Freibriefe von eingesetzte Zweige fern zu halten.

New York, N. Y. — Rechnung der Anwälte Beattie und Maloney in den Fällen Newton vs. Erickson, Bossert vs. Dhuy, Savage vs. Potter, Irving vs. Neal, Paine Lumber Co. vs. fieal, wurde eingereicht und an den G. P., G. S. und das Boardmitglied des ersten Distrikts gewiesen, die Rechnungen zu untersuchen und ihnen Gewalt gegeben diese Angelegenheit zu vergleichen.

Der G. P. ist beauftragt alle Gerichtsfälle, Arbeit und andere dieser V. B. angehende Sachen in diesem Hauptquartiere zu verfassen.

Cincinnati, Ohio. — Appell des W. M. Williams über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle desselben vs. Cincinnati D. C. Da neue Beweise vorliegen, so wird dieses an den G. P. zurückgewiesen.

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

Happenings in the World of Labor

(Concluded from Page 41.)

years of age shall be employed before 7 o'clock in the morning or continue after 6 o'clock in the evening. Provision is also made for a record of wages paid these workers, and these records shall at all times be open to three inspectors, who will be appointed to enforce the law. Senator La Follette introduced the bill in the Senate, and Congressman Peters introduced the bill in the House of Representatives.

In a circular issued by the International Seamen's Union, in which the La Follette seamen's bill is urged, the following questions are asked: "Have you written your congressman and senators about passing the seamen's bill? Did you have any acquaintances or relatives on the Monroe, recently sunk off the Virginia coast? How would you like to be one of fifty persons on a scaffold lowered from the roof of a skyscraper by men picked from the streets and knowing nothing about tackle? Or would you insist upon having structural iron workers on this work? Do you think England, Germany and France ought to have their laws executed in our ports, or do you think we should make our own laws? D you think it proper to lower immigration rates by sinking ocean steamers, or would you rather pass proper laws to restrict immigration and make vessels fairly safe? If you have too many children and find it hard to support them, why not send them on excursion steamers?

Departement Francais

La Federation Americaine du Travail

La moyenne du nombre des membres payants qu'on annonce pour l'année est de 1,996,004, soit une augmentation de 225,859 membres sur l'année précédente.

Le fait que la liste des membres des organisations affiliées augmente constamment est indiqué par le fait que le nombre des membres ayant payé qui est annoncé chez les organisations affiliées pour le mois de septembre de cette année est de 2,054,526, soit une augmentation de 213,258 sur celui du mois de septembre de l'année précédente, et de 284,381 sur la moyenne des membres de l'année dernière.

Voici la moyenne des membres ayant payé qui est annoncée pour les seize dernières années:

Année.	Membres.	Année.	Membres.
1897.....	264,825	1906.....	1,454,200
1898.....	278,016	1907.....	1,538,970
1899.....	349,422	1908.....	1,586,885
1900.....	548,231	1909.....	1,482,872
1901.....	787,537	1910.....	1,562,112
1902.....	1,024,399	1911.....	1,761,835
1903.....	1,465,800	1912.....	1,770,145
1904.....	1,676,200	1913.....	1,996,004
1905.....	1,494,300		

Le labeur n'est pas seulement en sympathie avec tous les mouvements tendant à la conservation et à l'amélioration de l'humanité, mais il les supportera de façon effective. La vérité est qu'un irrésistible sens de responsabilité pour la conservation de l'espèc humaine et le désir de protéger les intérêts individuels sont parmi les causes pour lesquells s'organisent les traveilleurs. Dans le programme d'action économique du labeur se trouvent des demandes pour une journée de travail plus courte et pour un salaire permettant de vivredeux conditions absolument essentielles au bien-être physique. Le labeur organisé insiste sur la sûreté, la sanitation, l'education obligatoire et sur bien des développements et avantages pratiques concernant l'éducation qui aident l'individu à atteindre son plus complet développement. Nous voudrions que les enfants développent des corps robustes et des mentalités fortes et saines, nous voudrions les munir des armes nécessaires pour les aider à vivre de façon productive et nous voudrions leur permettre de s'acquitter du meilleur travail qu'ils sont capables de faire, pour ensuite leur assurer une juste compensation.—American Federationist.

Les Cheminots Anglais contre les Offices de Conciliation

L'ancienne lutte des cheminots contre les offices de conciliation, dont les "cheminots actifs" seuls peuvent faire partie, a repris avec une nouvelle vigueur. Le syndicat veut obtenir, au moins, l'autorisation aux fonctionnaires syndicaux de faire partie des offices de conciliation, car les collègues actifs sont menacés de représsailles quand ils s'opposent énergiquement aux compagnies. Un référendum organisé parmi les 260,000 cheminots syndiqués a permis à 124,415 membres de se prononcer pour l'abolition complète des offices de conciliation, à 41,680 pour leur transformation, à 304 pour le maintien du système actuel, tandis que 16,351 laissent au comité le soin de trancher la question. Il en résulte qu'il est même possible que les offices de conciliation disparaissent complètement pour les cheminots.

La Bourse du Travail a Paris

Le rapport annuel de la Bourse du Travail de Paris nous apprend que 215 syndicats et 31 fédérations y sont affiliées. Le rapport signale avec satisfaction que, depuis 1909, la Bourse ne reçoit aucune subvention municipale. Jusqu'alors, la commission administrative répartissait comme elle l'entendait la sub-

vention municipale de 100,000 Fr. entre les organisations. Cette subvention était destinée à entretenir les bureaux de placement gratuits des syndicats. Le Conseil Municipal prétendit que ces sommes servaient à d'autres buts et exigea que les syndicats fassent contrôler leur comptabilité par l'administration de la ville pour avoir droit à la subvention. La majorité des syndicats s'y refusèrent et continuèrent à se développer malgré le retrait de la subvention. Ce fait est des plus réjouissants, surtout si l'on songe au fait qu'en général, les ouvriers français ne se sont encore guère rendu compte de la nécessité de consentir des sacrifices financiers pour obtenir de puissantes organisations économiques. Toute-fois, au cours de ces dernières années, plusieurs fédérations ont augmenté sérieusement leurs cotisations et les expériences faites feront sans doute disparaître complètement les cotisations quasi-ridicules de 50 cents et 1 Fr. par mois; les militants de la C. G. T. exercent une bonne influence dans ce sens.

L'indifference Envers la Cause

L'indifférence envers la cause des unions de métiers paraît être une maladie héréditaire dans la moyenne des détenteurs de cartes d'union. Le paiement des impositions et des contributions ne suffit pas à élever le mouvement à un niveau plus haut d'efficacité et d'utilité générale; il ne contribue pas à la préparation nécessaire pour effectuer l'effort coopératif en vue d'atteindre les améliorations qui sont à la portée de la main. Le prompt paiement des impositions et des contributions ne va pas assez loin; ce qu'il nous faut, c'est plus d'activité dans toutes les branches ouvertes à la propagande unioniste.

Une Bonne Mesure

Le Conseil de district des charpentiers menuisiers, en vue d'activer le mouvement de propagande, a fait imprimer et distribuer un magnifique calendrier. C'est une bonne idée dont on a fait un superbe éloge. Voici, à ce sujet, ce que dit la "Presse" de Montréal, dans sa chronique ouvrière du 15 janvier dernier:

Nous accusons réception, avec reconnaissance, du magnifique calendrier que le Conseil de district des charpentiers menuisiers. de Montréal, vient de faire éditer pour l'année 1914. Il présente, en gravure principale, les nouveaux quartiers généraux des charpentiers-menuisiers organisés, de Montréal, la splendide bâtisse dont le club des charpentiers-menuisiers s'est rendu acquéreur, l'année dernière, pour le bénéfice des unions. On y remarque, également à chaque page, indiqués les jours et lieux d'assemblées du conseil de district, et des huit unions locales que la Fraternité Unie des charpentiers - menuisiers d'Amérique compte à Montréal, et qui sont sous la juridiction du Conseil de district. Ce tableau est des plus précieux, et il aide considérablement au travail de propagande, en ce sens que les ouvriers ou autres personnes qui ont affaire aux unions, savent, du premier coup, où et quand les rencontrer. Toutes les unions ouvrières, qui ont vraiment le souci de leur avancement devraient imiter le conseil de district des charpentiers menuisiers, et avoir leurs propres calendriers.

Resultat du vote sur l'amendement propose a la Section 74 de la constitution et sur la proposition de se retirer du Departement des Metiers du batiment.

Indianapolis, Ind., le 14 Fevrier 1914.

Mr. James Kirby, Président-general de l'union fraternelle des Charpentiers et menuisiers d'Amerique, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Mon cher Monsieur and Frère—Le comité que vous avez nommé pour compter le vote sur le referendum sur l'amendement proposé à la Section 74, Page 19 de la constitution et sur la proposition de se retirer du département des métiers du bâtiment à l'honneur de soumettre le rapport suivant:

Le comité s'est réuni au siège social

des charpentiers à Indianapolis, Ind., le 2 Fevrier 1914 à 9 heures du matin et a été constitué comme suit:

J. W. Higens, Union Locale No. 55, Denver, Colo., président. D. L. Shannon, Union Locale 199, Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Brown, Union Locale No. 2, Cincinnati, O., et W. G. Alger, Union Locale No. 334, Saginaw, Mich., et G. A. Hughes, Union locale No. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., membres additionnels.

Amendement à la Section No. 74:

Total vote 59,167
Vote legal 58,271
Pour 26,231
Contre 32,040

Vote retourné sans être cacheté:
Pour 283
Contre 69

Vote non certifié:
Pour 249
Contre 180

Vote reçu trop tard:
Pour 87
Contre 28

Vote des Unions Locales, non cacheté:

Unions Locales Nos. 844, 808, 626, 610, 569, 567, 353, 1177, 1320, 1378, 1536, 1585, 1731, 1633, 1915.

Vote reçu sans être proprement certifié:

Unions Locales Nos. 1718, 1391, 1281, 738, 584, 540, 345, 23, 292 et 462.

Vote reçu sans être recordé:

Unions Locales 459, 185, 1892 et 901.

Vote reçu trop tard:

Unions locales Nos. 860, 1372, 1134, 1412, 1467.

Vote reçu contenant plus de votes que de membres présents:

Unions Locales Nos. 398, 361 et 1551.

Le nombre des Unions Locales n'ont pas votant, 613.

Proposition de se retirer du Département des Métiers du Bâtiment de la Fédération Americaine du Travail.

Total vote 55,139
Legal vote 54,120
Pour 40,792
Contre 13,328

Vote retourné sans être cacheté:
Pour 402
Contre 226

Vote non certifie:
Pour 338
Contre 15
Vote reçu trop tard..... 26

Vote des Unions Locales reçu non cacheté:

Unions Locales 1877, 1748, 1731, 1378, 1326, 1320, 1117, 1280, 969, 875, 837, 808, 742, 626, 610, 567, 353, 283, 244.

Vote reçu sans être proprement certifié:

Unions Locales Nos. 93, 156, 186, 201, 738, 1002, 1104, 1391, 1718 et 1703.

Vote reçu sans indications aucune:

Unions Locales Nos. 1505, 901, 44 et 45.

Vote reçu trop tard:

Locales Nos. 1134 et 1467.

Vote reçu sans quorum present:

Unions Locales Nos. 1220 et 1825.

Le Nombre des Unions Locales n'ont pas votant, 718.

Soumis respectueusement,

J. W. HIGENS, U. L. 55.
DANIEL L. SHANNON, U. L. 199.
W. E. BROWN, U. L. 2.
WM. G. ALGER, U. L. 334.
GEORGE A. HUGHES, U. L. 75.

Par les resultats du rapport ci-dessus ou peut voir que l'amendement proposé a la Section 74 n'a pas reçu les deux tiers du vote total necessaire, comme il est prèvu par l'article 153 de la constitution et que par consequent l'amendement proposé n'a pas passé et que la cotisation trimestrielle reste fixée comme elle est à présent.

L'amendement en faveur du retirement de la société du département des métiers du Bâtiment a passé par plus des deux tiers des vôtes des membres votants.

The Missouri Craving

The legislature of Missouri has ordered an investigation of the alleged "movies trust." This will necessitate the laborious attendance of a committee on all the movies exhibiting around the State. It is merely the native Missouri craving to be shown (free) that has started the whole thing.—Indianapolis Star.

Death Roll

JOLLY, MRS., wife of J. E. Jolly of L. U. 682, Franklin, Pa.

BEECHER, MRS., wife of W. H. Beecher of L. U. 682, Franklin, Pa.

Claims Paid During February 1914

No.	Name.	L. U.	Am't.
21138	Mrs. Hilma O. Anderson ..	7	$50.00
21139	Mrs. Annie McShane.....	10	50.00
21140	Mrs. Donia Sunday	107	50.00
21141	Detlof Petersen (dis).....	161	400.00
21142	Wm. M. Ross	202	200.00
21143	Mrs. Effie Maley	273	50.00
21144	W. H. Fenton	808	200.00
21145	Mrs. Sophia O. Matson.....	808	50.00
21146	Reuben H. Beals	1045	50.00
21147	Mrs. Annie O'Donnell	1058	50.00
21148	Frank Lundholm	1089	200.00
21149	Mrs. Emma Demars	1246	50.00
21150	Cleophas Fortin	1699	200.00
21151	Nathaniel Summers	52	50.00
21152	Mrs. Catherine I. Quinn....	115	50.00
21153	Mrs. Jessie Nichols.....	131	50.00
21154	Mrs. Ella B. Sommers	183	50.00
21155	Stanislaus Ugorek	341	200.00
21156	Earl T. Shephard	607	200.00
21157	Albert Olson	1367	200.00
21158	Joseph Holan	1615	200.00
21159	B. Biersdorf	483	200.00
21160	John F. Roberts	9	50.00
21161	Peter Lehnert	12	50.00
21162	George H. Sewell	88	50.00
21163	Ingvald Moe	181	200.00
21164	Emil Kuhr (bal)	299	41.73
21165	Chas. Weymau	454	100.00
21166	Mrs. Minnie E. Clark	459	50.00
21167	Mrs. Lucretia C. Nivison ..	603	50.00
21168	Frank Utz	642	200.00
21169	Mrs. Alice Anderson	12	50.00
21170	Thomas E. Peterson	20	200.00
21171	Hector S. Fulton	22	200.00
21172	Mrs. Margaret Dearing ...	213	50.00
21173	Michael McCarthy	240	200.00
21174	Arnold Shields	322	200.00
21175	Mrs. Cecelia A. Miller	359	50.00
21176	Victor Ross	824	50.00
21177	Griffith C. Martin	842	200.00
21176	Mrs. Rebecca Bezanson	885	50.00
21179	Mrs. Octava R. Thomas ...	1024	50.00
21180	Mrs. Ethel Herrin	1104	50.00
21181	August Cederburg	1749	200.00
21182	Geo. F. Messent	1264	200.00
21183	Wm. H. Bradford	20	200.00
21184	Michael Schaedler	32	200.00
21185	R. E. Clements	75	200.00
21186	John B. Seney	117	50.00
21187	Peter Aussent	193	50.00
21188	John W. Scott	347	50.00
21189	Mrs. Mary J. Hawkins.....	1253	50.00
21190	Mrs. Annie D. Brannock...	29	50.00
21191	Mrs. Margaret Peschel	32	50.00
21192	Mrs. Charlotta Nelson	87	50.00
21193	Gunder Sorensen	87	200.00
21194	Mrs. Maggie Oakes	122	50.00
21195	A. C. Lamar	131	125.00
21196	Mrs. Katheryn H. Raebach	132	50.00
21197	Wm. J. Surr	166	200.00
21198	Jas. A. Burgin	296	100.00
21199	Guy H. Barrett	329	200.00
21200	Mrs. Laura H. Gregory...	388	50.00
21201	S. E. Graff	492	100.00
21202	Victor Lundburg	639	167.00
21203	Mrs. Margaret Pierce	919	50.00
21204	Mrs. Effie J. Clark	1352	50.00
21205	Mrs. Maggies Henderson ..	1460	50.00
21206	Jos. F. Bechteler	24	200.00
21207	Geo. J. Thompson (dis)...	61	400.00
21208	Mrs. Mary M. Nebelhoer ..	64	50.00
21209	Mrs. Marie Anderson	91	50.00
21210	Jos. A. Barsalour	134	100.00
21211	David P. Jones	142	200.00
21213	C. H. Stevenson	213	200.00
21214	Wm. C. Maier	231	50.00
21214	Mrs. Hilda Larson	247	50.00
21215	Mrs. Gertrude Brain	490	50.00
21216	Mrs. Johanna Gunzel	291	50.00
21217	John Crossland	668	50.00
21218	Mrs. Mattie B. Anderson...	941	50.00
21219	Mrs. Texie Giles	977	50.00
21220	Walter Arvidson (bal).....	1093	46.10
21221	H. H. Winters (dis).....	1198	400.00
21222	Francisco L Rodriguez (dis)	1283	300.00
21223	Arthur Hines	1758	200.00
21224	Jos. Mulholland	8	200.00
21225	Mrs. Anna S. Hogland	13	50.00
21226	Mrs. Victoria E. Dunaway.	16	50.00
21227	Wm. M. Trisler	106	50.00
21228	Mrs. Elizabeth H. Parvis.	122	50.00
21229	Mrs. Maud S. McKinney...	945	50.00
21230	James Doran	1393	200.00
21231	Frank E. Garland (dis)...	1410	300.00
21232	Nick Schuler	1586	50.00
21233	Mrs. Hiskia L. Frickenstein	1717	50.00
21234	Mrs. Sara Daniel	1784	50.00
21235	Carl Michlosky	1	200.00
21236	Mrs. Caroline Rost	2	50.00
21237	Wm. M. Zimmerman.....	15	200 00
21238	Wm. J. Batten	42	200.00
21239	Charles H. Scherer	132	200.00
21240	Mrs. Catherine F. Fox.....	138	50.00

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Concrete Construction	Gas Engineer
Electrical Engineer	Automobile Running
Electric Lighting	Bookkeeper
Plumbing & Steam Fitting	Stenographer
Law for Contractors	Civil Service Exams.

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City _____ *State* _____

Present Occupation _____

No.	Name.	L. U.	Am't.
21241	J. H. Steinhoff	213	200.00
21242	Emil Krickhan	242	200.00
21243	Mrs. Charlotte Watson	306	50.00
21244	August Byman	457	200.00
21245	Wm. H. Spencer	483	200.00
21246	Samuel Robinson	577	50.00
21247	Wm. Brenner	956	200.00
21248	Jas. A. Hall	1319	200.00
21249	Wm. E. Reed	1319	50.00
21250	Mrs. Althea Driscoll	1483	50.00
21251	Valere Chevrette	1699	200.00
21252	Joseph Desrochers	801	50.00
21253	Chas. W. Pethick	1678	50.00
21254	Carlo Guagliotto (dis)	1565	300.00
21255	Mrs. Mary J. Winchell	1079	25.00
21256	Stephen B. Hutchinson	33	50.00
21257	Mrs. Lena Myers	53	50.00
21258	Mrs. Cordelia B. Weller	135	50.00
21259	Thomas Rex	172	50.00
21260	Mrs. Alice N. Murray	200	50.00
21261	Mrs. Mary L. Rice	276	50.00
21262	Claude M. Layman (dis)	302	100.00
21263	Wm. Stine	724	200.00
21264	Mrs. Julia Getty	759	50.00
21265	Wm. Ross	759	200.00
21266	Frank P. Brock	1063	50.00
21267	Mrs. Eugenie Trudelle	1305	50.00
21268	Felix Gallo	34	200.00
21269	John L. Meanor	165	200.00
21270	Mrs. Minnie Cordes	664	50.00
21271	Elijah McArthur	1393	200.00
21272	John H. Armstrong (bal)	136	150.00
21273	Mrs. Eva J. Fortin	496	50.00
21274	John F. Anderson	23	200.00
21275	Claude C. Morrison (dis)	199	400.00
21276	Mrs. Hulda Hadeler	596	50.00
21277	Robert Bell	622	200.00
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21294	Mrs. Elizabeth B. Hood	895	50.00
21295	John A. Stokes	1126	200.00
21296	Mrs. Emma L. Olson	1367	50.00
21297	Mrs. Anna Arendt	1367	50.00
21298	Erick O. Ohling	449	200.00
21299	I. N. Bowling	64	200.00
21300	D. W. B. Hope	225	50.00
21301	Mrs. Anna L. Singdahlson	434	50.00
21302	Aaron Sloyer	492	50.00
21303	W. F. Herman	764	200.00
21304	John A. Harrett	1850	50.00
21305	Louis G. Fullmer	2	200.00
21306	Mrs. Bertha Wessel	5	50.00
21307	August Nickens	41	100.00
21308	Albert Carl	62	200.00
21309	Mrs. Carrie S. Aiken	79	50.00
21310	James S. Gaynor	117	200.00
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21312	Martin Olsen	181	50.00
21313	Mrs. Clara G. Donaldson	200	25.00
21314	R. S. Wilson	213	200.00
21315	John Woessner	237	200.00
21316	Mrs. Electa Kime	562	50.00
21317	August Bremen, Jr.	602	200.00
21318	Wm. C. Stewart	750	200.00
21319	Frank R. Olmstead	1119	200.00
21320	Mrs. Katie Kine	1244	50.00
21321	Reyes Almodoval	1633	200.00
21322	John Rosemeyer	1814	50.00
21323	Swan G. Bostrom	62	200.00
21324	Matthew Huber	189	200.00
21325	Peter Willy	199	200.00
21326	Harry Gordon	381	200.00
21327	Frank Michels	884	200.00
21328	John H. Wilson (dis)	1218	400.00
21329	Arthur French	1384	50.00
21330	Daniel H. Deegon	33	200.00
21331	Francis C. Brennan	51	200.00
21332	James S. Wallace	158	50.00
21333	John C. Flatt	515	200.00
21334	Mrs. Mary G. Durkin	10	50.00
21335	Mrs. Anne M. Hausen	10	50.00
21336	Mrs. Honorah McAloon	97	50.00
21337	Mrs. Alberta Neuenfeldt	419	50.00
21338	Morris Silberman	32	50.00
21339	Israel Asofsky	32	200.00
21340	Charles Reikmann	5	200.00

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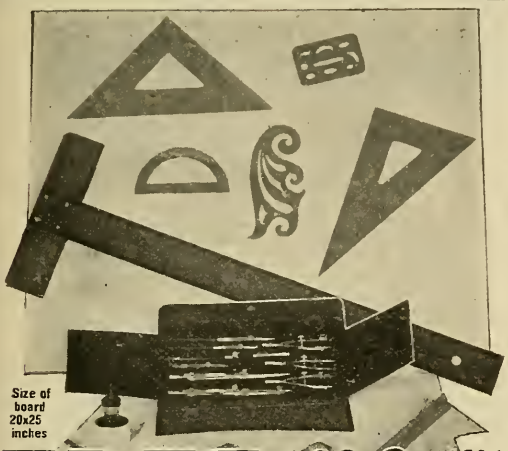

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The Carpenter

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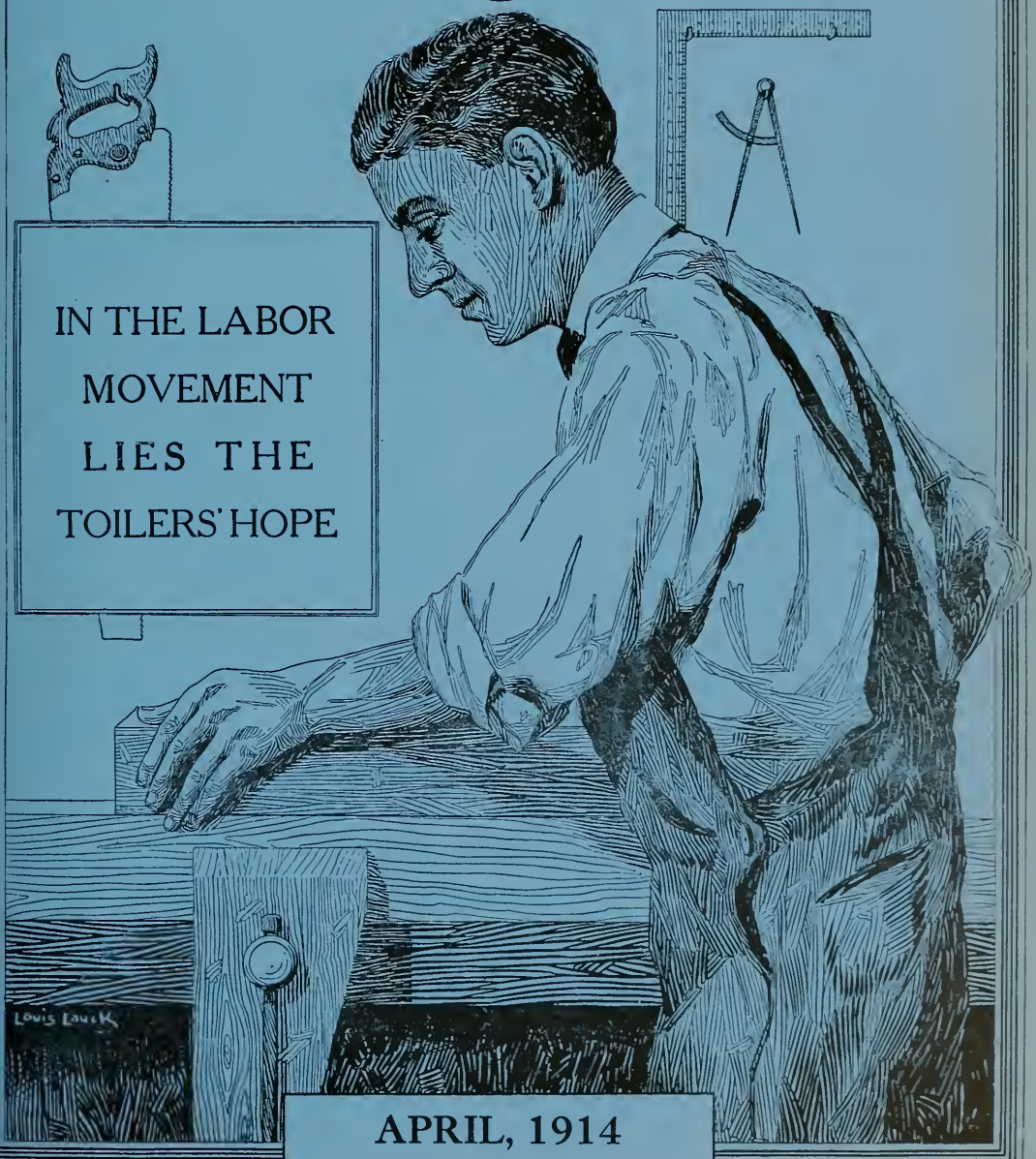

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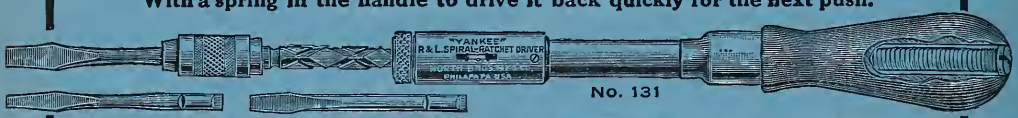

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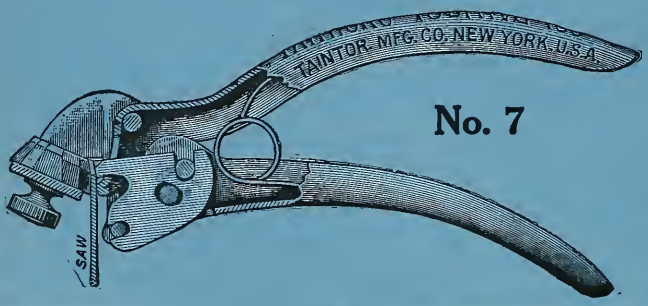

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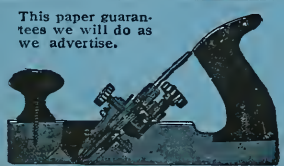

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

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INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1914

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The Target of Ambition

"Set your mark high and aim above it"

My longing eyes are raised to that far place
Where almost unattainable, the goal
Of fondest hope is set. Where by God's grace
I'll win the great ambition of my soul;
Determined never to relax my aim,
But looking forward only strive the more,
The more to overcome—my task the same
With courage high to labor as before.

Then struggling on—some day when skies are fair
Straight to the mark my purpose sure and strong,
Speeds to its aim. The answer to my prayer
Will be direct, though I have waited long;
And though the zest be gone—a weary soul
Uncaring now attains its cherished goal.

—Margaret Scott Hall

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION—WE DON'T WANT IT AND WON'T HAVE IT

(By Frank Duffy.)

I AM asked for an opinion as to the advisability of establishing "Compulsory Arbitration Courts," through which disputes arising between Capital and Labor may be settled and peace maintained in the industrial world. On the face of it, the formation of such courts seems to be a very good proposition, but on investigation it is found to be impossible. Can peace be maintained between man and man, between Capital and Labor, between neighbors, between nations. This is the question in a nutshell.

From the beginning of time disputes arose, causing war, bloodshed, loss of life, expense, bitterness and sorrow. And until the end of time, until the crack of doom, disputes will continue to arise, no matter what may be done to the contrary. In fact, the disputes of the future may be more intense and more severe than those of the past.

It is now proposed, however, to devise a method to avoid these disputes, that method to be "compulsory arbitration." Arbitration must be voluntary or else it is not arbitration at all. When we speak of compulsory arbitration we mean "force," the use of the "big stick," "coercion." When we are compelled to do a thing we do it reluctantly, unwillingly and against the grain. Is it possible that under these circumstances we would gracefully accept a decision from a compulsory arbitration court? Hardly. That would be a compulsory settlement, and we feel such a settlement would not be satisfactory to employers or employes.

Under compulsory arbitration the wage workers would be forced to submit their demands for higher wages, a shorter workday or better working conditions to a court of arbitration. They would have no choice whatever in the matter; it would be compulsory on them to do so, and furthermore, they would have to abide by the award when rendered, whether satisfactory to them or not. This is nothing more or less than slavery and brings us to the proposition, disguise it as we may, that compulsory arbitration is compulsory labor. Workmen cannot stand for this in any manner, shape or form. Compulsory arbitration takes away from the wage workers the freedom and liberty they now possess and enjoy in properly protecting their welfare. Strikes are to be avoided as much as possible and wherever and whenever possible, and should only be used as a last resort. But workmen must have the right to strike for cause and to quit work when they feel so inclined, or lose their freedom of action and their right of liberty.

The only article the wage worker has to sell is his labor, and now it is proposed that the price of that labor shall be regulated by compulsory arbitration courts. The wage rate which the employers must pay is also to be determined by these courts, but there is no power or authority to regulate the price at which the products of labor will be sold—a condition, therefore, which leaves the employer free to charge whatever he pleases for the product which he puts on the market for sale, while preventing the workmen from securing a higher rate of wages than the one authorized by a compulsory arbitration court will cause much dissatisfaction and discontent, and will be unsatisfactory to the wage workers, as it evidently will work disadvantageously to them.

On this matter the Hon. Charles Sumner Bird, who was a candidate for Governor of the State of Massachusetts in 1913, said:

"Compulsory arbitration is a drastic remedy, never to be resorted to until every other method has been tested to the

limit. It is not effective because it is a physical impossibility to force men to work. It is most harmful because an attempt to force men to work makes them sullen and rebellious. It has the same effect as slavery had and indeed it is nothing more or less than industrial slavery. Compulsory arbitration has been largely abandoned. Even in New Zealand, which is a small industrial community, it has not been entirely successful. In New South Wales, which is a large industrial community, it has been tested for more than ten years, has failed and been abandoned. It has never made any headway in England, Germany, France or Italy, and it is generally admitted that the enforcement of a compulsory arbitration law upon large bodies of disgruntled workmen is absolutely impracticable."

Compulsory arbitration laws were adopted and put into force in Australia and New Zealand some years ago, but from information received by us they have proven worthless, and "the land of no strikes" is now one of industrial discontent. It must be remembered that in that land, compulsory arbitration did not emanate from the workers. On the contrary it came from others in the community who, no doubt, thought and perhaps believed, as many of our own people believe, that this would be a means for the settlement of industrial disputes and the adjustment of industrial grievances. In this belief they were sadly disappointed.

Mr. J. S. Badger, a resident of Brisbane, in "the country without strikes," says:

"The question of dealing with labor is a very serious one in Australia. The country has perhaps led in labor legislation, and all disputes between employers and employes are subject to arbitration. There is a Federal Arbitration Board and in each state there are arbitration courts or wage boards for each separate industry. These last have an equal membership of employers and employes, with an independent chairman, and they settle all details about maximum hours and minimum wages. Their decisions when approved by a minister have the force of laws, and severe penalties are provided for their infraction. These laws are enforced rigidly against the employer, but it has been found very difficult to enforce them against the employes. The whole history of this legislation has shown that you can readily 'get at' an employer and easily fine him, but if a large number of employes are dissatisfied and decide to stop work, there is no way of making them take up their tools again. If ten thousand men decide they won't work, it would be a little more than the government could do to lock up the whole lot or attempt to fine them."

Sidney Low writes:

"It would be rash to affirm that the Australian precedent has been sufficiently successful to call for hasty imitations by other communities."

H. H. Lusk, an ardent advocate, supporter and believer in compulsory arbitration, says:

"However anxiously I have looked around for some way in which the system of New Zealand can be applied to the United States I have been met by difficulties that seem to me insuperable."

We could quote others, but where's the use. Compulsory arbitration is no guaranty of industrial peace. It has been a failure in Australia and New Zealand.

We favor arbitration and always did, but it must be arbitration of the right brand. In other words, it must be *voluntary arbitration.*

Hon. Charles Sumner Bird believes that "any form of compulsory arbitration exercised upon either employers or employes would tend to add to the evil by increasing the disloyalty and discontent, which it is our purpose to remove. Compulsion to stop strikes is like fastening the safety valve of a steam boiler," he says; "it generates an increasing pressure of discontent."

Where organizations of wage workers exist, voluntary arbitration has been the means of bringing about peace between

the employers and employes. It has proven satisfactory to all parties concerned so far. Why, then, change it to something that has been a failure and has been ineffective in bringing about the desired results?

THE PAYMENT OF DUES

(By Richard Hazleton.)

A NUMBER of years ago a celebrated insurance man organized a company to engage in the business of what has since become known as "industrial insurance" and it was not long until he was regarded as a public benefactor, for he brought life insurance well within the reach of all the people. His enterprise netted him and his associates a large fortune and today we have a large number of wealthy companies engaged in the same field. This branch of the insurance business has prospered amazingly, for it filled a long-felt want—at a comparatively insignificant cost it enables a family in humble circumstances to obtain a limited protection against the dread contingency of death. Nowadays no prudent housewife of the wage-earning class will fail to have her children covered by this kind of life insurance, and the weekly payment for this purpose is made with scrupulous promptness.

This is, of course, as it should be; a wise precaution on the part of the heads of the family and good business on the part of the company. What we wish particularly to draw attention to, however, is the term "industrial insurance." We have no quarrel with the insurance companies for coining the phrase, except that we think that used in the sense in which they use it it is a misnomer, as the term is thereby given a wrong significance. To our mind true *industrial insurance* is represented by the union card which should be in the pocket of every wage-earning father of a family, and every wage-earning man and woman, for that matter. For the insurance provided by the union card does not altogether hinge on the contingency of death—though it makes adequate provision for it and brings relief in time of adversity. It is, however, more intimately connected with the wage-earner's daily bread and butter. Every penny which a worker pays in dues into the treasury of his union goes to strengthen and build up a wonderfully efficient instrument which labors against strong odds to uphold his dignity as a craftsman; which strives unceasingly to obtain for him a decent remunerative return for the work power that he puts into his industry; and which is ever on guard to detect changes in the industrial world which might affect, favorably or unfavorably, his condition as a wage-earner.

The majority of trades-unionists of today recognize this. They are fully aware of the benefits which organized labor has conferred, and is daily conferring, on the worker. Yet, strange to say, there are many men who are slow to show any real practical appreciation of it. Take the subject of paying monthly dues, for instance. People educated to the idea of the "industrial insurance," to which we have already referred, rarely or never demur at the thought of paying their policy instalments; they treat it as a matter of duty, or of business, or of both. But look at the way some union men grumble and find fault when it comes to the question of paying their monthly dues. The lamentations of the prophet Jeremiah are not in it with some of those who cry out that the paltry monthly payments which have helped to bring their organization to its present efficient state

are too high. They talk glibly about the extravagant administration of the affairs of the organization and oftentimes their criticisms become so extreme that they do not hesitate to cast aspersions of graft upon self-sacrificing officials who are expending every ounce of the energy that is in them to make every cent in the treasury count in the modern struggle for industrial justice.

Such men rarely take anything else into account but their own preconceived opinions and their intemperate language often has a weakening effect on the enthusiasm of many brother union men. They do not realize that if their foolish advice were followed and the source of union revenue reduced the hands of the clock of industrial progress would be turned backward. Furthermore, instead of saving himself and his fellows a fraction of the monthly sum they pay to the union, it is possible that they might shortly find themselves paying several hundred times as much back to the employers as a result of a cut in wages which would come about through the lowered vitality of the trade union and the weakness of its defenses.

We live in a time when the cost of living is abnormally high. This is an era of large aggregations of capital, of huge corporations. The small, weakly-financed institution can not hope to accomplish very much today, and chance enters largely as a determining factor in its existence. It is the same with labor unions. Few of them, of course, possess anything like the wealth of the large corporations, but fortune always favors those that possess a reasonably well-filled treasury. Under capable leadership, and because of the broadly humane co-operative spirit that informs them, they have been enabled to prosper and forge ahead.

It is a singular fact that trade union dues have not increased to any very perceptible extent in recent years and the wonder is that they are so low. Taking the United Brotherhood alone, there is much to be said in favor of higher dues. With our membership it should not be a mere question of paying dues, but serious attention should be paid to the subject of higher dues, for industrial conditions are more complex than ever before and the demands upon the modern trade union have increased a hundredfold. Organization work has become more costly and exacting; strikes are today more expensive than formerly; injunction suits and other legal proceedings necessitate a tremendous outlay and are a constant drain on the treasury. With the growth of the organization, also, there has come a proportional growth in administrative expenses and a consequent increase in death and disability funds and so forth. The wonder really is that such an organization can be kept in first-class fighting trim and prepared for all emergencies on such low per capita payments from the membership.

Union men who grumble about their monthly contributions which go to maintain efficiently the organization of their craft lack much of that spirit which goes to make the real trade unionist. Trade unionism can not exist on sympathy and sentiment alone. Its ideals are high and noble, but it has always much hard work of a routine and plodding character to do and it, therefore, demands a certain measure of self-sacrifice from the rank and file. In this connection we recall the story of a well known missionary bishop who in preaching to his flock in the far East used at all times to drive home to them the lesson that "true religion is of the head, one must understand it; it is of the heart, one must love it; it is of the pocketbook, one must support it." Similarly, we might paraphrase the good bishop's words and say to the lukewarm trade unionist who fears he is paying too much in dues: "true trade unionism is of the head, one must understand it; it is of the heart, one must love it; it is of the pocketbook, one must support it." And we lay special stress on the last injunction, which is by no means the least important.

LOOKING DOWNWARD AND UPWARD

(By H. B. Moyer.)

NOW you are gazing into the depths of the most wonderful valley in all the wide world—namely, the Industrial Valley of the North American continent.

It is a wonderous valley, and it is a terribly deep valley, and it boasts a population of about 70,000,000 souls.

On the highlands where you stand you can see to the right of you, and to the left of you—in fact, on all sides of you—hosts of veritable castles of marble and granite and other costly materials. Nothing has been left undone to make these palaces all that their name implies. Inwardly and outwardly they are gems of art. These structures of the highlands are the homes of the rich, the near-rich, and the make-believe-rich.

Some little distance down the quickly sloping hillside the eye sights hundreds of thousands of other homes, not quite so fanciful in appearance—lacking the shimmering domes of the wealthy folks' castles—yet substantial, comfortable and hopeful looking. These are the dwelling places of the union trades people.

Further down—in the very bottom of the valley—are innumerable shacks and dilapidated-looking structures of various lowly nature, each bearing the hall mark of poverty, all huddled together like so many sheep, as if seeking protection of one another from the floods of adversity which sweep the valley all too frequently. It is in these hovels that most of the non-union working classes dwell—or rather exist. Looking down upon this honeycomb of shacks and shanties—many of them of the company house variety—it requires little stretch of the imagination to picture the awful havoc that even a slight flood of adversity must wreak or to recall the havoc that past floods have wrought. It is an awful thing to dwell at the bottom of the valley; to be at the mercy of the elements that be.

"Yes," says the layman—the man who has never taken the trouble to thoroughly study the labor situation—"but what is to prevent these lowly people from moving out of the lower valley, from moving higher up the hillside—in fact, why cannot they locate on the mountain top itself, among the castles of the rich?"

And you reply that, while there is nothing under the sun—but their lack of foresight—to prevent them from reaching a haven of comparative security up among the union trades people, there are several reasons why they cannot at present hope to dwell higher up. Among the intelligent, open-hearted union trades people they are more than welcome; but the folks on the highlands will have none of them because—well, because they are of the working classes. The trades unionists sympathize with their less fortunate and less wideawake brethren. They themselves have lived—or existed—in the lower valley; they, too, have suffered.

But of the union folks—are they immune from the dangers of the valley floods? Would not the non-union people still endure some hardships even if they cast their lot in with their brethren higher up the mountain side?

The union folk are practically immune from immediate danger, although they, too, must prepare for the proverbial rainy day. But be it known that they are gradually improving their position—heading upward all the time.

In this upward movement, however, they are not unopposed by any means, for the rich and the near-rich are very jealous of their "restricted areas" and bitterly resent the approach, or rather the "intrusion," of the working classes. The rich and the near-rich willingly permit the toilers to build more castles wherein the wealthy may reside, and they

are willing to part with a few odd pieces of small change by way of compensation. The working classes are also quite welcome to keep the wheels of the wealthy people's factories going night and day so long as the former are willing to accept recompense on the basis of perhaps 99 per cent. profit for capital and 1 per cent. for labor.

But the working classes must keep their places, say the wealthy—they must not reach upward beyond a certain limit, said limit to be established by the rich, the near-rich, and so forth.

In times not long gone by the working people did not dare to attempt to dwell on any portion of the mountainside for fear of incurring the displeasure of the employing set, and it is only after the most bitter struggles in court and out that the position now held by union labor has been secured.

The chances of the labor colony reaching the topmost heights naturally improve as the colony improves numerically and financially, and it is only a question of time when those who seek to create and maintain "restricted areas" will be compelled to realize that God made the highlands for poor and rich alike.

Of those who persist in remaining in the depths—in the company houses and the like—what shall become of them? Who can say? Who, indeed, can tell?

DRAWING THE LINE

(By A. Lois Winn.)

LET it be understood that the word "wealth" is herein applied directly to the industrial Capital that is co-operative with that Labor which is dependent on a wage basis established by the principles and the purposes which have the hearty co-operation and support of the industrial bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and that the word "labor" has for its direct reference close association with the work of those bodies and their membership, although it is an undeniable fact, or, at least, a broad truth, that conjointly Capital and Labor are naturally and necessarily in the general service of each other.

Bearing this in mind, then, we do not wish to be understood as excluding organizations which are not allied with the American Federation and its scope and system, for in the main many reach largely over the one and utilize the other, thus indirectly supporting the principles of union labor or labor unionism, although nearly all are independent in the management of their own affairs. Nor must it be understood that a passiveness prevails in considering organizations which are industrially sympathetic, but trend to theories less industrial than economic and political.

All labor, so far as its physical characteristics and capacity are concerned, has a peculiar distinctiveness that gives it many divisions, no proportional uniformity, and only two sides.

On one side is simply physical force, supported by the instinctiveness of animal life and energy; while on the other are seen all the human faculties in intelligent action.

Hence this latter side has the preference of consideration in the general industrial sense, and receives the application of the word caste in an interchangeable use. Both sides, however, embrace the use of such words as class, race, color and sex, and thus we note a consequent connection with all labor organizations of the distinctive wage or employed class.

No race controls all wealth, but all races have representation in its possession and as a general rule the vast portion of the wealth of all races is possessed by the male sex. Balsac says,

"Money drives away necessity," and in many but not in all cases, it does, for soulless capital takes advantage of men and women's necessities by hiring the needy at pittances which do not and cannot bring sufficient relief. It is even more mercenary. What women cannot do, it gives to men who are compelled to accept the stipends offered that they, too, may be able to drive away some of the wolves of necessity.

Not so with organized labor. It neither knows nor permits such a heartless line to be drawn against either frail or vigorous womanhood.

Doubtless it will be insisted that capital shows no invidious caste whatever, but our insistence is, that by its small payments in wages, it creates not only a distinctive cast, but one that works cruel hardship upon the poor wage-earning classes in general.

No statistician, no historian, will ever presume to controvert the fact that the black, the brown, or the yellow races have equal or correspondingly equal representation in the fortunes of wealth, for they know full well that the white races are in the majority and consequently hold the highest positions in the numerical columns of wealth. So, too, will it not be denied that the white element have and enjoy the most in the general disposition of labor's returns, its increments and emoluments.

There are few governments that are not borrowers. Many are continually in debt and but few free from it. Others have indebtedness hanging over them which is greater than their power or capacity to produce, what may be called a vast, reliant, circulating factor. True, there are some that have an invisible, almost inestimable wealth, hidden under realms of their domains, and yet but few are blessed with an absolutely incalculable supply, or one which scientists have found impossible to penetrate.

Whence this mighty supply of available capital?

The answer is—Labor, and who does not know that labor is the elementary power that moves the under and the upper wealth of the universe and provides the very foundation for even that wealth which seeks to control every financial, industrial, social and political factor and utilize them to the detriment of broad and generous union labor.

It rests entirely with the people to say what scope and privilege should be accorded to so powerful and pernicious an influence, for is not the truth of the assertion apparent that no body of men nor institution has the right to any exclusive monopoly in race, color, sex or condition when such exclusiveness creates a conspiracy in restraint of human liberty and the pursuit of happiness?

Finally, the importance of the whole matter is simply this: that wage earners the world over can only come into their own through the medium of organized labor, which is the one strong element that is drawing the line between oppressive Capital and remunerative and progressive Labor so as to bring about a world-wide industrial unity so broad, firm and steadfast that all humanity can prosper.

A Measure of Philosophy

We learn some things not put in books,
  As we pass once this way—
O'er past or future never fret
  If all is well today;
Then don't predict a hard winter,
  Don't say we'll starve and freeze.
Just fancy good luck's coming
  With comfort, joy and ease.

"They say there's to be a panic."
  That's pessimistic stuff;
Never anticipate trouble—
  For my part's been enough;
Don't watch for a rise in prices.
  Times are not growing worse.
Just hold to the thought of plenty.
  And not an empty purse.

Brace up! Look into the future
  Expecting only good.
Then banish each hard luck story
  And boost for Brotherhood;
Yes, boys, let's whoop up the union
  Whate'er your craft may be,
Predict for organized labor
  Peace and prosperity.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

A LABOR OF LOVE

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

The sweetest lives are those to duty wed.
Those deeds both great and small,
Are close-knit strands of an unbroken thread
Where love ennobles all.

—Browning.

LOOKING about for welfare work or opportunity for service in human betterment, the question becomes one of choice in what to do first, rather than discovering a field for operations. We have heard that "Society must be leavened from the bottom." This being taken for granted, a brilliant opportunity for altruistic investment offers on all sides—yea, cries out to the good and great-hearted everywhere for timely rescue from cruel, inexorable conditions. And all the way up the social grade the pitiful appeal is receiving a noble response.

Organized labor regards its mission as sacred and the churches are beginning to realize the sincerity of labor's attitude. Working, planning, hammering away on the same old subjects, labor as a body has been building, year after year, the character of undaunted purpose. To improve conditions for the poor and make life more worth the living for those who know only toil and privation, ought to be a worthy achievement for individual or corporate endeavor. It is a humane work for labor and religion. The most abundant harvest of good in the years to come will result from the present effort toward the care and education of the children of the poor. Industrial education and cleanliness will do a great part in the helping up of the very lowest.

Conscientious and systematic work is going steadily forward in the realization of better conditions. One of the fundamental principles of the union is perseverance. From organized labor's inception as a factor in modern progress though often driven to hard straits and great conflicts; though frequently suffering tribulation it has never accepted defeat. Like the message a great general sent his superior officer after discouraging reverses, "Whatever happens there will be no turning back," so, labor moves forward in its steadfast purpose. Whatever happens to organized labor there will be no turning back.

This is always the spirit that wins a battle. The labor of love so persistently carried on by the men who toil demonstrates the full power of this disposition in their work for humanity. In adversity—and the labor union has been well hated and greatly persecuted—its humane purpose gained friends for the cause, and it continued to grow and strengthen. The mighty forces of monopoly and the wealth of trust combinations have never been powerful enough to put it out of business.

Organized labor has lived long enough to be known by its fruits. It is no longer a crude experiment, its achievements denote a wholesale conservation of the best to be made of the growing generation. Not so much may be done for mature ignorance and poverty, but there is a chance for the children to at least be helped to help themselves.

By this process, labor is not only building in the present, it is laying firm foundations for producing an improved citizenship for the future. "Trade schools" are one of its pet ambitions which bids fair for a glorious realization.

The labor of love survives on its generally recognized merits. Reform and reconstruction are doing their work gradually and thoroughly, and the hope is strong for industrial prosperity. Pessimism is a poor policy, and hope is the password that lets us in for better times. There is a promise of laws to be passed that are to be "the *bulwarks and safeguards of industry*." The peace that is *honor and freedom and prosperity* has been promised this country, and the

world of work and privation as well as the commercial element are waiting and watching the situation. Panic croakers there are, prepared to take up the cry of hard times, failure and misery, but none of that, for pessimism never attracts success, but rather retards and repels it. Job voiced a high truth often borne out in modern experience when he said, "What I greatly feared has come upon me." Our fears are our worst foes and tormentors. To be brave and fearless is the wise course. Organization does not encourage incompetency or idleness. Labor is natural and essential to every normal existence. Pleasant, profitable, congenial employment is the principal element of happiness in the average life of man. Too much is hardship. Long hours, no leisure and unfavorable conditions are detrimental to the workers and to their posterity. They are responsible for much of the ignorance, sloth, general thriftlessness and vagabondage of extreme poverty, and each generation, *unimproved*, must become even more incompetent and reliable. Such a class, improvident and incompetent, clog and hamper progress, and it is high time to look for causes while correcting, as far as may be, evil results of past mistakes. This is the work of organized labor. Also, Christian welfare work is on the same lines, and shows wonderful patience and perseverance in humane co-operation.

The churches seem ready to clasp hands with organized labor in this task. Organized Christianity seeks the same results desired by organized labor. Alike both are striving for the abolition of child labor, the institution of the eight-hour workday, a living wage as a minimum in every industry, and by such improved conditions hope to secure the reclamation of the oppressed and downtrodden to decency, law and order.

The brotherhood of man, the emancipation of woman, and the invincible law of progress, are heralds of that "Far-off, divine event toward which the whole creation moves"—the Golden Age of which the world yet dreams.

Then work and win! for the world is wide,
And its doors will open on every side;
Look not on the past with vain regret,
For "the best things haven't happened yet."

HENRY GEORGE, JR., AND EUGENICS

One cannot open a newspaper or magazine nowadays without coming upon the word "eugenics," or "the science of eugenics," or finding a weighty dissertation on the subject written by some scientist or journalist, and as the knowledge the average man gets from such technical discussions of the subject is anything but clear, perhaps the following brief description of the new science, and its limitations, will be of interest:

"'Eugenics,'" says Mr. George, "is a word made up of two Greek words: 'eu,' meaning well, and 'genos,' meaning race; the whole meaning 'well born.' That is to say, eugenics is a science relating to the development and improvement of the race.

"The cable tells us that the founder of this new cult is 'a distinguished man of science, Professor Francis Galton, nephew of the great Darwin, and knows a great deal more than the average Englishman of heredity, natural selection and survival of the fittest.'

"This great thinker contends that no man or woman should be allowed to have children unless he or she is 'mentally, physically and morally fitted to become a parent.'

"And, would you believe it, he has actually got together several notable Englishmen and formed a 'Eugenic Education Society,' the function of which is to teach Englishmen to 'breed scientifically!'

"One would suppose they were talking of oxen or asses or some breed of layers and game cocks, instead of human beings!

"It is said an attempt may be made in Germany to have a law passed prohibiting the marriage of the unfit.

"It is thought impossible to get such a law passed in England, but in the absence of it, what is suggested is 'compensation' for those unfit persons who voluntarily renounce matrimony. And the kind of compensation they propose is exemption from taxation! They propose not to penalize with tax burdens the labor of those who refrain from following the dictates of nature!

"Was ever anything more pickle-depickledy, upside down than this?

"It never occurs to these profoundly wise men of England that the real problem is not how to prevent the procreation of the unfit, but how to make the unfit fit.

"What do you suppose would happen to the pale, weak, overworked, soul-killed millions of London's East End if they had plenty of good, juicy English roast beef; fine, mealy Irish potatoes, and fresh, new Scottish kail; less work, and more sleep?

"This would minister to the animal wants, making better physical men and women, and with that physical improvement would come, as a natural consequence, a mental and moral improvement.

"But how get the more roast beef and sleep and reduction in toil?

"Easily. Stop stealing from the poor. Present taxes, by falling on labor or the product of labor, do that. Shove all taxes on ground rents and make the land monopolist bear that burden. Reward labor by exempting it from taxes. That would make land cheaper and also enable labor to keep more of the fruits of its exertion. Then there would be more leisure, more roast beef and more sleep. Consequently, there would be less unfit."

POISONOUS LUMBER

That the poisonous qualities so obviously present in many irritant plants such as nettles, poison-ivy, poison sumac and so forth is also present in a similar degree in the cured lumber of various trees and may affect the carpenters and joiners who handle it, is the contention of Dr. Heinz Gräf of Berlin, who has been discussing the subject in the pages of the German journal "Promethus." In a translation of the article published in a recent issue of the New York Literary Digest we find the following:

"The maladies occasioned by the handling of poisonous plants and woods are called 'phytonoses.' To these belong the inflammation of the skin caused by touching poisonous sumac. This has the reputation of being so poisonous that its mere effluvium suffices to produce inflammation of the skin."

This belief as to the poisonous character of the effluvium is denied by Dr. Gräf on the authority of the scientific investigators Rost and Gilg, who were employed to determine the question in a suit for damages brought against the directors of the Berlin Botanical Garden in a case of alleged injury from proximity to poisonous sumac. The suit failed because the investigators showed, first, that affection by floating pollen-grains was impossible, since all the plants involved were female; and second, that the minute hairs on the glands and other parts of the plants were not self-shedding either at the beginning or the end of the period of vegetation. It was thus proved conclusively that for poisoning to occur the plant must be injured and the injured portion must come into contact with the skin of the person affected. Dr. Gräf continues:

"In every part of the poisonous sumac there is present a resin which even in minute traces produces inflammation. However, this skin-affection is quickly allayed by a saturated solution of lead acetate in 50 to 70 per cent. alcohol. The lotion is especially soothing to the violent smarting."

Dr. Gräf also quotes the report of A. Nestler in the Annals of the German Botanical Society with reference to the

poisonous characteristics of "amberwood."

"Two different kinds of wood are included under the term amberwood: The genuine East Indian or Asiatic satinwood, or 'silkwood,' and the satin hardwood or amberwood. The two are quite different in external appearance. Nestler succeeded in extracting the active substance only from the latter. This is a stearin-like substance soluble only in ether. A small quantity of it placed in contact with the skin of the under-arm, in the course of about five hours produced a tensely swollen yellowish blister surrounded by a red area of inflammation. After the bursting of the blister an ulcer remained which required four weeks to heal.

"Further studies were made by the same author on the irritating skin properties of 'cocobolo' wood.

"The poisonous substance is easily soluble in alcohol and benzol, less so in water. It is apparently an ethereal oil. . . . The placing of fine sawdust of this wood on the moist skin causes first a violent smarting. Following this, red spots or pimples appear, accompanied by redness and inflammation of that part of the skin, followed by scaling.

"Similar phenomena are caused, according to Nestler, by the plant Cortusa Matthioli, but they are even stronger, since blisters are produced. Touching the plants is enough to cause the irritation, and the infection may be transmitted to other persons by hands so infected. The bearers of the irritating substance in this case are the gland-hairs, as in the case of the primrose. This substance is a crystallizable sap which can be extracted from the gland-hairs."

The plants above mentioned are irritating in nearly all circumstances, but there are others which seem to require a special sensitiveness of the skin in order to be operative. Such an instance was reported by Kölsch of the sawdust of the Mexican blue-gum:

"A workman who was suffering from tuberculosis, and who later died from it, was attacked, after splitting this lumber, by an eruption of the under-arm which forced him to stop work. Others who did similar labors for years had no ill effects. In this case the tuberculosis may have created the disposition.

"It is obvious that joiners who have to work in satinwood, and gardeners who come in contact with the poisonous plants must be guarded from direct contact of hands, arms and head with the wood, the sawdust, and injurious portions of such plants. It may be possible by the help of chemistry to discover special lotions or washes which will neutralize the poison. Meanwhile, such maladies must be regarded as accidents whose victims should be put under the care of a physician, preferably a dermatologist."

The Carpenter

(By Louis Varnum Woulfe.)

The prince of artisans—with hammer and nails—the master builder with wood—the king before whom homage is paid for homes.

A magician—who causes a house to rise where none appeared before—and as onlookers criticise he "saws wood."

He knows "the tricks of the trade," and by sleight of hand makes us wonder—yet he does all things "on the level."

Often his genius is appreciated—quite often it is forgotten and unrewarded.

He struggles for a livelihood—while his employer feasts on the fruit of his labor—and yet he ever proves himself a sociable man.

His periods of toil are long—his hours of fire-side comforts few—and yet he is never too tired to "upbuild."

He is a constructionist—not a destructionist—in the mechanical world.

He dresses the plank so as not to shock the moral sense, and yet all of his work is done on "the square."

Self-sacrifices are made that others may sit protected from storms and discomforts.

Mastery of details is one of the causes for artful production.

Tools are laid aside with a feeling of satisfaction—his toil has benefited humanity—he has not labored in vain.

He handles all grades of lumber—yet he is "seasoned" to most climatic conditions.

Perseverance marks the performance of a task—and quietly he chisels and hammers his way into "silent" fame.

His profession is idealistic—with lumber and plane in hand he verifies biblical language—"the crooked shall be made straight and the rough ways plain."

Truth Never Dies

Truth never dies. The ages come and go;
The mountains wear away; the seas retire;
Destruction lays earth's mightiest cities low;
And empires, states and dynasties expire;
But caught and handed onward by the wise,
Truth never dies.

Though unreceived and scoffed at through the years,
Though made the butt of ridicule and jest;
Though held aloft for mockery and jeers,
Denied by those of transient power possessed,
Insulted by the insolence of lies,
Truth never dies.

Truth answers not; it does not take offense;
But with a mighty silence bides its time,
As some great cliff that braves the elements,
And lifts through all the storms its head sublime;
So truth, unmoved, its puny foes defies,
And never dies.

—*Selected*

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

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INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1914

The Work of Organization

The number of satisfactory settlements of trade movements recorded thus early elsewhere in this issue is a distinctly encouraging sign and we may be justified in adding it to the many other indications of a prosperous year's work. Winter is now past and the lengthening days of spring are with us. The majority of us experience that renewal of energy which the season imparts and are probably laying plans for an advantageous and busy period of work. From an organization standpoint we have much to be thankful for in these spring months of 1914. The shorter work day is wellnigh universal in our ranks, the weekly half-holiday is in force in many cities and towns and, broadly speaking, better pay and more favorable working conditions give us an opportunity to enjoy somewhat more of the fruits of our industry.

The advantages we possess, however, should not cause us to slacken our efforts. As pointed out in the quarterly circular recently issued, the great need of the day is consistent, unwearying organization work. The United Brotherhood will not be satisfied until every man in the woodworking craft, who is entitled to membership, is within its ranks. To this end the organizers and the General Office are putting forth their best energies, but the great and most effective work in this connection can only be done by the rank and file.

If every individual in the ranks of the United Brotherhood would do his part in bringing non-unionists into line, the work of organization would be reduced to a minimum. The field is a big one and its possibilities are unlimited. There is no telling what might be accomplished if all made it a constant practice to preach the gospel of trade unionism. Shorter working hours and better conditions have contributed to increase our opportunities to do this efficiently and without putting any great burden on ourselves. When one thinks of the work done by the pioneers in the organization of the craft, who, notwithstanding long hours and adverse conditions, managed to do a great work in this connection, the indifference of many of us today, with our enlarged opportunities and advanced possibilities, is apparent. Missionary zeal has its thrills and there is always an interior self-satisfaction and pleasure about bringing a non-unionist into line. The joy of conquest, of driving home-telling points, of convincing your man, is worth more than the little exertion it costs—it is a man's work and has a beneficial effect upon character.

Important Circulars

The attention of secretaries of District Councils and Local Unions is called to the circulars sent out from the General Office under date of March 2, in addition to the quarterly circular and password, asking them to furnish statistical information for our records with regard to the conditions existing in their jurisdiction. The list of questions required to be answered cover the number of working hours per day and week; the rate of wages; whether the Saturday half-holiday is in force; number of members in good standing; whether an agreement exists with the employers, and other information. The question blanks should be filled out promptly and mailed back to the General Office.

This information is necessary for our September convention report and should be in the hands of the printers in the very near future. Secretaries should, therefore, on no account delay in furnishing it. The greatest care should be taken to see that this information is correct in every detail. Under no account should it be compiled in a slipshod manner. Exact and absolutely correct data is required and no pains should be spared in furnishing it. Answer all questions just as clearly and briefly as they are stated.

The importance of giving attention to this matter is very great, as this information will become part of our official records and will help not a little to determine the correct standing and the progress that has been made by our organization. Recording secretaries who have failed to receive these blanks should notify the General Office immediately and duplicate circulars will be supplied them.

The Stay-Away List Growing

Although we are now well into the spring season, the "localities to be avoided" list which is published monthly in The Carpenter is still growing. Not very long ago we drew attention to this and endeavored to impress upon local union officials to see to it that their city or town remained on this list only as long as absolute urgency required it. So far we have practically had no response—but one request being received at the General Office during the last month requesting the removal of a locality from the column. On the other hand, requests to add new names to it have come in almost daily, so that now in the month of April it presents a strikingly abnormal appearance, no less than one hundred and fifty-eight cities and towns being listed as offering no prospects of employment.

It is hard for any one in the General Office to account for this state of things, seeing that the reports of proposed trade movements which have been coming in in large numbers from the different States almost invariably give conditions in the trade as good, or, at least fair, and predict a busy season ahead. We are aware, of course, that conditions are not what they should be in many parts of the country and we realize the hard fight a large number of locals are forced to make for a mere existence, but we do not think that conditions are uniformly as bad as the stay-away list published this month indicates.

It is true that many considerations enter into circumstances which makes it necessary for a local to urge traveling brothers to remain outside its jurisdiction either for a short or a long period, but great discretion and care should be used in coming to such a decision. Often many valid reasons are put forward for taking such a step and often very poor ones. If one sought for them, reasons could be found for putting every city in the country on the stay-away list.

We are of the opinion that the successful settlement of the many trade movements pending will mark a consequent reduction of the cities at present listed, and it is to be hoped that secretaries will not be slow in sending in notice of removal. To the officials of locals in places where trade movements have not been started this year, or where they have already been terminated and which are still on the list, we would ask

them to ascertain immediately if conditions do not justify a removal of the stay-away ban.

Building operations are becoming plentiful and reports from many quarters indicate that the spring and summer season promises to be a prosperous one, so that it may be well for such officials to ask themselves if there is any pressing need for the constant appearance of their notice in our columns. By doing this they will help, in a measure, to relieve the pressure of unemployment in districts where it is severe, and thus they will be doing their part in the work of passing prosperity around. It should be borne in mind, too, that the traveling brother is not always favored of fortune. As a general rule his travels in search of work may in many cases be traced to ill-luck or depression in the trade in his home town. To lock the door against him when there is no need of it is a flagrant injustice and violates the great fraternal principle which is one of the corner-stones of our organization. We would appeal, therefore, to recording secretaries to give this matter their serious consideration.

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Keeping a Day Book

This is a subject that should interest every member of our brotherhood, and especially the financial secretaries of each and every local union of our organization. Experience has shown us that quite a number of our local secretaries either keep no day book account at all of the daily receipts received by them or fail to properly itemize their receipts as they should, so that the proper check of the local's and member's financial accounts may be made by the auditing committee when that committee is doing the work as prescribed by our General Constitution.

Many of our financial secretaries have been in the habit of recording the daily receipts on scraps of paper and at their leisure transferring same into the ledger, after which they destroy the scraps, thus removing all chance for a check in case of a mistake, unless the membership books be called in and compared with the ledger. If a due book shows a payment not inserted in the ledger, there arises a question of veracity between the members and the secretary as to whether said dues were paid or not.

These could easily be avoided by the exercising of a little care on the part of the secretary and by fulfilling his duty as provided for in Section 178 of our General Constitution, which reads in part as follows:

"The F. S. shall receive all moneys paid into the union and immediately make entry of same in day book with ink."

We fully realize that many of our financial secretaries are unacquainted with the keeping of books, but if they follow the suggestions enumerated below we believe the system can be adopted by them very easily. As an example, we quote the following entries:

—March 1, 1914—

67 James Smith...Feb., Mch. card, 25c.....$ 1.75
43 Wm. Brown....Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb. ..Fine, 50c... 3.50
26 Aug. Wells.....Mch., April .....Ass't, 25c... 1.75
12 John Jones.....Init. fee, $25, Mch., Apr. 26.50
$33.50
—$33.50

—March 8, 1914—

3 Wm. Long .....Jan., Feb., Mch. card, 25c.....$ 2.50
17 John Doe.....March card, 25c 1.00
$ 3.50
—$ 3.50

On the top page insert the day, month and year. On the first line, in the left-hand corner, is 67, which designates the member's ledger page which is taken from his membership book in the space allotted for that purpose on the top of the page of said book. On the same line

should be written the member's name in full, as "John Smith," and on the same line should be inserted (abbreviated) the months for which dues are paid, as, for instance, for January, Jan.; February, Feb., and so on.

When there is a charge for a working card the word "card" should be written, together with the cost of same and the total amount paid inserted on the same line in the right-hand corner. Should a member pay a fine or assessment or any legal levy, same should be inserted as enumerated in example above quoted and when the books are closed for the day or week the amount should be totaled.

If these suggestions are adopted mistakes will be reduced to a minimum. The accounts of your individual members must be correct and you will be surprised at the assistance it will render you in keeping your membership record straight with the General Office.

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The Perversion of the Anti-Trust Law

An effective protest against the perversion of the Sherman anti-trust law which would construe it to apply to labor and its activities in securing justice between employer and employe is made by President Gompers in the current issue of the American Federationist. In a plea for the enactment of the Bartlett-Bacon measure he drives home the point very clearly that the act of 1890 does not and cannot apply to industrial relations and that it must be definitely amended to prevent continuation of this glaring judicial wrong.

"To classify organizations of human beings formed for the purpose of protecting the lives and the power to work, for securing just compensation for the work they do, in the same category with organizations formed for the purpose of crushing competition and securing a monopolistic control that assures excessive profits and dividends and arbitrary power over individual employes is," he remarks, "to make a travesty of law and a mockery of justice."

The enactment of an industrial relations bill which shall adequately define the rights of the organized workers and clearly distinguish between personal and property rights is a recognized need of the day. To delay or obstruct the passage of remedial legislation of this character can serve no good purpose.

To quote the words of President Gompers again: "Progress among the workers has been the result of organization. Perversion of the anti-trust law to apply to effective, resourceful organizations of labor threatens the existence of organized labor, which in turn threatens national progress by imperiling the welfare of the great majority of the people —those who toil."

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An Important Decision

A decision of some significance to the world of labor in view of incidents which occurred in the last few years, has recently been handed down by the United States Supreme Court. The decision restricts the conditions under which the prosecuting officials may seize papers belonging to persons accused of crimes. It appears that an express messenger named Weeks, of Kansas City, Mo., was arrested at a railroad station by one group of policemen, while another searched his house. After his arrest the United States marshal entered his house and procured more than six hundred letters, which were used against the prisoner when he was placed on trial. No search warrant had been issued.

Justice Day, in announcing the court's unanimous decision in granting Weeks a new trial on the charge of using the mails to further an alleged lottery scheme, held that the petitioner's constitutional guaranty against unreasonable search had been violated.

"If letters and private documents can thus be seized and held and used in evidence against a citizen accused of an offense," said Justice Day, "the protection of the fourth amendment, declaring his right to be secure against such searches and seizures, is of no value, and so far as those thus placed are concerned,

might as well be stricken from the constitution. The efforts of the courts and other officials to bring the guilty to punishment, praiseworthy as they are, are not to be aided by the sacrifice of those great principles established by years of endeavor and suffering which have resulted in their embodiment in the fundamental law of the land."

Since 1904 the courts of the country have restricted prosecuting officials little in presenting in evidence papers obtained by searching houses without search warrants. It was in that year that the Supreme Court in the case of Al Adams, the "policy king" of New York, laid down the principle that a trial court could not stop in the midst of a trial to question a witness as to how he had obtained possession of papers, but would admit the papers into evidence, no matter how obtained. Justice Day said that a defendant could prevent papers illegally seized being used against him by going into court before the trial and demanding their return. This, it appears, was done by Weeks' lawyers, but the trial court refused to grant the demand on the authority of the Adams case.

It is to be hoped that the decision in the Weeks case will curb a pernicious practice, altogether subversive of justice, of which we have had far too much of late. Those who remember the manner in which the local authorities and Burns' detectives raided the general offices of the structural iron workers after the arrest of J. J. McNamara, in April, 1911, must be aware of this. The palpable illegality of the proceedings brought a storm of protest from trades unionists far and wide, who felt that under such procedure no labor organization, corporation or society was for a moment safe from being raided in like manner at the whim of a county or district attorney or some one else. The innocence or guilt of the person or persons accused does not enter into the matter, it is purely a question of proceeding along legal rather than utterly illegal lines.

Commission on Industrial Relations

The first hearing of testimony before the Industrial Relations Commission opened in Washington, D. C., April 6, when the important subjects of "collective bargaining" and "conciliation and arbitration" were discussed. A number of witnesses representative of commercial, industrial and labor organizations appeared as witnesses and their testimony threw much light on the various phases of these much discussed subjects.

Each of six large industries, in which trade agreements or other forms of collective bargaining have been in operation during considerable periods, were considered separately. On Thursday, April 9, the final session of the hearing was devoted to testimony on the general subject without reference to particular industries.

Witnesses at the final session included Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; J. A. Emery, counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers; Seth Low, of New York city, president of the National Civic Federation; C. P. Neill, of New York city, former United States Commissioner of Labor; Judge W. C. Chambers, of the United States Board of Conciliation and Mediation; Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, and J. E. Williams, of Streator, Ill., chairman of the board of grievances in the cloak, suit and skirt industry of New York city.

The session of Monday morning, April 6, was devoted to the coal mining industry. Witnesses for the employes were John Mitchell, of New York, and John P. White, of Indianapolis, president of the United Mine Workers. The Monday afternoon session was devoted to the molders' trade. The witnesses were Joseph F. Valentine, of Cincinnati, president of the International Molders' Union, and John F. Frey, of Cincinnati, editor of the Molders' Journal, for the employes; Thomas J. Hogan, of Chicago, secretary of the Stove Founders' National Defense Association, and O. P. Briggs, of Chicago, former president of

the National Founders' Association, for the employers.

On Tuesday morning witnesses from the clothing industry appeared. The employers were represented by Julius Henry Cohen, of New York city, and Joseph Schaffner, of Chicago. J. S. Rosenberg, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, of New York city, and Sidney Hillman, chief clerk of the joint board of cloak and skirt makers' union in New York city, testified for the operatives. The hearing Tuesday afternoon was on the printing trades. Witnesses were H. N. Kellogg, commissioner of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and E. L. Fell, of Philadelphia, representing the United Typothetae, for the employers; James M. Lynch, Commissioner of Labor, New York State, and George L. Berry, of Rogersville, Tenn., president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, represented the employes.

The next day witnesses from the building trades were heard. Henry Struble, of Chicago, secretary of the National Cut Stone Contractors' Association; O. M. Eidlitz, a New York contractor, and a representative architect, appeared for the employers. On behalf of the employes appeared William Dobson, of Indianapolis, secretary of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union; T. J. Williams, of Washington, president of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor, and John .R. Alpine, of Chicago, president of the Plumbers, Steamfitters and Gasfitters' Association. General Secretary Duffy was to have appeared as a representative of the U. B., but the General Executive Board meetings necessitated his presence in Indianapolis.

The hearings as to particular industries concluded with the testimony of railroad officials and employes. The witnesses were Daniel Willard, of Baltimore, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and Elisha Lee, of Philadelphia, third vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, for the employers; W. G. Lee, of Cleveland, Ohio, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and H. B. Perham, of St. Louis, president of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, for the employes. The commission had another hearing in Washington April 13 on the subject of "efficiency systems and labor."

An important announcement has recently been made by the commission to the effect that public hearings will be held during the early spring and summer in the important industrial centers of the country. These hearings will embrace all the main divisions of inquiry directed by Congress and are in line with the program mapped out by Chairman Walsh, of the commission. Witnesses desired in each city will be summoned under the authority invested in the commission by Congress, and in addition volunteer testimony will be welcomed.

Among the cities that probably will be visited are New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Paterson, Scranton, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Wheeling, Charlotte, Greenville, Atlanta, Birmingham, Nashville, Louisville, New Orleans, Detroit, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Chicago, Houghton, Milwaukee, Madison, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Denver, Trinidad, Dallas, Houston or Galveston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Butte and Lead.

With relation to the acceptance of voluntary testimony at these public hearings, it is to be hoped that labor bodies in the cities visited will keep a watchful eye on the work of the commission so that labor's side of every question may be well taken care of. As the findings of the commission will probably be made the basis of much legislation in the future, the importance of this cannot be overestimated.

Commission on Vocational Education

President Wilson recently appointed the following commission to investigate and report on vocational education created by the Smith-Lever law: Senator

Hoke Smith of Georgia, chairman; Senator Carrol S. Page of Vermont; Representative D. H. Hughes of Georgia, Representative S. B. Fess of Ohio, A. Prosser, secretary of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, New York City; John A. Lapp, legislative reference librarian, Indianapolis; C. H. Winslow of the Department of Labor; Miss Florence M. Marshall, principal of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, No. 1, Lexington avenue, New York City; Miss Agnes Nestor, Bush Temple of Music, Chicago.

The new commission is directed by law to make an investigation of educational methods and to recommend to Congress a comprehensive system of vocational education consistent with the provisions of the law. The bill provides that it shall consider the necessity of and report a plan by December 1, or as soon as practicable thereafter, for national aid to vocational education. An appropriation of $15,000 is made available by the act to defray traveling expenses and incidental costs.

Duluth's Winter Work Plan

The Duluth system of providing work for men involuntarily idle during the winter is compelling widespread attention. No other city on this continent, it is said, has developed a system for dealing with the unemployed problem comparable with the Duluth system, which the New York Evening Post declares to be superior in some ways to any plan with the same end in view as yet in operation in Great Britain, Germany or Switzerland—the three countries that have led in unemployed relief.

Other Western cities in the United States, notably Kansas City, Cleveland and Cincinnati, which already have progressive ways of dealing with the temporarily out-of-work, are reported by their newspapers to be considering favorably the adoption of the plan which Duluth has been perfecting since 1910. The chief merit of that plan is the simplicity with which it meets the main objections to ordinary relief. The work which Duluth offers the winter unemployed—farm hands, dock workers and construction gangs, whose problem means a relatively heavier tax on Duluth, as the New York Evening Post points out, than any similar tax on New York or Chicago—is not useless, but consists in the cutting away of a stony wall which has to be removed, as it would in time bar the city's further growth.

The men working at that job are not receiving charity in the guise of wages, and the taxpayers of Duluth know that a necessary public improvement is being effected. The men are answerable to supervisors, who punish incompetence or indolence by discharge, so that no worker receives relief without putting forth as sturdy an effort as would be required by a private employer. Most important of all, each worker is required to submit a scheme for returning to regular employment, and it is understood that his wages are simply to rehabilitate him or otherwise assist him in carrying out this scheme. By these safeguards Duluth has secured the objects of guaranteed employment with a minimum of such evils as were recently exposed by the British Royal Commission on the poor laws.

The significance of the achievement, as is pointed out by the survey, is apparent in the fact that, except for Kansas City and Cincinnati, the Duluth system is the first case on this continent of the establishment on a permanent basis of the "winter work" that is carried on in more than 100 German cities and elsewhere in Western Europe. One important feature of the Duluth plan remains to be noted. The public work in question is completely stopped during the summer; it begins again with the hardships of winter.

In most cities there is work which might be carried on in this way. This planning of public work so that it will be done in dull season is a settled policy of the German states.—Free Press, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF *The* UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS *and* JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building. Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
JAMES KIRBY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 225 State St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Mellish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 129 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1399 St. Denis, Montreal, Que., Can.

JAMES KIRBY, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

-:- Our Principles -:-

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

Union-Made Goods

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trademark of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organizations they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

Labor Legislation

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

Immigration

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

Faithful Work

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

Shorter Hours of Labor

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

Miscellaneous

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion, or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

Official Circular

Indianapolis, Ind.

To the Officers and Members of all Local Unions, District and State Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—Greeting:

We have already officially notified you in recent issues of this journal that the Eighteenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, next September. We called your attention to the provisions of Section 235 of the General Constitution and asked you to comply with same. We did this with the object in view of giving you ample time to consider the changes you desire to make in our General Constitution.

If you do not take advantage of the opportunity now presented, do not blame us afterwards when it is too late and the time has expired for officially receiving matters at the General Office to be acted upon by the Convention. Just remember that you have until the 15th day of July next to submit amendments to our General Constitution. These amendments must be sent to the General Secretary for publication in our official monthly journal, The Carpenter, so that our entire membership may have a chance and an opportunity to consider them.

Amendments forwarded to the General Secretary after July 15, 1914, will not be considered by the Constitution Committee nor by the Convention. You can, therefore, see the necessity of taking action now while you have plenty of time, and thereby complying with the provisions of Section 235 of our General Constitution, which reads as follows:

"All amendments to the General Constitution, submitted by Local Unions, District or State Councils, for the consideration of the Convention, shall be forwarded to the General Secretary not later than the 15th day of July immediately preceding the holding of the Convention, and the said amendments shall be published in our official journal in the issue immediately following their receipt by the G. S., and no further amendments shall be considered by the Constitution Committee other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any section can be offered from the floor during the report of the Constitution Committee."

Fraternally yours,

FRANK DUFFY,

General Secretary.

Proposed Constitutional Amendments

—Local Union 807, Toluca, Ill.—

Amend Section 17 after the word "same" and insert "and their salaries and expenses shall be fixed at the General Convention and paid out of the funds of the U. B." Also add after the letters G. T. (fourth line) first G. V. P. and second G. V. P. so that the section will read as follows: The General Officers shall be required to attend the convention, and they shall have a voice in same, and their salaries and expenses shall be fixed at the General Convention and paid out of the funds of the U. B. The G. P., G. S., G. T., and first and second G. V. P.'s shall act as the committee on credentials one day in advance of the convention.

Amend Section 28 after the word "Columbia" on last line by adding "and they shall render a semi-annual brief report of all moneys expended in their respective divisions on strikes, lockouts and lawsuits and shall not sanction nor allow any appropriations to pay for territory or State organizing work of combined districts and their salaries and expenses shall be fixed at the General Convention and paid out of the funds of the U. B.

Amend Section 32 on fourteenth line after the word "necessary" to word "in" on same line and insert "and shall see that the organizer is paid each week the minimum wage scale of the district wherein he resides or at the time of his appointment, and hotel not to exceed $3.00 per day for such part of his time

as is used in the service of the U. B."

Amend Section 35 on fourth line after the word "same" and insert "and he shall devote his time as a general adviser of the apprentice system and shall secure a list of all apprentices in each L. U. and he shall get into communication within the rank of the U. B. and shall furnish the apprentice with blank forms or schedule of questions as to the kindred branch of woodworking the apprentice is engaged at and local conditions and his report or communication shall bear the signature of the president and seal of the L. U. wherein he holds his membership. Also he shall give his attention to the questions of danger to health and accident and life of the apprentice and shall decide, with the consent of the G. P., questions as to the qualifications of journeymen wherein his ruling is required and shall submit a quarterly report to the G. P. for the information of the G. E. B., same to be published in our official journal, The Carpenter."

District Council of Miami, Fla., and Vicinity.

Section 102 to be amended to read as follows: "A member who leaves the jurisdiction of his local union to work in another locality, or transfer his membership, must apply to the F. S., and present his due book and have clearance card properly filled out. It is compulsory for the local union to issue said card, providing the member has no charges pending against him and pays all arrearages together with current month's dues. Said card matures on the last day of the month in which it is issued, but a local union may accept said card until the last day of the ensuing month, provided they collect dues and pay per capita tax for said month. It is compulsory for the member to report and deposit his clearance card at the office of the D. C., or L. U. where no D. C. exists, before securing work, pending a meeting of the L. U., and comply with all local laws, and in no case shall the F. S. accept dues from any member working in the jurisdiction of another L. U. or D. C., when so notified, without the consent of such L. U. or D. C. It shall be the duty of the F. S. accepting dues from a member known to be working in another jurisdiction to immediately report same to the D. C. or L. U., where no D. C. exists, under penalty of a fine of five dollars ($5) for the first offense, ten dollars ($10) for the second offense, and for the third offense, suspension from all local office for a period of two (2) years."

Local Union 1015, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Section 19 of the Constitution of 1912 to be amended as follows, so far as Organizers are concerned:

"That any and all Organizers employed shall be elected from any local in the state.

"Each state to be divided into four (4) districts.

"All Organizers shall perform their duties only in the district from which they are elected.

"Each Organizer shall be elected by ballot.

"That the names of the candidates be placed in the ballot box and the General Executive Board shall act as a board of electors.

"The first four (4) names drawn from each state shall be declared elected by the General President and credentials given as such.

"The candidates so declared elected shall act only within the district for which and from which they were respectively elected."

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular covering the months of April, May and June, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all local unions of the U. B. Accompanying it are six blanks for the F. S., three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of April, May and June and the extra ones to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future

reference. Inclosed in the circular are also six blanks for the treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the G. O.

Recording secretaries not in receipt of the circular and accompanying matter by the time this journal reaches them should immediately notify the G. S. Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Expelled for Stealing Tools

Harold W. Whittier, a member of L. U. 329, of Baltimore, Md., has been expelled from that local on the charge of stealing three tool chests and tools from members of the Brotherhood in that city. Whittier is 5 feet 6 inches tall, and has black hair, brown eyes and rosy cheeks. He weighs 135 pounds and is 20 years old. Any information regarding him should be sent to E. M. Mullican, R. S., L. U. 329, Border State Bank, Baltimore, Md.

Embezzlement of Funds

Frank Spreter, a former financial secretary of L. U. 375, of New York city, absconded during the last two years with funds of the local amounting to $338 and nothing has since been heard of him. If any member of the organization should learn of his whereabouts he should communicate promptly with George Braun, R. S., L. U. 375, address 356 E. 152d street, Bronx, New York city.

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Localities to be Avoided

Owing to the pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Arcadia, Fla.
Akron, O.
Asheville, N. C.
Ashland, Ky.
Athens, Tex.
Atlanta, Ga.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Augusta, Ga.
Aurora, Ill.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Bay City, Mich.
Bay City, Tex.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bisbee, Ariz.
Blackwell, Okla.
Bloomington, Ill.
Boise, Idaho.
Brainerd, Minn.
Brenham, Tex.
Brownwood, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Calgary, Can.
Canton, O.
Central City, Ky.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.
Clarksville, Tenn.
Cleveland, O.
Clinton, Iowa.
Columbia, S. C.
Dayton, O.
Decatur, Ill.
Denison, Tex.
Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque, Ia.
Duluth, Minn.
Edmonton, Can.
El Centro, Cal.
Elmira, N. Y.
E. St. Louis, Ill.
El Paso, Tex.
Escanaba, Mich.
Evansville, Ind.
Fort Meyers, Fla.
Framingham, Mass.
Fresno, Cal.
Galveston, Tex.
Gary, Ind.
Grand Forks, N. D.
Greeley, Colo.
Halifax, N. S.
Hamilton, O.
Holyoke, Mass.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.
Hutchinson, Kan.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Jacksonville, Tex.
Jasonville, Ind.
Joliet, Ill.
Kankakee, Ill.
Kansas City, Mo.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kincaid, Ill.
Kissimmee, Fla.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Lewiston, Mont.
Lakeland, Fla.
Lexington, Ky.
Little Rock, Ark.
Long Beach, Cal.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Marietta, O.
Marshalltown, Ia.
Marysville, Cal.
Medicine Hat, Can.
Medina, N. Y.
Miami, Ariz.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.
Mount Carmel, Ill.
Mowbridge, S. D.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Newark, N. J.
New Bedford, Mass.
Newburgh, N. Y.
New Orleans, La.
Newport News, Va.
Newport, R. I.
New York City.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Norfolk, Va.
North Yakima, Wash.
O'Fallon, Ill.
Omaha, Neb.
Palestine, Tex.
Paragould, Tex.
Parsons, Kan.
Passaic, N. J.
Peoria, Ill.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Palm Beach, Fla.
Portland, Ore.
Pueblo, Colo.
Racine, Wis.
Red Bank, N. J.
Richmond, Cal.
Richmond, Va.
Rochdale, Tex.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rock Springs, Wyo.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Diego, Cal.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
San Francisco, Cal.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Shreveport, La.
St. Catherines, Ont.
St. Paul, Minn.
St. Louis, Mo
St. Petersburg, Fla.
Seattle, Wash.
Santa Cruz, Cal.
Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
Savannah, Ga.
Sioux City, Ia.
Smithtown, L. I.
South Omaha, Neb.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mass.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tampa, Fla.
Temple, Tex.
Terre Haute, Ind.
The Dalles, Ore.
Toronto, Can.
Trenton, N. J.
Tri-Cities—Davenport, Ia.; Rock Island and Moline, Ill.
Troy, N. Y.
Tulsa, Okla.
Vancouver, B. C.
Victoria, Tex.
Waco, Tex.
Waterbury, Conn.
Watertown, S. D.
Washington, D. C.
Watsonville, Cal.
Wichita Falls, Tex.
Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmington, Del.
Worcester, Mass.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Hamilton, Ont., Can.
Flora, Ill.
Marshfield, Ore.
Walsenburg, Colo.
Moncton, N. B., Can.
Anacortes, Wash.
Sturgis, Mich.
Pomeroy, Wash.
Clarks Summit, Pa.
Cedartown, Ga.
Minot, N. D.
Flagstaff, Ariz.
Cedar Rapids, Ia. (Millwrights).

Total, 13 Local Unions.

Correspondence

Some Information Asked For by Providence L. U. No. 94

February 20, 1914.

Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I have been looking up old record books and old members. While I can find no record book of 1887, which is the date of L. U. 94's charter, in the latter year an inventory shows the local possessing three charters. We have but two now—the State and the U. B. of C. & J. of A., the latter issued 1885.

On holding it up to a strong light I find erasures made in the date, showing an 8 below the 5, which would indicate that it was issued in 1888 but redated 1885 at a later period. I would, therefore earnestly ask you to answer the following questions:

First. In what month and year was D. P. Rowland installed as President?

Second. When did P. J. McGuire become General Secretary of the U. B. of C. & J. of A.?

Third. Have you any record of a third charter, probably a Brotherhood, granted union 94?

Fourth. Being an old Brotherhood man yourself, what year did it amalgamate with the U. B.?

Fifth. Do your records show that L. U. 94 was in the Brotherhood in 1885, and did said union enter or amalgamate with the U. B. in 1888, or when?

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am,

Fraternally yours,

J. A. J. King,

Secretary L. U. No. 94.

Providence, R. I.

General Secretary's Reply

February 26, 1914.

Union No. 94, Providence, R. I.:

Brother King—Your communication under date of February 21 has been received and its contents have been carefully noted.

In answer to Question No. 1, I wish to inform you that D. P. Rowland was elected General President at our Fifth Convention, held in Detroit, Mich., from August 6 to 11, 1888, and served in that capacity for the ensuing two years.

Question No. 2. P. J. McGuire was the first General Secretary of our organization. He was elected as such at the first convention, held in Chicago in August, 1881, and remained General Secretary until July, 1901, when I succeeded him. The organization was known from 1881 until 1888 as the Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America.

Question No. 3. The only record we have of a charter granted to L. U. No. 94 is that issued on April 9, 1885, when the organization was known as the Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America.

Question No. 4. The Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America and the United Order of American Carpenters & Joiners merged in 1888 and became known as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America and has been known by that name ever since. No doubt, in 1888 former General Secretary McGuire gave you a charter of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which you now hold, but dated it 1885, when he gave you the Brotherhood charter.

Question No. 5. Our records show that L. U. No. 94 was a part of the Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America in 1885. It, along with all the other local unions, merged with the United Order of American Carpenters & Joiners in 1888, and has ever since been known as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America, Charter No. 94, and has been continuously located in Providence since 1885.

Trusting I have given you the information desired and that it may be of service to you, with best wishes and kindest regards, I am,

Fraternally yours,
FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Paterson's Successful Trade School

Editor The Carpenter:

Having noticed in the Carpenter at different times very favorable reports concerning industrial education and interesting information as to where classes have been formed by educational boards and members of our locals to help the younger men working at the trade, I would state that the Department of Public Instruction of the state of New Jersey gives state aid to vocational and industrial education. Brother Stolk, of Local 325, who is one of the board of education of the city of Paterson, took the subject up with the board and superintendent of schools of our city with the result that a class was formed for the teaching of the technical branches of carpentry. The subjects taken up were blueprint reading, freehand drawing, steel square, roof framing, shop arithmetic, interpretation of specifications and of full-sized working drawings. Brother Stolk recommended the writer, also of Local 325, as the instructor, and on Nov. 10, 1913, the course was begun with twenty-one apprentices and journeymen. Monday and Tuesday nights were selected as the nights best suited for the classes, and the hours from 7:15 to 9:15 p. m.; the course to run for twenty weeks or forty nights.

The students took a very active interest in the different subjects and were very glad to be able to gain knowledge which, unfortunately, they do not seem to get at the trade nowadays. The attendance and interest have been all that could be hoped for, and in addition to what is taught at the school the student is given home work to do along the line of making full-sized working details of doors and windows, trim, etc., as well as plan drawing. Mostly all the students in the class belong to the Local or are registered apprentices. No tools are used in the class, as the student is required to be over sixteen years of age, working at the trade of carpenter or joiner, either as an apprentice or journeyman.

Trusting that from time to time we may see more about this subject in its various aspects in the columns of the Carpenter, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
DAVID PETRIE, L. U. 325.
Paterson, N. J.

San Jose's Request

Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary, U. B., Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The enclosed resolution was unanimously adopted at our last regular meeting and I was instructed to forward a copy of the same to you for publication.

Yours truly,
H. A. BRIDGES,
Rec. Sec. L. U. 316.
San Jose, Cal.

Whereas, At the Seattle convention of the B. T. D. of the A. F. of L. a resolution putting the department on record as opposing the initiative and referendum in the conduct of the affairs of the department and affiliated State and local councils was passed; and

Whereas, In the Santa Clara County B. T. D. we have the referendum, which has proven satisfactory; and

Whereas, A very strong sentiment has grown up in the State of California favoring these principles in the conduct of the affairs of the California State B. T. C.; therefore, be it

Resolved, That L. U. 316, C. and J. of A., deplores the fact that the delegates to said department from the U. B. of C. and J. of A. should go on record as opposing those principles which are in effect in our organization; and be it further

Resolved, That we condemn and severely criticise the practice of organizers

in the employ of the Brotherhood attending the conventions of the State Building Trades convention and using their influence to defeat those measures which tend to put the control of the movement into the hands of the membership.

The Importance of Social Gatherings

Editor The Carpenter:

I always enjoy reading The Carpenter, especially the letters from our able writers, and only wish I could offer some good ideas that might further the welfare not only of my own craft but of organized labor in general.

I believe some good could be derived from the social side of our craft if we could or would only put forth an effort in that direction. We often spend sums of money in an outing on Labor Day, which I think is just and proper. We take our wives and sons and daughters along on these occasions and teach them the great principles of our organization. We are no longer looked upon by intelligent persons as a worthless lot of indolent creatures whom the world would gladly rid itself of. On the contrary, we, by our earnest and honest efforts, have come to the front ranks, both in skill and moral courage, and have responded intelligently to the highest and noblest standards of American citizenship.

The social side of our organization should teach us the necessity of coming closer together and of looking at the bright side of life. It leads us to believe that by a continuation of our past efforts in honorably building up our organization that we may some day realize our highest hopes.

It is not the desire of the working people to own a great interest in the wealth of the country, but it is our intention to at least secure for our labors such wages as will enable us to live comfortably and to educate our children who are just as dear to us as the sons of the wealthy are to them.

We are fast becoming a notable factor politically, but we do not wish to stop here. We wish to share the respect and confidence of our employer and in reaching this point we trust that we shall not at any time allow ourselves to act unjustly. By being at all times courteous and respectful and demanding the same treatment from our employers, we are sure to reap what we sow, so let us sow the seeds of kindness in all fields.

Have you ever, in your hours of toil, had your boss come around and give you a kind word of encouragement? I know you have; and didn't it do you good? Yes, for a kind word has a bracing effect on a man, whereas a harsh one often has the opposite effect.

The social side of life is the real center of our existence at all times. We do not have enough social gatherings. They always do good. Local Union No. 1150, of Atoka, Okla., gave one recently which was a great success, and it convinced me that if our locals would go in more for social gatherings and the like it would be very beneficial to the cause for which we stand.

A. B. MAYS,
President Oklahoma State Council.

Union Made Handles and Brooms

Editor The Carpenter:

Recently a number of handle workers, now L. U. 1664, applied to the office of the General President for help in order to unionize the factory of handle workers at Lansing, Iowa, owned and operated by Curtis & Hartenberger. At the Washington convention a resolution was submitted and endorsed by several delegates from several states requesting the delegates to take up the work of organizing the handle workers of America. The committee reported favorably on the resolution and it was adopted.

As a result of this the members of the United Brotherhood can now secure first-class durable hickory or oak handles with the U. B. label stamped thereon and with the manufacturer's guarantee. They will stand the roughest usage and the writer, being familiar with the material and make of these handles, takes pleasure in recommending them to the rank and file.

Union men can do a great work for the

U. B. label by supplying themselves with union made handles for hammer or hand-axe or hatchet. This company is also adding broom handle finishing machinery to their plant so that union men's families will now be able to secure union made brooms and union made handles. Finally, I would ask the members of the Brotherhood to boost the U. B. label at every opportunity. Write to the Union Handle Broom and Brush Agency, 111 Jefferson street, Joliet, Ill., for your handles and brooms and they will be forwarded to you by parcel post.

Fraternally yours,
A MEMBER OF L. U. 1544.

The Union Man and the Card Man

Editor The Carpenter:

There is quite a difference between a union man and a card man, although you will say that all union men carry a card and that all card men are union men. I have come in contact with what I term a union man and a card man and I find as much difference between the two as day and night. When a man joins a labor union he is obligated by his word as a man to assist and help his fellowmen. He agrees to ask for and purchase union-made goods when the same can be had. But, my brothers, how many of us remember our obligation? How many of us, when buying hats, caps, shoes, tobacco, or whatever it may be, ask for and demand the union label, which is a guarantee that the article was made by a fellow-workman who is receiving good wages and working under sanitary conditions, the same as yourself? How many of us, when working on a job, are willing to lend a helping hand to our brother?

There is only one way for a man to be a union man, and that is to remember his obligation. If all men belonging to organized labor would do this we would have easy sailing.

The man that I term a card man is generally a man that belongs to a union because he finds that it is profitable for him to do so. In other words, he does not know the meaning of unionism, or he doesn't care. He has not given the subject a thought. He simply joined the union because he could get more money or to get a job. You, no doubt, have often noticed the card man chewing non-union tobacco or asking for a non-union cigar, and when asked why he did not use tobacco bearing the union label, he will reply that he can't chew anything else or that he thought it had the label. I have even heard them say that they did not care whether it had the label or not, that they were getting their price and were satisfied and did not care for the other fellow. Listen, brothers, stop and think what it means to you and your fellow-worker to demand the union label. Remember that the other fellow is striving for the same conditions that you are, but how do you expect to help yourself when you won't help the other craftsmen by demanding their label? Another sad mistake that is found with the card man is selfishness. He considers himself a better mechanic than any other man on the job. He is willing at all times to talk about his fellow-worker. You will see him, during the noon hour, talking to the foreman on the job, probably telling him that his partner or some other brother on the job "can't hold up his end," or that he is a poor mechanic, or telling some yarn, and nine times out of ten this man is by far inferior to the man that he is talking about. Brothers, beware of such a man!

It is quite true that we are growing and have accomplished great results in the past twenty-five years, but there is much work to be done. We must continue onward; we must remember that there are thousands of men, women and children working long hours and under insanitary conditions, and for starvation wages.

Which class do you belong to? Are you a union man, or just a card man? Let us all make resolutions for the new year. Throw aside our selfishness, remember our obligation, help one another in our great battle for better conditions

and always remember that while you are helping the other fellow you are helping yourself.

H. FOOSE.

53 Daniel street, Dayton, Ohio.

Don't, Brother, Don't

Editor The Carpenter:

Herewith I beg to hand you some "don'ts," that if the members of unions will observe, will result in great good to the cause of organized labor:

Don't talk outside of the hall about the business of your union, or of what was said or done at the meeting. Nothing can do more harm. If the outsider, who is opposed to organization can learn your plans, then he can arrange to defeat your aims and objects. No member of any union who respects his obligation will divulge the private business of his union. To the outsider, "let your communication be yea, yea, and nay, nay; for whatsoever is more than these cometh evil." If you are a member of a secret order, you cannot be induced to divulge the private business of your lodge. If you will just stop and think, your union is more than any order to you (or as much, anyway), for it makes it possible for you to support yourself and family in decency and enables you to belong to the various fraternal orders. Your union is everything to you, worthy of your respect and loyalty. Brothers, quit talking outside.

Don't forget, when attending a meeting of your union, that every member present is your brother, that each one has the same rights that you have, is as much entitled to his opinion as you are. Be tolerant, be courteous, be a gentleman.

Don't be personal in your remarks in discussions; speak for or against any subject and do not mention any brother's name, and thus keep down feeling and have harmony.

Don't forget that the will of the majority is supreme, that the majority is an unquestionable authority, in all deliberative bodies in the United States, and he who fails to accept the will of the majority falls short of being a true American, and is a mighty poor union man.

Don't abuse non-union people—they too, have a right to their views and possibly have not thought out what is best to do. You can not force anybody to do your way, but you may, by kind words, persuade a man to join the union, and thus enlist him in a cause that will better his condition and enable him to be free indeed, and more nearly enjoy the fruit of his toil than ever before. Harsh words never makes friends, neither does vinegar catch flies.

Don't get angry—hump your back like a cat going to war—if you can't have your way. Be true; stick to the union, for you can stand any condition that a majority may determine.

Don't, please don't, attend the meeting of your union when full of booze. A man with too much booze on board is somewhat like the dog in the manger. He thinks he knows it all—he can't do anything, and because of his interruptions, won't let others.

There are other "don'ts," but let these suggestions in this form suffice. Trusting they may be received in the spirit they are written, in humbleness and for the good, the success of unionism, I am,

Yours truly,

J. T. W. LOE,

President L. U. 198.

Dallas, Texas.

Union Label Crusade Progressing

Editor The Carpenter:

Among the many advanced advocates of the union label some are worthy of note. The San Francisco, Cal., Trades Council is recorded as starting a movement of no little significance. It proposes to give a prize to the delegate whose wearing apparel can boast of the most union labels. Next we hear of the Pennsylvania trades unionists making ar attempt to boost the sale of union-made goods through a label bureau backed by the state federation of labor. Also we find two prominent Illinois miner leaders offering practical plans for the greater

popularity of the label before the state meeting of the Illinois Federation of Labor. It is also reassuring to know that San Francisco, which is the birthplace of the union label, will have a grand exhibit at the World's Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915, when the cigar manufacturers and the journeymen cigarmakers will join hands with the carpenter boxmakers.

In this connection I would make a suggestion that the cigarmakers get busy and help the boxmakers and other trades to popularize their respective labels on the original wooden box and the blue label will have thousands more of supporters in the other trades, for it is plain that if other trades boost their labels on the cigar box they will smoke the contents, and that means a greater demand for the union cigar. I am,

Fraternally yours,
A UNION CIGARMAKER.

Urge New Trial for Ford and Suhr

Editor The Carpenter:

Pursuant to instructions of L. U. No. 22, I am enclosing resolutions adopted unanimously at a regular meeting dealing with a matter that is of vital interest to trade unionists on the Pacific coast and possibly to those of the entire country, with the request that you will, if possible, publish them in the next issue of The Carpenter. By doing so you will oblige the members of L. U. No. 22 as well as trade unionists generally.

The resolutions are self-explanatory.

Fraternally and sincerely,
W. E. FOLEY, R. S., L. U. 22.
San Francisco, Cal.

—Resolutions—

Whereas, Richard Ford and Herman Suhr have been found guilty of murder in the second degree and have been sentenced by Judge McDaniels of the Superior Court of Yuba county, California, to imprisonment for life, and

Whereas, It appears that the said Richard Ford and Herman Suhr were, on the 3d day of August, 1913, engaged in the organization of some two thousand hop-pickers for the purpose of bettering the conditions of said hop-pickers then engaged on the Durst ranch at Wheatland in Yuba county, California, and

Whereas, the treatment of said hop-pickers on the Durst ranch has, by unimpeachable testimony, been proven to have been absolutely inhuman and beyond the peradventure of a doubt abominable, and

Whereas, An armed sheriff's posse invaded a peaceful meeting of the said employes of the Durst ranch at which some of the people were singing while others were listening to the speeches made out in the open air when the said sheriff's posse fired into the said peaceful and defenseless meeting, and

Whereas, A certain Porto Rican seized a revolver from one of the officers and shot and killed District Attorney Manwell and Deputy Sheriff Reardon and was himself killed, and as a result of said shooting said Ford and Suhr were charged with the murder of said district attorney, and

Whereas, No evidence has at any time been presented by the prosecution which would show even remotely that Ford and Suhr or either of them at any time used or possessed any deadly weapon or advised and abetted or even knew the said Porto Rican, and

Whereas, The trial of the said Ford and Suhr was held in a neighborhood where public feeling was highly prejudicial to the case of the said Ford and Suhr and the jury was appealed to to revenge the death of the said Manwell upon the defendants, and

Whereas, A verdict was expressly asked against these men upon the ground that they were labor agitators and had incited the hop-pickers to strike and the judge presiding at said trial refused to instruct the jury that it is lawful to strike in this State, and the said verdict was given and the said sentence imposed for the sake of terrorizing labor and to prevent the organization of migratory laborers as well as men engaged in other departments of labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 22, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in regular meeting, assembled, do hereby protest against the outrageous verdict and extreme sentence imposed in this case, and extend our sympathy to the said Ford and Suhr; that we do hereby pledge ourselves to do all in our power to secure justice for these men and to enable them to have a new trial in a fair and unbiased community and before an unprejudiced tribunal; that we recommend this case to the favorable consideration of all labor organizations, as rights essential to the labor movement as a whole are involved therein, and endorse all efforts to raise money and otherwise aid in the appeal of these men against this outrageous verdict and sentence; and, furthermore, be it

Resolved, That we respectfully call the attention of the Governor and the attorney-gen-

eral of this great State of California to this case, to the end that substantial justice may be done; and, furthermore, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his excellency, Governor Hiram W. Johnson and the Hon. U. S. Webb, attorney-general of the State of California, and copies furnished to the press.

W. E. FOLEY, R. S.

The Unemployed and Vocational Training

Editor The Carpenter:

In the February Carpenter I find an article written by Mr. J. D. McKinlay, of Chicago, Ill., in which he takes issue with the idea of the vocational school. His reasoning is that we should not have these schools, as they would only add to the great army of unemployed.

Is it a fact that our industrial conditions are such that we dare not give our boys the very best training that can be had?

Must we grow up in ignorance just because there is not a place for our best trained boys? Shall efficiency count for anything?

It is deplorable beyond expression if our system is such that there is not a place for those who may acquire training.

The system of educating the apprentice which he writes about in Chicago, I believe, is a good idea; but such a system can not be had in every city—not in the near future, at least.

Neither do I take issue with him in regard to the vocational schools being a means of adding to the army of unemployed, but the disconcerting thought that I am trying to bring out is that of the seriousness of our industrial conditions. The fact that we have more than three and a half million of working people out of employment is enough to make a red-blooded man's soul rise up within him. And then, again, when it comes to the thought that we must not educate and qualify our boys just because of the prevalent conditions, it is high time that we should avail of some fundamental remedy to rectify this state of things.

The fact that we have such a host of unemployed is the very reason why we should educate our boys for the different vocations. Then it will follow that to eliminate this trouble we must find employment for the unemployed first. And to find employment for the idle (who want work) will be a stupendous undertaking; but whether it is a big job or a little one, there is one thing sure, and that is that if the conditions are changed so that this army of men have work, the change will be wrought by the working people.

We should co-operate, then, for this purpose. It rests with ourselves to do it or to allow these bad industrial conditions to continue.

Fraternally,

E. W. BURKE,

President L. U. No. 1423.

Corpus Christi, Texas.

The Case of the Traveling Brother

Editor The Carpenter:

I have noticed Brother William P. Patton's "stay-away" article in the January Carpenter in which that brother states that he thinks there should be some way of preventing unrestricted inroads of traveling brothers until such time as they could learn from the business agent or officers that conditions would warrant their coming.

I have corresponded with you before along this line, and for the benefit of the brother mentioned I will say that I have been around a little and my experience tells me that about one-half of the inquiries sent out are not answered by officers of L. U.'s and D. C.'s Month after month we see towns listed on the stay-away list, but if we cared to go to these towns we could go to work immediately, because carpenters are needed there. I know, of course, that our business agents are busy men in the busy seasons and that if every member of the Brotherhood should inquire from them these business agents would need several secretaries to answer correspondence, but this is not the case. Their attitude very often is: "We don't need any floaters here," and they say nothing.

One other thing: the business agents' directory in The Carpenter is not kept revised. A change in that office is made and the editor is not advised. There are quite a number of reasons officers might offer for not advising an inquiring traveling brother, but the brother at the other end looking for an answer to his inquiry might not think the excuse very good.

There is a great deal more that might be said on this subject. I would like to know what some of the other brothers think about it. Fraternally yours,

IRA ST. JOHN, L. U. 308.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Happenings in the World of Labor

By a vote of 52 to 2, the State Assembly recently endorsed the injunction limitation bill introduced by Assemblyman Quinn. The bill was endorsed by New Jersey trade unionists and provides that no restraining order or injunction shall be granted in any case between an employer and employe relating to labor disputes or strikes unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property rights of the person making the application, and for which there is no adequate remedy at law. The author of the bill pointed out to his colleagues that the leading New Jersey political parties went before the people at the last election on injunction limitation platforms, and that the position of these organizations fairly indicated the views of New Jersey's citizenship on the question of human rights versus property rights. Opponents of the bill are now leveling their heaviest guns on the Senate and its judiciary committee, and to offset this force the trade unionists asked President Gompers to appear before the Senate committee. The A. F. of L. executive's address before that body was a masterful presentation of labor's reasons why courts should not use the injunction writ in industrial disputes where remedies provided by law obtain.

The New York State Senate has confirmed Governor Glynn's four nominees for membership on the Workmen's Compensation Commission, provided for by a law recently passed. One of the appointees is John Mitchell, ex-vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

A convention of the International Labor Press Association of America will be held in St. Louis, Mo., April 14 and 15, when questions affecting the editors, owners and managers of bona fide labor newspapers of America will be discussed. Officers in charge invite all labor newspapers to join the organization and be in attendance at the coming convention.

There was an increase last year of 425 deaths in the coal mines of this country over the year 1912, according to a report just issued by the United States Bureau of Mines. The total number killed last year was 2,785. The increase gives a fatality rate of 3.82 in every 1,000 men employed, compared with 3.27 in 1912. Six thousand men were employed in 1913 and the increase in production was between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 tons. Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, director of the bureau, in commenting upon the record for the year, said: "An examination of the statistics develops the disappointing fact that in our coal mining operations during 1913 there were killed 425 more men than during 1912. This is an increase of 18 per cent. in fatal accidents, with an increase of only about 8 per cent. in coal production. We can find little comfort in the suggestion that this increase may in part be accounted for by the occurrence during 1913 of four large mine explosions. Furthermore, while the total deaths from mine explosions was 213 greater in 1913 than in 1912, the number of explosions in which more than five men were killed was only seven as compared with ten explosions in 1912. In fact, the statistics show an increase in fatalities during 1913 from all the underground causes except mine fires and surface accidents."

The shorter work day declaration of the A. F. of L. convention, at Seattle, has had a stimulating effect on Pennsylvania trade unionists, who are already preparing for the next session of the State Legislature, which convenes in January of next year. While the time seems rather distant, President Maurer and associate officers of the State federation of Labor have already agreed upon a vigorous plan of action in favor of only a few bills which they will concentrate all energies to pass. This decision is the result of experience gained at the last Legislature when several meritorious bills were lost because of the efforts made to secure the adoption of nearly half a hundred laws. It has been agreed that fewer bills can be watched to better advantage. One of the most important measures that will be pressed for passage will be a child labor bill, that will provide for an eight-hour day and a prohibition against the labor of children under sixteen years of age. It will also provide for the abolition of night work in the messenger service, the glass industry and the canneries. Boys under twelve and girls under eighteen will be barred from the street trades, and the children will be protected from becoming idlers by compelling the employer to return promptly to the issuing officer employment certificates of children who leave his establishment.

Congressman Cramton has introduced a resolution for an investigation of the Pere Marquette railway system by the Interstate Commerce Commission. A strike of federated shop employes has been on since May 28, 1913, because of low wages. The system is in the hands of a receiver, and every effort on the part of workers to settle the trouble has failed. It is claimed the railroad has become demoralized, and the rolling stock and equipment has reached such a condition that State officials report more people have been killed and injured on this system than on any other Michigan line during the year 1913. The workers and sympathizers have been circulating petitions for an investigation, which is being supported by all classes of citizens.

Textile workers at the Larksville Silk Mill Company, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., have increased wages 10 per cent. after a strike that lasted nearly twenty weeks. A new local affiliated to the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers has been organized, and recent activities have stimulated organization among the laundry workers, stationary firemen, bakers and brick and tile workers, all of whom are urging the formation of trade unions.

The International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union announce that an agreement has been reached with the Harris Broom Company of Chicago, Ill. This concern had conducted a union factory for thirteen years, but informed its employes that it would move its plant to Muskegon, Mich., discard the union label and reduce wages from $23 a week to $16. The workers would be employed as individuals only. The employes refused to accept these conditions and the firm secured non-unionists. The Broom Makers' Union asked the organized labor movement throughout Illinois, Indiana and Iowa to aid it, and the unionists in that section sent protests to the firm because of its new policy in denying workers the right to bargain collectively. These protests brought results and the firm has signed an agreement with the union whereby the non-unionists are discharged. The firm has abandoned its attempt to secure cheap labor, and will move back to Chicago and employ its former workers under a union contract. The broom makers will now devote all their energies to the strike at Logansport, Ind., where the employes of Sider & Son are attempting to secure fair conditions of labor.

News Notes from Local Unions

Maryville, Tenn., L. U. 812.—Trade conditions are very unfavorable here at the present time and we would ask all traveling brothers to avoid this vicinity. Leonard Everitt, R. S.

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Paragould, Ark.—As we are waging a hard fight with the contractors here, and as the latter threaten to send elsewhere for carpenters, we ask all traveling brothers to assist us by remaining away from here. A. J. Johnson, recording secretary, L. U. 1103.

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Springfield, O., L. U. 660.—We desire to notify all traveling brothers that work is very scarce in this city. They will gain little in coming here. All advertisements seen in the newspapers) booming Springfield as the best city of its size in the country emanate from real estate dealers. C. W. Baird, R. S.

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Shreveport, La.—As trade conditions in this neighborhood are bad and as there is no prospect of a change before well into spring, we are asking all outside brothers to stay away from Shreveport. Many of the members of this local are at present unemployed. L. U. 764.

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Newport, R. I., District Council.—Owing to unfavorable conditions existing in the trade here during these winter months, traveling brothers will serve their best interests by remaining away from Newport. H. E. Nason, secretary District Council.

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Grand Forks, N. D.—Conditions in the trade in Grand Forks are unsettled at the present time and we would therefore advise all traveling brothers to stay away. We are also starting a movement and as we may have trouble in enforcing our demands we hope outside carpenters will pay attention to this warning. L. U. 1841.

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Canton, O., L. U. 143.—Owing to a pending trade movement and other reasons, traveling brothers are advised to stay away from Canton. Conditions in the trade are dull. H. E. Vankirk, B. A.

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Watertown, S. D., L. U. 1702.—As general conditions in the trade are unsettled and as a trade movement we recently started is pending, we ask all traveling brothers to stay away from Watertown until further notice. C. L. Burns, R. S.

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Worcester, Mass., L. U. 23.—Owing to a contemplated trade movement and a none too prosperous outlook, all traveling brothers are earnestly requested to stay away from Worcester until further notice. By order, B. F. Gordon, L. U. 23.

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L. U. 1061, Medicine Hat, Alta., Can.—Carpenters and joiners should keep away from Medicine Hat. Conditions were never worse in this city. It is now overcrowded with unemployed mechanics of all kinds. A. D. Glendinning, R. S.

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Lewiston, Mont., L. U. 1949—As 75 per cent. of the members of our local are idle, and as the busy season will not begin here until well into the summer, we advise brothers not to come here. Pay no attention to railroad advertisements booming towns in this neighborhood. In many places men are only getting from 15 to 30 cents an hour.

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Jasonville, Ind., L. U. 376.—Owing to great depression in the trade here, traveling brothers are advised to keep away from Jasonville. This town is in the coal region and there is very little doing at

present and not enough work to keep our own men employed. We are all union men in Jasonville. This L. U. was organized in March, 1912, with seventy members. S. M. Roseberry, F. S. L. U. 376.

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Kissimmee, Fla., L. U. 1359.—Traveling members are requested to avoid Kissimmee until further notice, as conditions in the trade are dull and many members of our local are unemployed. J. W. Zeigler, R. S.

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Peoria, Ill., L. U. 183.—Brothers are requested to stay away from Peoria. A movement for better conditions is pending there just now. A notice will be inserted in The Carpenter as soon as a settlement is effected with the contractors. By order L. U. 183.

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Mt. Kisco, N. Y.—Traveling brothers will serve their best interests by avoiding this town at present. Work is slack here and we have a strike pending April 1. Advertisements for carpenters coming from this vicinity should be ignored. F. Christensen, R. S.

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Lexington, Ky., L. U. 1650.—As we have launched a trade movement here for higher wages and a reduction in working hours, we request all outside carpenters to stay away until our negotiations with the contractors shall have been satisfactorily adjusted. J. E. Cord, R. S.

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Elmira, N. Y., L. U. 532.—More than a hundred men are idle out of a membership of 300 here at present and there are no prospects of immediate improvement in sight. Traveling brothers are, therefore, requested to stay away. William Ford, R. S.

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Lakeland, Fla., L. U. 1776.—Owing to dull conditions in the trade here at the present time, all traveling brothers are asked to stay away from Lakeland. Work is scarce and will be for some time, but we look for things to pick up by summer. H. A. Burgess, R. S.

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Brenham, Tex., L. U. 1891.—Owing to a general depression in the building trades here, traveling brothers are urged to avoid this town for some time. There is very little work to be found and many of our members had to search for work elsewhere. G. F. Schmitt, R. S.

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Red Bank, N. J., District Council.—As trade conditions are dull here and have been for the last six months, traveling brothers are asked to stay away from this district, which comprises Atlantic Highlands, Red Branch and Young Branch. By order of H. B. Sylvester, R. S.

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Gary, Ind., L. U. 985.—As trade conditions are very slack here just now, as probably half our men are idle, it is the desire of the membership that all traveling brothers should be requested to stay away from Gary until notified to the contrary. J. H. McDaniel, R. S.

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Bloomington, Ill., L. U. 63.—It is the desire of the members of this L. U. that all traveling brothers keep away from Bloomington until further notice. Business is very dull and there is not enough work in the trade at present to keep our own men employed. George Ragland, R. S.

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Passaic, N. J. District Council.—At a recent meeting it was decided to notify all traveling brothers to stay away from Passaic and surrounding towns, as conditions in the trade are very dull. The greater number of our members are unemployed and there are at present no prospects of a change for the better. No attention should be paid to newspaper rumors of million-dollar factories to be built here, as they are untrue. Peter J. Tennis, Secretary D. C.

Marysville, Cal., L. U. 1570.—As there is a movement in Sutter and Yuba counties for a raise in the wage scale which will become effective April 27, all outside carpenters are asked to stay away from this jurisdiction until further notice. There are plenty of men here and we trust all traveling brothers will stay away until our movement is satisfactorily adjusted. W. R. Burroughs, R. S.

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Athens, Texas, L. U. 422.—This local is at present engaged in a struggle for better conditions here and the contractors are putting up a stiff fight. We, therefore, earnestly urge traveling brothers to avoid Athens until everything is settled and we get the terms we are demanding. H. A. Dyke, R. S.

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Medina, N. Y., L. U. 1557.—Owing to a pending trade movement, we are forced to ask all traveling brothers to steer clear of Medina until we have gained our demands. This city has not been organized heretofore, and this is our first trade movement. No attention should be paid to advertisements. C. R. Fisher, R. S.

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Trenton, N. J., L. U. 31.—Trade conditions in this city and vicinity are very dull and a large number of men are unemployed. Builders' reports are anything but pleasing reading at this time. For the benefit of traveling brothers we would strongly advise them to stay away from Trenton. By order George I. Poinsett, R. S.

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Springfield, Ill., L. U. 16.—As there is at present a scarcity of work in this city, a number of our members, including some of the officers of the local, had to go elsewhere in search of work. Traveling brothers are therefore advised not to come here until the prevailing slackness in the trade disappears. J. T. Neaton, F. S.

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Columbia, S. C., L. U. 1460.—At least 75 per cent. of the members of this local are unemployed, owing to a slackness in the trade here, and this condition is likely to last until early in May. We would therefore ask all traveling brothers to avoid this district until such time as better prospects warrant their coming here. By order J. A. Carter, R. S.

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Marietta, O., L. U. 356.—With our demand for an increase of wages yet unsettled, we ask all carpenters to stay away from Marietta until further notice. When we have our differences with the contractors settled we will inform readers of our journal to that effect. The outlook for the coming season seems very promising. J. B. Seevers, R. S.

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Long Beach, Cal., L. U. 710.—As trade is so slack here that almost half the membership of this local is idle, we ask all traveling brothers to keep away from Long Beach. There has been a great influx of carpenters, mostly non-unionists, into this district of late and they have added to the seriousness of the situation. H. A. Thurber, R. S.

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Denison, Tex., L. U. 371.—As this town is overrun with traveling brothers, all carpenters who contemplate coming here are urged to stay away. There is at present a good deal of work here but we have more than enough men on hand to do it. No attention should be paid to newspaper accounts of a "boom" here. W. H. Johnson, R. S.

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Bay City, Tex., L. U. 1870.—Our local union has done much good work since it was instituted on January 2, and a movement for better conditions will go into force April 1. Because of this we would ask all traveling brothers to stay away from Bay City until such time as our negotiations with the contractors will be satisfactorily adjusted. A. W. Benedict, R. S.

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St. Paul, Minn., L. U. 87.—This local has issued a circular to all local unions

and D. C.'s calling attention to the fact that newspaper advertisements offering employment in this city are misleading. There are more carpenters in St. Paul now than there is work for, and many members of this local have been idle for four months. A similar circular has been issued by the St. Paul Building Trades Council asking all building trades mechanics to stay away from St. Paul. William Martin, R. S., L. U. 87.

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Celebrates 17th Anniversary

A most successful celebration, in which the families and friends of the members participated on Wednesday evening, March 11, marked the seventeenth anniversary of L. U. 592, of Muncie, Ind. A pleasing program of songs and musical numbers was rendered and refreshments were served. General Secretary Duffy came over from the general office at Indianapolis and spoke during the evening.

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Anniversary Celebration

A "smoker," musicale and a number of inspiring addresses by Organizer Tom Moore and others, marked the celebration of the thirty-first anniversary of L. U. 38, of St. Catherines, Ont., Can. There was a good attendance of members and visitors and a very enjoyable time was spent. A feature of the evening was the presentation of an attractive locket, suitably inscribed, to the recording secretary, Brother James Carty, in recognition of his services as an official of L. U. 38.

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L. U. 1499 Entertains

The first of a series of "social" meetings planned by the locals in the jurisdiction of the Summit County, Ohio, D. C., was held by the Kent, O., L. U. 1499, Monday evening, February 9. The gathering was a great success and contributed materially to increase the prestige of the Brotherhood in the community. The proceedings were opened with a first-class program of vocal and instrumental music and recitations, in which the members of L. U. 1499 and their sons and daughters took part. A feature of the evening was a talk given by Ed. S. Shatzer, business agent of the D. C., whose subject was, "Trade Unionism as Affecting Union Men's Families." Brother Shatzer pointed out to the ladies their duty with regard to the support of the union label and union principles in general. An enjoyable supper was also served after which dancing brought the entertainment to a close. One direct result of the evening was that a number of non-union carpenters who were present as invited guests have since decided to become members of the local.

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Michigan State Council Meets

The first semi-annual convention of the Michigan State Council of the United Brotherhood was held at Saginaw, March 5 and 6, when numerous matters of importance to the organization in that State were taken up and discussed. Delegates were present from a majority of the locals in the jurisdiction and all gave very satisfactory accounts of the progress that had been made since the Lansing meeting. Features of the first day's meeting were an address by Claude O. Taylor, president of the Michigan Federation of Labor, and the reading of President Plambeck's semi-annual report. The latter document reviewed the work done by the State council since its inception and contained a number of suggestions tending to increase its power and influence in the future. A number of resolutions pertaining to the affairs of the State body came up for discussion at the sessions on Friday. A resolution was unanimously adopted urging all members to create a demand for union-made furniture and a resolution proposing the establishment of an official organ for distribution to members of the State council was referred to the Executive Board to report on at next meeting. First General Vice-President William L. Hutcheson was present from the General Office and gave an interesting talk on organization work, also making a

number of recommendations to the convention. Owing to the resignation of Secretary-Treasurer Timmer, of Grand Rapids, Vice-President J. E. Whittaker, of Jackson, was unanimously elected to that office, and the office of Vice-President which he vacated was unanimously given to Brother Renkouf, of Detroit. Grand Rapids was chosen as the meeting place, in October next. Before adjournment a rising vote of thanks of the convention was given to President Taylor, of the Michigan Federation of Labor, and to the Saginaw brothers for the manner in which they entertained the delegates and to the trustees of the auditorium for the use of the hall.

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Massachusetts State Convention

The most successful and best attended gathering in the history of the craft in the old "Bay State" was the opinion universally expressed regarding the annual convention of the Massachusetts State Council of the United Brotherhood, which took place during the third week in February, at South Framingham.

One hundred delegates were seated during the first session and great satisfaction was shown at the officers' reports which outlined the great progress that had been made during the year. Addresses were made by two members of the General Executive Board, T. M. Guerin, of Troy, N. Y., and Arthur Martel, of Montreal, Can. Both expressed themselves well pleased with the progressive spirit which animated the Brotherhood in Massachusetts. Brother Martel spoke instructively of conditions in Canada. Fraternal Delegates Joseph T. Cosgrove, of New Jersey; Lewis Costello, of New York; and Robert McNealy, of Connecticut, also addressed the convention and explained the conditions prevailing in their different states. First Vice-President William L. Hutchinson and Executive Board Member Daniel A. Post arrived from Indianapolis during later sessions and the delegates had the pleasure of hearing them also.

During the convention a large number of resolutions were presented from different parts of the state. The most important of these were in regard to uniform state dues and initiation fee, the workmen's compensation act, and the enforcement of the eight-hour law on all state work.

W. H. Walsh, of Brookline, was elected president of the State Council, defeating John Hanigan, of Worcester, for re-election by ten votes. Brother Hanigan held the office for four years and did much to bring the state organization to its present standing. David Reynolds, of Haverhill, was elected vice-president; Peter Provost of Holyoke, secretary; J. M. Hervieux, of Springfield, treasurer; executive board, District 1, James Thumey, of Boston; District 2, Walter Pratt, of Brockton; District 3, W. E. Labordin, of Fall River; District 4, David Reynolds, of Haverhill; District 5, J. A. Millette, of Worcester; District 6, George Lane, of Holyoke; District 7, John Cummings, of North Adams.

The next convention will be held in North Adams. There were four places in the running for the next convention, and it was not until two ballots had been taken that North Adams was the choice. An effort to change the date of the next convention from February to the first Monday in May or June was unsuccessful.

An enjoyable social gathering in connection with the convention was provided by the South Framingham local on the evening of the second day. All the delegates and their friends were invited to attend an open meeting and entertainment. Among the speakers of the evening were First Vice-President Hutcheson and Executive Board Member Post.

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Pennsylvania Forms State Council

The following are the officers of the new Pennsylvania State Council, chosen at the State gathering, which met week of March 23, in Philadelphia: President, D. A. Post, Wilkes-Barre; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Ryan, Philadelphia; first vice-president, Thos. Hickey, Philadel-

phia; second vice-president, E. H. Ringer, Pittsburgh; third vice-president, G. S. Roberts, Reading; fourth vice-president, M. E. Sanders, Wyoming Valley District Council; fifth vice-president, Leslie Weisel, Williamsport; sixth vice-president, Jared Lenker, Harrisburg; seventh vice-president, O. C. Fuller, Erie.

Fifty-three locals sent sixty-one delegates to the convention, which was opened by Temporary Chairman D. A. Post, who introduced Director of Public Safety George D. Porter. The latter welcomed the delegated to the city in the name of the mayor, who was unable to attend owing to illness. Addresses were also made on the opening day by Dr. Braumbaugh, superintendent of public schools; A. S. Murphy, assistant director of supplies and a member of the painters' union; J. Price Jackson, State Commissioner of Labor. First Vice-President William L. Hutcheson and General Treasurer Thomas Neale, who were present from the General Office, spoke of the present status of the United Brotherhood.

During the sessions the First General Vice-President and the General Treasurer were seated as fraternal delegates. General President Kirby and General Secretary Duffy sent a message of greeting to the new State council in the name of the U. B. Letters from Executive Board Members Guerin and Blackmore were read and ordered inserted in the minutes.

At a later session City Solicitor Michael J. Ryan spoke to the convention on the accomplishments of organized labor. General Treasurer Neale spoke instructively of the organization laws governing death and disability claims, and General Vice-President Hutcheson followed with a talk on the United Brotherhood label. The latter speaker urged local unions who had not sent in a report of conditions in their mills to do so as soon as possible, and also advocated a change in the constitution so as not to allow the label to be used in company's shops whose other shops operated under unfair conditions. Samuel Botterill, president of the New Jersey State Council, was another speaker.

A number of resolutions dealing with the affairs of the new State council and the discussion of a constitution took up a large portion of the time of the convention. The latter was adopted at Wednesday's session and will now be submitted to a referendum vote of the affiliated locals. Pittsburgh was selected as the next convention city, and the State council will meet there in February next.

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Information Wanted

Information is requested regarding the whereabouts of Elling Oyen, a former member of L. U. 1668, Buffalo, N. Y.,

who lived at 53 Ada Place, Buffalo. Oyen disappeared August 8, 1913, took no tools with him, and is perhaps working at some other trade. His height is 5 feet 10 inches, weighs 155 pounds, and has sandy colored hair and moustache. His eyes are light blue and he is of a florid complexion. Oyen, previous to his disappearanee, mentioned something about going to work on a farm. Send any information to S. G. Perry, R. S., 7 E. Balcom street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The whereabouts of Walter R. Hoag, a carpenter, formerly a member of L. U. 473, New York city, and his son, George Dewey Hoag, are sought. Hoag was sent to Denver, Col., in 1907, for the Whitney & Steen Company to superintend the Ideal Cement Company building which was put up at 17th and Champa

streets. He left Denver the following October and went to Mitchell, Neb.; left Nebraska the following September and went to Chicago; left the latter city in June, 1908, for San Francisco, Cal., but since then has not been heard from. Hoag is about 50 years old and has lost part of the thumb and first finger of his right hand. He is of a light complexion, as is also his son, a boy of 15 years. Any particulars concerning them will be thankfully received by Mrs. L. Hoag, Hahnemann Hospital, Park avenue, 67th-68th streets, New York city.

The above is a photo of E. P. Griffin, who was formerly a member of L. U. 1350, of Holyoke, Mass. He eloped with a woman about a year ago, leaving his wife and two children in destitute circumstances. He is supposed to be in the Dakotas at the present time, bossing a gang of laborers on some large construction work. Any particulars regarding his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his wife, Mrs. E. P. Griffin, 131 Chestnut street, Holyoke, Mass.

The members of L. U. 1096, of DeRidder, La., will pay the sum of one dollar to any one who will send them particulars of the whereabouts of A. J. Roberts, who left DeRidder on March 14. Roberts is between the age of 30 and 35. He is 6 feet 6 inches tall, is light-complexioned and has dark brown hair. He is sharp-featured and walks very straight. Communications concerning him should be sent to O. C. Huckabay, Box 173, DeRidder, La.

Fred W. Spaulding, formerly a member of L. U. 273, of Yonkers, N. Y., disappeared from his home at 41 Prosted street on September 7, last, and has not been heard of since. His height is about 5 feet 6 inches and he weighs 155 pounds.

He is bald-headed, wore a sandy moustache and is about 40 years old. Any one knowing his whereabouts should communicate with Mrs. Frank Spaulding, Wingdale, N. Y., or P. A. Hinkley, Box 87, Valhalla, N. Y., or Secretary E. C. Hulse, L. U. 273, 64 Ash street, Yonkers, N. Y.

Information is desired regarding C. Poullette, a former member of L. U. 1021, of New Bedford, Mass. Poullette deserted his wife and five children on December 6, last, and has not been heard

of since. His height is 5 feet 10 inches and he weighs 160 pounds. He has brown eyes, gray hair and a smooth-shaven but very much pock-marked face. Poullette is of Canadian-French nationality and speaks broken English. He left here without tools or due book. Any in-

formation concerning him should be sent to D. A. Houle, F. S., L. U. 1021, New Bedford, Mass.

Any information as to the address of the relatives of our deceased brother, James B. Cogswell, formerly of Nova Scotia, will be greatly appreciated by L. U. 1667, Oakland, Cal., of which he was a member. Please communicate with K. C. Morrison, 443 62d street, Oakland, Cal.

The wife and family of A. W. Povey would like to have particulars concerning him. He was a member of L. U. 273, of Yonkers, N. Y., but took out a clearance card and deposited it in L. U. 1704, Atlantic City, N. J. He was later given a clearance card by L. U. 1704 in September, 1913, but since then he has not been heard from. His address or any intimation of his whereabouts will be appreciated by his wife and children. Write to E. C. Hulse, R. S., L. U. 273, 64 Ash street, Yonkers, N. Y.

Alaska Railway Bill

The United States Senate, by a vote of 46 to 16, has passed the Alaska railway bill, which directs the President to purchase or construct 1,000 miles of railroad in Alaska at a cost not to exceed $40,000,000. The bill gives the President broad powers in selecting a route from tidewater to the interior, and in the construction, equipment and operation or leasing of such lines as he may build or buy to constitute this route. Seventy-five per cent. of all moneys derived from the sale of public lands in Alaska or of the coal or mineral shall be placed in a fund for the use of the road, which may utilize any machinery used in the construction of the Panama canal. The Government is prohibited from buying the "good will" of existing roads, and injured employes are given the right to sue the Government. An amendment that will make the federal employes' liability law of 1908 applicable to the Government as a railway operator was adopted unanimously.

Self Possession

Here's to the man who holds his peace
When provocation's strong,
Who shuts his mouth and keeps it shut
When a word would set him wrong,
Who grips his temper firm and fast,
Nor loses self-control
Though he's tempted sore to vent his wrath
And the silence sears his soul!

Here's to the man who holds his tongue
When you'd like to make him swear,
Who listens to all your stinging words
With a cool, provoking air;
Who keeps his grip on his rising wrath
When his temper's really bad,
Whose self-restraint you can't disturb!
And doesn't he make you mad?

—Somerville Journal.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

Connecticut—President, Stephen Charters, 111 Wakelle ave., Ansonia, Conn.; Secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich ave., Greenwich.

Florida—President, A. B. Sawyer, Miami, Fla.; secretary-treasurer, Frank A. Mullan, Box 599, Tampa, Fla.

Georgia—President, A. M. Copeland, 128 Plum st., Atlanta, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, R. L. Singleton, 3 Gilmore st., Waycross, Ga.

Maryland and District of Columbia—President, Jos. E. Wontisseth, 27 N. Mount st., Baltimore, Md.; secretary, A. E. Foltz, 145 E. North st., Hagerstown, Md.

Massachusetts—President, W. H. Walsh, Brookline, Mass.; secretary, P. Provost, Jr., 75 Bond st., Holyoke, Mass.

Michigan—President, F. C. Plambeck, Saginaw, Mich.; secretary-treasurer, John Timmer, Grand Rapids, Mich.

New Jersey—President, Samuel Botterill, 118 Main st., E. Orange, N. J.; secretary, John R. Burgess, 452 Hoboken ave., Jersey City.

New York—President, T. M. Guerin, 290 2d ave., Troy, N. Y.; secretary, Chas. Fiesler, 508 E. 86th st., New York City.

Northwest State Council—President, P. W. Dowler, 1620 4th st., Seattle, Wash.; secretary, G. L. McMurphy, 825 S. Steele st., Tacoma, Wash.

Oklahoma—President, A. B. Mays, Atoka, Okla.; secretary-treasurer, W. W. Holt, 322 F st., S. W., Ardmore, Okla.

Ontario Provincial Conference — President, Wm. Irwin, 358 Howland ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.; secretary-treasurer, Tennison Jackson, 299 Berkeley st., Toronto, Ont., Can.

Rhode Island—President, Clarence E. Briggs, 172 Division st., Pawtucket, R. I.; secretary, C. Clarkson, 1022 Main st., Pawtucket, R. I.

Texas—President, D. B. White, 1103 N. Travis st., Sherman, Texas; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbian st., Houston, Texas.

Trade Notes

Successful Trade Movements

Conway, Ark.—We are glad to make the announcement that we were successful in our recent movement to bring about an eight-hour working day. Trade conditions are now satisfactory here and things are running smoothly.

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Kansas City, Mo.—We have signed an agreement for two years with the master builders of this city which takes effect April 1. The wages from April 1, 1914, to April 1, 1915, are, journeymen carpenters, 60 cents per hour, and foremen, 70 cents per hour, an advance of 5 cents. From April 1, 1915, to April 1, 1916, journeymen will receive 65 cents per hour and foremen 75 cents per hour.

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Crawfordsville, Ind.—We reached an adjustment of our differences with the employers at a recent meeting of our L. U. on a compromise basis, as follows: A minimum wage of 35 cents an hour and a nine-hour day, to be effective from April 1, 1914, to April 1, 1915, and subject to change after latter date. In cutting down our demand it was thought that a little gain without opposition was much better than a protracted strike which we did not wish at this time.

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Moline, Ill. — The 1914 movement started by the millmen here has been satisfactorily settled, the men being granted their demands of a nine-hour day. The greatest difficulty lay in getting the Moline Furniture Works to agree to our demand, but this was overcome by the assistance rendered by the Chicago D. C., who refused to set up the fixtures of this firm in Chicago, where they have a large contract. When the demands of the men were met the Chicago fixtures were released and everything is now O. K.

St. Louis, Mo.—The members of L. U. 795 (Boxmakers and Sawyers) have succeeded in getting an agreement signed by the packing-box manufacturers which is the best that has ever been obtained. It calls for an increase for the lowest-paid workman the first year and a 5 per cent. increase for all men the second year, also a Saturday half-holiday. Commencing April 19, the wage scale will range from 24¾ cents per hour to 35 cents per hour on various machines. Secretary Proske of the D. C., and Business Agent W. B. Ferrell rendered much assistance in getting this agreement signed.

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Cleveland, Ohio.—The Cuyahoga District Council reports that the following cabinet-making firms have signed up for another year, having granted the demands of the men without any trouble: The National Fixture Company, the Cleveland Refrigerator Company, The George Huberty Company, The A. E. Russ Company, The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company. These were the shops that also signed last year. The parquet floor layers have also signed up with their employers for three years. From April 1, 1914, to April 1, 1917, the wages for journeymen parquet layers will be 62½ cents per hour and eight hours shall constitute a day's work.

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Macon, Ga.—The Jamestown Mantle Co., of Jamestown, N. Y., recently leased the large woodworking plant at Macon, Ga., which has been shut down for the past year, and will operate it for the manufacture of interior trim. This is the largest and most complete woodworking factory (both hardwood and pine) in the United States, with a hardwood sawmill in conjunction. One hundred thousand feet of seasoned hardwood has already been purchased with which to

begin operations. Upwards of 100 carpenters and machine men will be employed, and L. U. 144 has succeeded in making an agreement with the company by which the plant will operate under union shop conditions. A minimum scale of 25 cents an hour will be paid and the working hours will be nine per day.

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Labor Unions Win Victory in Gary

A significant victory for union labor has been won by the Lake County Building and Allied Trades Council, of Gary, Ind., whereby Gary in the future will have its work in the building trades done by union labor. The victory comes as a welcome termination of a hard three-year struggle between the labor unions and the Employers, Builders and Material Men's Association.

The Lake County Building and Allied Trades Council will enforce the union card rule on and after April 1. Walter Goode, business agent for the Gary carpenters, in speaking of the situation, says: "We have driven out the men who started that labor war and driven them clear to the coast. Now it is impossible for any one trade to start a strike. Everything is under the control of the labor council, which numbers some 3,000 men in Lake county.

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Movements for Better Conditions

District Council of Summit County, Ohio.—Union carpenters of Akron and vicinity have decided that the 1914 trade agreement with the contractors shall contain a demand for a minimum wage of 45 cents per hour for all journeymen carpenters and that foremen carpenters shall receive an additional 10 cents per hour, new scale to become effective June 1, instead of April 1, as heretofore. The present scale of wages in this district is 40 cents an hour for an eight-hour day. Conditions in the trade are fair, considering the season, and the prospects of carrying out this movement successfully are good.

Erie, Pa.—By an overwhelming vote, L. U. 284 and L. U. 1012 have decided to start a movement for a mimimum wage scale of 45 cents per hour and also an eight-hour workday. The present wage is 42½ cents an hour, and the working hours are nine per day. Conditions in the trade are fair and so far as we can tell at present we believe that our demands will be met without much trouble. Contractors have been notified that the new scale will become effective May 1.

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Cincinnati, Ohio, L. U. 664 (Stairbuilders)—A minimum wage of 60 cents an hour is a requirement of this year's trade agreement and same has the endorsement of the Cincinnati District Council. The working hours, eight per day and four and a half on Saturdays, shall remain unchanged. Conditions in the trade, though poor at present, are promising and the prospects of obtaining our demands are favorable. The present wage scale is 52½ cents an hour. The new agreements will become effective June 1.

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L. U. 1141, Warwick, N. Y.—It has been decided to start a movement for better conditions here, same to take effect June 15, and the contractors have been notified accordingly. We are asking a minimum wage of $3.00 per day and an eight-hour day instead of the nine-hour day in operation at present. Conditions in the trade are fair here and we do not anticipate very much trouble in having our demands complied with.

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Minneapolis, Minn., L. U. 1644 (Parquet Floor Layers)—This Local Union has decided by vote to make a demand on the employers for an increase in wages which will raise the scale from 50 to 55 cents per hour, same to become effective May 1. The demand has the endorsement of the Minneapolis District Council and the prospects of obtaining it are good. No reduction in the working hours, which are forty-eight a week, is asked.

L. U. 1074, Eau Claire, Wis.—A trade movement has been started here for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour. Our present rate is 32½ cents. Working hours, which are 54 per week, shall remain unchanged. Prospects of obtaining this increase are good.

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L. U. 1925, Columbia, Mo.—This local has instituted a movement this year for an increase of wages of 5 cents per hour. The present rate is 45 cents and working hours eight a day. Conditions in the trade in this district are good and the prospects of obtaining our demands are favorable.

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L. U. 25, Toledo, Ohio.—This local has decided upon a spring trade movement this year to increase the minimum wage from 42½ cents to 47½ cents per hour. Our working hours are eight per day. From present indications there should be absolutely no trouble in obtaining this increase, as the outlook for 1914 is promising.

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L. U. 1395, Fremont, Neb.—At our meeting held January 2, it was decided to demand an increase in our wage scale from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour, new scale to come into force May 1. Though conditions in the trade are dull at present, prospects of our obtaining this increase are favorable and we do not anticipate much trouble in enforcing it.

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L. U. 1168, Humberstone, Ont., Can.—We have served notice on the contractors that on and after June 1, we shall demand an increase in the wage scale of 5 cents an hour, which will bring it from 35 to 40 cents. Working hours, which are 54 a week, shall remain unchanged. Conditions in the trade are fair, with good prospects for summer. We do not anticipate much trouble in obtaining this demand.

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L. U. 2654, Whitby, Ont., Can.—A trade movement for an increase in wages from 35 cents, the present rate, to 40 cents per hour has been unanimously decided upon by this local, the greater part of which is engaged on the government contract job at the new Whitby Home for the Insane building. Prospects of obtaining the required increase without trouble are good.

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New York, New Haven & Hartford D. C., Canton, Mass.—In our 1914 agreement we are making a number of minor demands, such as one for one hour less on Saturdays with no decrease in pay; all overtime to be paid as time and one-half, and that length of service shall count in all lay-offs, promotions and transfers. The wage scale is 30 cents an hour. The prospects of obtaining the above demands are good.

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L. U. 38, St. Catherines, Ont., Can.—By unanimous vote of the members of this local, we have decided to move for an increase of wages from the present rate of 40 cents per hour, to 43 cents, same to become effective May 1. Our working hours, which are nine per day, or fifty per week, shall remain unchanged. We have notified the contractors of our demand and the prospects of obtaining it without much trouble are good.

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L. U. 206, New Castle, Pa.—As our agreement with the contractors expires April 30, we have decided that the succeeding one which will go into effect May 1 shall contain a demand for a wage increase from the present rate of $3.50 to $4 per day of eight hours. Considering the time of year, conditions in the trade are good and the prospects of obtaining this increase are favorable.

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L. U. 1309, French Lick, Ind.—By unanimous vote of the membership of this local it has been decided to start a trade movement for an increase in wages of five cents an hour, same to take effect May 1, and the contractors have been

notified accordingly. Our present scale is 35 cents per hour and our working hours nine a day. The prospects of obtaining this increase are good.

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L. U. 314, Madison, Wis.—As our agreement with the contractors will expire June 1, we have prepared a new one to take effect at that time which calls for a minimum wage of 47½ cents an hour. This will be an advance of 5 cents above the present rate, which is 42½ cents. Working hours are eight per day. Conditions in the trade are good here and we do not anticipate much trouble in having our demand acceded to.

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L. U. 492, Reading, Pa.—Our new agreement with the contractors and builders of Reading and vicinity which we expect will take effect May 1, calls for a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour and an eight-hour day with Saturday half-holiday. Prospects of gaining our demand at this time are fair, as conditions in the trade are favorable. There is hardly any likelihood of having to strike to obtain our demands.

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L. U. 1111, Ironton, Ohio.—A minimum wage of 40 cents an hour, a nine-hour day and the Saturday half-holiday are the main requirements of this year's trade agreement, which is expected to become effective April 1. Our present scale is 35 cents, and working hours nine and eight on Saturdays. The outlook for the spring trade is good and we do not expect much trouble in having our demands complied with.

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L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.—By unanimous vote of the membership of this local it was decided that the 1914 agreement with the contractors should contain a demand for a minimum wage of 60 cents an hour. The current rate is 55 cents per hour. Our old agreement expires April 1. Conditions in the trade in this district are not unfavorable and the prospects of obtaining our demand without trouble are fairly good.

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L. U. 1570, Marysville, Cal.—The contractors have been notified that we have started a movement for a wage increase from the current rate of $4, to $4.50 per day. We are not seeking a reduction in working hours, which shall remain eight per day as at present. Almost all of the contractors here favor our demands and the prospects of obtaining the desired increase are very good. We have decided that same shall become effective April 27.

✣ ✣ ✣

L. U. 1588, Sydney, Nova Scotia.—A trade movement for the coming season has been started which carries with it a demand for an increase in wages from the present rate of 33 1/3 cents an hour to 36 2/3 cents and a nine-hour day for outside carpenters and millmen. Conditions in the trade here are quiet at present, but the prospects of obtaining our demand are reasonably good. We have advised the employers that same shall go into effect June 1.

✣ ✣ ✣

L. U. 1419, Johnstown, Pa.—A movement has been launched by this local for a reduction of working hours. We are asking that 53 hours constitute a week's work—nine hours a day from Monday to Friday, with an eight-hour day on Saturdays, to be paid for at the same rate we are now receiving for the ten-hour day, change to take effect May 1. Our present wages are 30 cents an hour. The prospects of our obtaining this improvement in conditions are good.

✣ ✣ ✣

L. U. 1426, Elyria, Ohio.—An increase in wages from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour and an eight-hour day are the principal features of the 1914 agreement, which has been presented to the local contractors and which is expected to become effective May 1. Present working hours are nine a day. Members of the local are unanimously in favor of this movement

and little trouble is expected in gaining our demands. Conditions in the trade in this district are good.

❖ ❖ ❖

L. U. 154, Kewanee, Ill.—We have decided to start a movement for a wage increase from the present rate of 45 cents an hour to 50 cents an hour, same to take effect April 1, when our old agreement expires. Our working hours are eight per day. We have notified the employers of our demand and we do not think it probable that we will have much trouble in obtaining this increase. Conditions in the trade in this district are fair and the outlook for spring promising.

❖ ❖ ❖

L. U. 1216, Galt, Ont., Can.—A minimum wage of 40 cents an hour, an increase of 5 cents over the present scale of 35 cents, is a requirement of our 1914 agreement with the contractors, which we expect to have signed by June 26. Our working hours will remain as heretofore, ten per day with Saturday half-holiday. Conditions in the trade in this district are good and the prospects of obtaining our demand are favorable, as we believe the majority of the contractors are in sympathy with us.

❖ ❖ ❖

L. U. 1946, London, Ont., Can.—We have decided to start a trade movement this year for a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour and a nine-hour day with Saturday half-holiday, also an agreement to this effect for one year. Conditions in the trade for the spring season are very promising in this neighborhood and we do not anticipate any unnecessary delay in obtaining our demands by June 1, at which time this movement will become operative.

❖ ❖ ❖

Lexington's Trade Movement

In reporting the trade movement started by L. U. 1650, of Lexington, Ky., in the last issue of The Carpenter, it was mentioned that this local was not asking a reduction in working hours. This was an error, as the proposed agreement demands that the working hours shall be nine a day, instead of ten. As was stated last month, the movement also calls for a minimum wage of 35 cents an hour, instead of 25 cents as heretofore.

❖ ❖ ❖

The Koken Barber Supply Co.

The following circular regarding the Koken Barber Supply Company, of St. Louis, Mo., has been issued by the Carpenters' D. C., of that city, and by the D. C.'s and locals of seven other trades interested. It has also the endorsement of the Central Trades and Labor Union, of St. Louis.

"The firm (the Koken Barber Supply Company) has, for years, employed unorganized labor in its shops and factories. It has refused to grant to the workmen in its employ the right to organize and endeavor to obtain better conditions as to hours and wages. It has discharged such of its employes that have joined the union in order to better their conditions. It has refused to enter into negotiations with the representatives of organized labor who have endeavored to obtain the same working conditions for its employes, as are enjoyed by the same classes of workmen in other shops that are now employing union men. It has thus shown itself to be the persistent and uncompromising foe of organized labor. It has come to our knowledge that some of the traveling representatives of this firm, who may be carrying a card, are endeavoring to create the impression that the firm is a union firm, when this is not the case. The members and friends of organized labor are cautioned to contradict these actions of said traveling representatives wherever noted, as the only reliable statement regarding this matter can be obtained from one of the undersigned organizations.

"All central bodies and local unions are requested to give contents of this circular letter the widest possible publicity among their members. Have same read at each meeting whenever possible."

Craft Problems

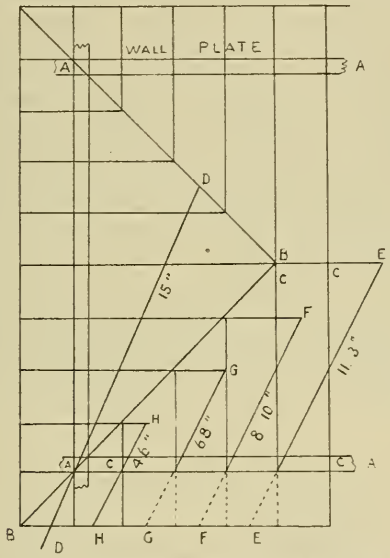
Lengths of Timbers in Hip Roof

(By James Barry.)

The lines A A are outer face of wall plate, B B run of hip rafters.

D D represents pitch and length of hip rafters.

The line E E pitch and length of common rafter.



F F, G G, H H, also pitch and length of various jack rafters. B E ridge pole.

B D rise of hip rafters and B E rise of common rafters; C F, C G and C H rise of various jack rafters.

D D is length of hip rafter and is about 15 feet long. E E is common rafter 11 feet 3 inches. F F, first jack rafter, 8 feet 10 inches; G G, second jack rafter, 6 feet 8 inches long; H H, third jack rafter, 4 feet 6 inches long.

Short jack rafters at corners will be 2 feet 4 inches long.

How to Build Splayed Centers or Concrete Forms

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

Among the many problems involved in advanced carpentry there are none which require more calculation, thought and accurate laying out than those in "splayed" work, or oblique work, as some might term it, in contradistinction to rectangu-

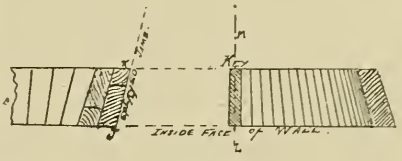


Fig. 1.

Plan of Center or Form and Its Superposed Load.

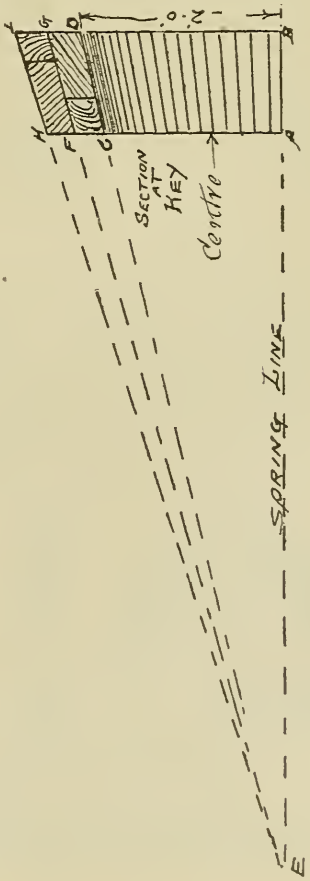


Fig. 2.

Soffit View Showing Radius.

lar or square work, the difference being really that embracing the right angle and obtuse and acute angles.

In this example Fig. 1, it is required to construct a temporary frame work to support a semi-circular arch of brick, stone or concrete, the soffit of which is not flat, nor at right angles to the front or back of a wall but oblique, forming an acute angle from the front side of the wall and an obtuse angle from the back, as will be seen in the plan diagram here submitted, L M being the center line corresponding to B A E at Fig. 2. The jambs as J K, being beveled or splayed, it naturally and mechanically follows that the soffit follow the same direction or slope, so that an unusual form of center will result.

Observe the elevation of the outline rings of a completed brick arch at Fig. 3

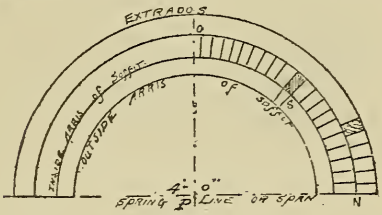


Fig. 3.

Outline of Arrises or Corner Lines.

and read carefully the data written thereon. Compare these with Figs. 1 and 2 and note how the arrises or corner lines are equivalent, reading the figures accurately. The spring and center lines must be maintained, measured and worked from right and left each to each.

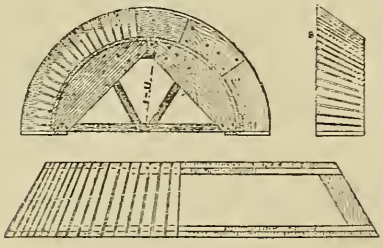


Fig. 4.

Three Views of Center or Form in Elevation Plan and Side View Giving Details of the Construction.

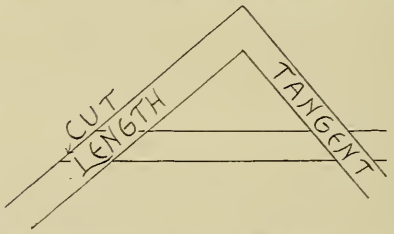
Finally study out the details of construction delineated in Fig. 4. As the diagramical value of this article conveys all that is necessary to the more skilled, more description is scarcely necessary.

Side Cut of Rafters

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

It was not much more than a year ago that I gave what I thought was a rather complete article on how to get side cuts of rafters, and if I remember right I had it illustrated with quite a number of illustrations. From that day to this, however, I am unable to understand whether the many illustrations made it plain or otherwise, but from the many letters that I have received from union carpenters since then, I find that there are still a large number who do not fully understand how to get the side cuts for all kinds of rafters.

Now, I am going to say right here, and I hope it will be understood by all, that all there is to getting the side cut of any rafter is to take the tangent on the



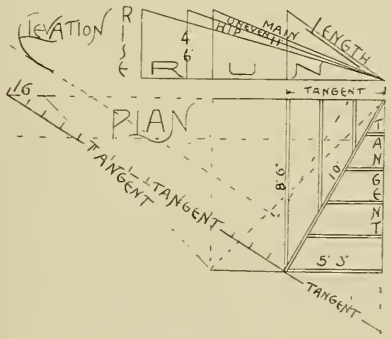
tongue and the length of rafter on the blade, and the blade will give the desired side cut, as I illustrate with the application of the square as plain as I am able to make it.

Now, I know some will say, "I don't get it that way, I take the run instead of the tangent." But really the run has nothing whatever to do with the side cut. Possibly many will want to know what the tangent is. To make it as plain as I possibly can, I have illustrated the plan of an uneven pitch roof. Above the plan is an elevation to show the rise as well as the run. An interested reader, I feel sure, can learn all he wants to about side

cuts if he cares to take the time to study this drawing. The run is the distance right under the rafter, while the tangent is the same distance, I will admit, on all ordinary roofs and that is why we have taken the run and length which gives just the same as the tangent, and it is true for an uneven pitch roof the tangent is the same as the run on the opposite side of the uneven pitch hip or valley.

Now, look at the illustration and you will see that the tangent for the main or jack rafters is the sideways measurement for tangent, not the run as we often say. Now note that square out from the uneven hip or valley to the intersecting line of the building and it gives the tangent; seen on the short side, it is a short distance, while on the other side it is some distance, as you will notice. The dotted lines show the position of an ordinary hip or valley, and you will see that there is the case again where the tangent is just exactly the same distance as the run.

Now, in order to try to make it so plain that every reader can understand it, I will repeat that the run and tangent measure the same on all roofs with hips



at 45 degrees as they do where they are of the same pitch. While the tangent of an uneven pitch roof measures the same as run on the opposite side of the uneven pitch hip or valley.

Now, then, again the run is the distance from the plate into the center of the building or a distance plumb under the top end of the rafter the tangent is the sideways measurement, so really if we know it or not, regardless of how we do our work to get roof cuts we use run, rise, length and tangent. Measure across run and rise and it gives us the length of rafter. Take length of rafter and tangent cut on length and it gives side cut.

Now, to try to make it plainer yet, I have made dotted lines to show two big squares, one carrying out the line of the building and the other squaring out from the uneven pitch rafter to the intersecting line which gives the tangent. Now, supposing the building was, as illustrated, 8 feet 6 inches wide and the uneven pitch rafter was 5 feet 3 inches from edge of building, lay on your square as illustrated and you will find your long tangent 16. Now, if the rise is about 4 feet 6 inches and the run 10 feet, the length would be practically 11 feet; therefore, take 11 and 16 on the square and remember always cut on length, and it gives the side cut for that side of the uneven pitch, hip or valley rafter. If you wanted to cut it to the center as illustrated, the other side cut is found in the same way, only, of course, you take the tangent on the other side of your rafter, or, as you always do, you take the tangent from the side where you are working. You never have to go around to the other side or some other part of the roof to find what you want as you do when you pretend to use the run instead of the real tangent.

Now, the side cut for the common or jack rafters, as you will notice by the illustration, is as said before, length and tangent cut on length and the tangent is the measurement, sideways or squared, over to the intersection of the uneven pitched rafter. Now that is what gives the cut, not the run on the opposite side of the hip or valley, though I will admit the run on the opposite side is the same as the tangent or the other side, and that is why we have used it that way and did not really know but the run had something to do with the side cut when really the run has nothing to do with it at all.

Now, to try to make this plainer, we look at the illustration and we find our

run for the common rafter is 8 feet 6 inches and the rise is 4 feet 6 inches. Measure across that and we find our square gives us practically 9 feet 7 inches length of our main or common rafter. Now, take 9 7-12 on blade, which is the length, and 5 3-12, which is the tangent, and the blade gives side cut.

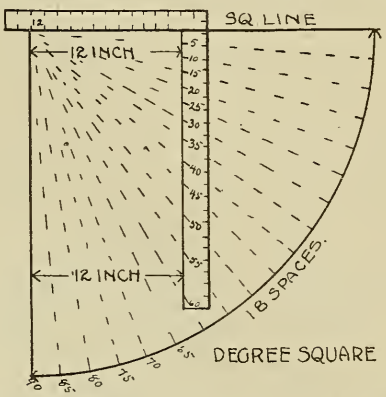
Now, this not only gives the side cut for the main rafter, but for all the jack or cripple rafters on that side for each one of those rafters are of the same pitch as the main rafter and are therefore proportionally that much shorter, both in length and in tangent.

Now, on the opposite side we have a tangent 8 feet 6 inches and as the run is 5 feet 3 inches, and as the rise is 4 feet 6 inches measured across our square, I find the length of rafter practically 6 11-12. Therefore that and the tangent gives side cut for that side.

The Degree Square

(By A. A. Stafford, L. U. 141.)

With the exercise of a little ingenuity a carpenter can fix a square so as to render it very handy in degree work. No matter what the size of your square is, if it be only six and one-half inches



on the inside of tongue, use it as base and run altitude up the inside of blade. Forty-five degrees will cut blade six and one-half inches from corner, so the result is the same as on a large square.

To do this lay square on a good smooth surface and fasten it so it can not move, then establish square line, and 90 degrees, as shown. Set trammel and strike circle, the larger the better, as it lets you get the degrees more accurately. Space the circle into eighteen equal parts. Then with a perfect straight edge kept at base point and swung on these space points, you get the exact location of degrees on square. Take a sharp point and scratch them on the square, about one-half inch, and with a nice little sharp cold chisel (made of an old broken nail set) cut the marks deeper so they can be plainly seen. Then with a set of steel figures, number the degrees by changes of five. It is easy any time to divide the space for fractions. Always use the back and inside of the square, as here shown, as you have the side with the least figures on. By using a framing square and 12 inches as base, this gives the natural run and will carry up to a 60-degree rise. Any time more is wanted, just reverse, like 70 degrees, drop back to 20 degrees.

On almost all carpenters' squares the inside edges are rusty. Why is this? Don't they ever use them? Well, if you will use the inside more you will find it mighty convenient on many occasions. Stamp on the degrees and figures and learn to work more in degrees; you will find it handy. If you are in a locality where it is hard to get steel letters and figures, I can furnish them to you. My address is 3726 Langley avenue, Chicago. Letters, $2.00; alphabet figures, 80 cents per set, postage extra. With these sets any one can print or figure on any soft metal, as they are all separate. You can stamp all your tools, make name plates and numerous other things.

Fix your square as illustrated and have a handy tool.

Cameron's Trade Movement

Cameron, Tex., L. U. 1643—We have decided to inaugurate a movement for an increase in the wage scale of 5 cents per hour above our present scale, which is 40 cents. Our working hours are eight per day. The prospects of our obtaining this demand are fairly good.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Geschäfte der ersten Vierteljährigen-Sitzung, 1914, des G. E. B.

(Fortsetzung.)

15. Januar.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend außer G. P. Kirby, welcher nach der Maurer-Konvention in Houston, Tex., verreist ist.

Anfrage der L. U. 1868, St. Paul, Minn., für Stiftungsgelder wurde verweigert da der Board schon $300 bewilligt hat.

Fond du Lac, Wis. — Mittheilung der L. U. 782, mit Quittungen der Verschiedenen Streiker wurde als vollständiger Bericht angenommen.

Montreal, Can. — Vollständiger Bericht der D. C. über bewilligte Streikgelder wurde angenommen.

Philadelphia, Pa. — Der D. C. unterbreitete Bericht über bewilligte Streikgelder. Der G. E. B. bewilligt $2,190.00 zur Beilegung dieses Streikes.

Der Board bewilligt $200.00 Stiftungsgelder an die Springfield, Jll., D. C. welche unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabt werden sollen.

Boston, Mass. — Appell der L. U. 33 über die Entscheidung des 1ten G. V. P., welcher Lokal Nebengesetze nicht befürwortete. Der Board unterstützt den G. V. P. in dem Theile der Nebengesetze welcher 25 Mitglieder als ein Quorum verlangt, da die General-Konstitution ausdrücklich bestimmt, daß 7 Mitglieder ein Quorum sind. Ebenso ist der G. V. P. unterstützt indem er das Gesetz bezüglich des Immerwährenden Kapitals verstoßt, da diese Gelder nur durch freiwillige Gaben u. s. w. aufgebracht werden können. Beiträge, Aufnahmgebühre, Taxe, Schätzungen welche von dem Vereine erhoben werden können nur in den General-Fund fließen wie per Sektion 219 und 220 der General-Konstitution.

Dayton, O. — Appell der D. C. über die Entscheidung des 1ten G. V. P. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Cincinnati, Ohio. — Appell der L. U. 1582 über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle derselben vs. des Cincinnati D. C. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Boston, Mass. — Anfrage der L. U. 954 um Erlaubniß Max Umans wieder aufzunehmen.

Der G. E. B. giebt hiermit irgend einer L. U. in dem Boston D. C., Erlaubniß Max Umans als neues Mitglied aufzunehmen.

Dallas, Tex. — Appell des D. C. über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle des John Szacko seine Strafe hätte bezahlen sollen und in 30 Tage nach der Nachricht von der auferlegten Strafe an den G. P. appellieren sollen.

Greenwich, Conn. — Appell der L. U. 196 über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle des Chas. Chapman und T. Martins. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Wilmington, N. C. — Appell der L. U. 477 über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle des G. E. Harrison. Entscheidung bestätigt.

New York, N. Y. — Appell des Geo. Henne, Nic. Mauderer et al. über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle derselben vs. des New York D. C., wurde wieder aufgenommen, da derselbe schon im Oktober 1913 vor dem Board war. Da neue Thatsachen in dem Falle dieser Brüder vorliegen, so überlegt der Board dieses noch einmal und schlagt der Board vor, daß die Mitglieder Georg Henne, Nic. Mauderer, Chris. Biehlt, John Kostner und Henry Koehler in ihre L. U.'en aufgenommen werden und daß ihnen ein neuer Prozeß gewährt werde.

Syracuse, N. Y. — Appell des Edward E. Hill über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle desselben vs. des Syracuse D. C. Entscheidung bestätigt.

16. Januar.

Alle anwesend außer G. P. Kirby.

San Francisco, Cal. — Die Angelegenheit bezüglich des Bauens in der Weltausstellung wurde verschiedene Male vor dem Board gebracht vor derselbe am 12. Januar in Sitzung trat, durch Telegramme von Beamten des D. C. Mittheilungen, welche heute Morgen von dem Sekretär des D. C. eintrafen, brachten die ganze Angelegenheit wieder vor. Der G. E. B. entscheidet dieses zu verlegen bis der G. P. von der Maurer-Konvention eintrifft.

St. Paul, Minn. —Mittheilung von der L. U. 1868, welche befragt, daß die General-Konstitution verändert werde zu dem Ende, daß keine Sterbegelder an Mitglieder bezahlt werden im Falle, daß sie in nicht Union gemachte Särge begraben werden wo Union gemachte Särge zu haben sind, wurde an die nächste Konvention gewiesen.

Three Rivers, Can. — Anfrage der L. U. 1793 um Stiftungsgelder wurde an den G. P. gewiesen.

St. Paul, Minn. — Mittheilung der L. U. 1868, welche befragt, daß eine Mühle von der V. B. errichtet werde, wurde an die nächste Konvention gewiesen.

Wichita, Kan. — Anfrage der L. U. 201

um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung wurde verweigert da die Angelegenheit nicht die 51 Prozent Stimmen der Mitglieder trägt.

Anfrage der L. U. 645 um Sanktion in einer Gewerksforderung wurde gewährt.

Knoxville, Tenn. — Mittehilung von der L. U. 225 bezüglich des seit 1913 dauernden Streik und um Geld anfragend, wurde verweigert.

Portland, Ore. — Appell der L. U. 50 über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle des Jas. A. Gray vs. derselben. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Jacksonville, Fla. — Appell des A. N. Jackson über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle desselben vs. L. U. 627. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Chicago, Ill. — Appell der L. U. 419 über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle derselben vs. L. U. 1. Der Fall wurde an den G. P. zurückgewiesen um denselben wieder zu verhören da neues Beweismaterial vorliegt.

17. Januar.

Alle anwesend außer G. P. Kirby.

Weitere Mittheilungen bezüglich der Weltausstellung-Angelegenheit in San Francisco wurde verlegt bis mehr Neuigkeiten eintreffen.

Der G. S. berichtete eine Rechenmaschiene außer Ordnung und wurde beauftragt, eine neue zu kaufen.

Fargo, N. D. — Bericht der L. U. 1176 bezüglich der Ausschließung dort, und besagt, daß 78 Leute noch außer Arbeit sind. Der Board bewilligt $312.00.

Los Angeles, Cal. — Appell des Hollis Jolley über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle desselben vs. L. U. 158. Entscheidung verworfen und Appell bestätigt.

19. Januar.

Alle anwesend außer G. P. Kirby, welcher die Maurer-Konvention in Houston, Tex., besucht; Duffy, welcher dem Exekutiv-Council der A. F. of L. angehört, und Cole, welcher einem Verhör in der Carpenters-Tünchersangelegenheit beiwohnt.

Revere, Mass. — Appell des Chas. Noel und L. U. 846 über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle des Chas. Noel vs. L. U. 443 von Chelsea. Entscheidung verworfen und Appell bestätigt, da die Papiere in dem Falle zeigen, daß eine gegenseitige Vereinbarung zwischen L. U. 846 von Revere und L. U. 443 von Chelsea bestand einen Geschäftsagenten gemeinschaftlich zu erwählen. Bruder Noel wurde erwählt für sechs Monate und konnte nicht abgesetzt werden außer Anklagen wurden erhoben oder bei Referendumabstimmung beider L. U.'en.

Cleveland, Ohio. — Anfrage des D. C. um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanktion gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung auf später verschoben je nach dem Berichte in den Hauptquartiere eintreffen. Die Artikel bezüglich der Aenderung der Nebengesetze und Gewerksregeln wurden an den Ersten G. V. P. gewiesen.

Anfrage der L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.; L. U. 825 Willimantic, Conn., und L. U. 1459 Westboro, Mass., um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanktion gewährt. Finanzielle Unterstützung verlegt je nach dem Berichte im Hauptquartier eintreffen.

Sanktion wurde L. U. 940 Sandusky, O., und L. U. 1161 Morris, Ill., in einer Gewerksforderung gegeben.

Chicago, Ill. — Appell der L. U. 199 über die Entscheidung des G. Sch. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Breese, Ill. — Appell der L. U. 1675 über die Entscheidung des G. Sch. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Elmira, N. Y. — Appell des Geo. H. Schusler, Mitglied der L. U. 879, über die Entscheidung des G. Sch. Entscheidung verworfen.

Lakeland, Fla. — Appell der L. U. 1776 über die Entscheidung des G. Sch. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Trenton, N. J. — Appell der L. U. 31 über die Entscheidung des G. Sch. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Waco, Tex. — Appell der L. U. 622 über die Entscheidung des G. Sch. Der Fall wurde an den G. Sch. zurückgewiesen.

20. Januar.

Alle anwesend außer Kirby, Duffy und Cole.

Rome, N. Y. — Mittheilung von der L. U. 1016 bezüglich der Ausschließung welche die Meisterbauer verursachten indem sie die Löhne abkürzen wollten. Anfrage um finanzielle Unterstützung wird später berathen werden wenn die Liste der Leute eintrifft. Anfrage um einen Stifter an den G. P. gewiesen.

Anfrage der L. U. 705 Lorain, Ohio, Pittsburg, Kan., D. C.; Dayton, Ohio, D. C., und Cincinnati, Ohio, D. C. um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanktion gewährt und finanzielle Unterstützung auf später verschoben je nach dem Berichte in der G. O. eintreffen.

Denver, Colo. — Auf Anfrage der L. U. 55. Entscheidung der Board, daß die Mitglieder der Amalgamierten Wagen und Automobilarbeiter von Amerika welche gutstehend sind und welche zur Aufnahme in die V. B. fähig sind, in die V. B. aufgenommen werden können ohne Aufnahmegelder, und daß dieselben als neue Mitglieder angesehen werden und ihre Unterstützung von der V. B. geregelt werden sollen.

Olean, N. Y. — Anfrage der L. U. 546

um Sanktion in einer Gewerksforderung gewährt.

Die Bücheruntersuchung wurde aufgenommen.

21. Januar.

Mitglieder anwesend: Kirby, Hutcheson, Neale, Guerin, Blackmore, Ogletree und Martel.

G. P. Kirby berichtete über seinen Besuch in die Maurer-Konvention in Houstton, Tex.

Bücheruntersuchung wurde fortgesetzt.

22., 23. und 24. Januar.

Alle anwesend außer Duffy und Cole.

Bücheruntersuchung fortgesetzt.

26. Januar.

Alle anwesend außer Duffy.

Bücheruntersuchung vollendet, und der Bericht des Bucherperten wurde mit den Büchern verglichen und die Bücher wurden korrekt befunden.

Anfrage der L. U. 719 Freeport, Ill.; Troy, N. J., D. C.; Summit county D. C., Akron, Ohio, um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanktion gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung auf später verschoben je nach dem Berichte eintreffen.

Moscow, Idaho. — Der Board bewilligt $200.00 an die L. U. 1605 für Stiftungsgelder welche unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgobt werden sollen, ebenso L. U. 116, Bay City, Mich.

Die Entscheidung des Exekutiv-Council der A. F. of L., bezüglich der Tüncher-Carpentersangelegenheit in der Weltausstellung in San Francisco wurde angenommen und dieselbe soll in dem „Carpenter" gedruckt werden.

San Francisco, Cal. — Der Board bewilligt $1,000.00 an die Bay Counties D. C. um Ausgaben zu decken welche in der Tüncherangelegenheit vorkamen. Quitierte Rechnungen sollen an die G. O. geschickt werden.

Fond du Lac, Wis. — Anfrage um Unterstützung in der Angelegenheit der L. U. 782 mit der Kontraktervereinigung wurde an den G. P. gewiesen.

New Orleans, La. — Protest von der L. U. 76 gegen die neue Union dort auf den Grund, daß die Applikation nur zehn Naman trug. Der G. E. B. findet, daß der Protest unnützlich ist da kein Freibrief an New Orleans ausgestellt wurde, auch wurde keine Applikation eingerreicht.

Theiweiser Bericht von L. U. 1024 Cumberland, Md., über in 1912 bewilligte Stiftungsgelder wurde angenommen.

Cabo Rojo, Porto Rico. — Anfrage der L. U. 1455 um Fortsetzung der Streikunterstützung gewährt.

27. Januar.

Alle anwesend außer uffy.

Quinch, Ill. — Anfrage der L. U. 1366 für Streikgelder. Der Board bewilligt $132.00 und ist dieses das letzte Geld da der Board meint, daß die L. U. fähig sein sollte für dieselben zu sorgen.

Cincinnati, Ohio. — Anfrage des D. C. um Sanktion in einer Gewerksforderung, wurde an den G. P. gewiesen um dieselbe weiter zu untersuchen.

Anfrage der L. U. 619 Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada; L. U. 53 White Plains, N. Y.; L. U. 41 Nashville, Tenn.; L. U. 435 Chester, W. Va.; L. U. 899, Parkersburg, W. Va., und L. U. 1468, Lowell, Mass. (Mühlenarbeiter) um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanktion gewährt. Finanzielle Unterstützung auf später verschoben je nach dem Berichte in den G. O. eintreffen. Anfrage der L. U. 637 Hamilton, Ohio, an den G. P. gewiesen, und Anfrage der L. U. 1199 Lynn, Mass., verweigert da die Anfrage 60 Tage vor der Zeit in welcher die vorgeschlagene Forderung in Kraft treten soll, eingebracht werden muß.

Sydney, N. B. — Anfrage der L. U. 1588 um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung wurde bis zur April-Sitzung verschoben, da die nothwendigen 51 Prozent nicht dafür stimmten. Auch soll der G. S. der L. U. 1588 mittheilen, daß die Stimmen der aus der Stadtwohnenden Mitglieder per Post aufgenommen werden können.

Pittsburgh, Pa. — Appell des Jas. S. Patten über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle desselben vs. L. U. 202. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Der Board bewilligt $100.00 Stiftungsgelder an L. U. 1061, Medicine Hat, Alta., Can.

Der Erste G. V. P. meinte, daß die Union Label mehr annonciert werden solle. Dieses wurde bis zur April-Sitzung verschoben.

Da keine weitere Geschäfte vorlagen, vertagte sich der Board bis zum 6. April 1914.

Sekretär pro tem.

The Sunshine Road

You kin travel
De road you like—
De hawthorne path
Or de broad, smooth pike.

Through shadows tote
Yo' weary load,
But I'll take mine
By de sunshine road.

You kin travel
Which way you will—
It ain't all smooth
An' it ain't all hill.

Down de rough ole furrow
Ise always hoed,
But Ise tried to travel
De sunshine road.

—Florida Times-Union.

Departement Francais

Le travail d'organisation

En dépit de la crise monétaire qui a paralysé l'activité du travail, sur les chantiers de la construction, il est consolant pour nous en Canada de constater que la propagande a été constante, parmi les charpentiers menuisiers, et que nos unions n'ont pas cessé de voir, chaque jour, le nombre de leurs membres augmenter.

Un fait qui prouve surabondamment que l'attachement des membres à l'organisation est toujours vif et sincère, c'est que les officiers, qui sont chargés des finances, se sont aperçus que les contributions mensuelles sont payées avec plus de diligence que jamais elles ne le furent dans le passé. Les membres ont plus à coeur, pour ainsi dire, de tenir leurs livrets bien en règle. Un grand nombre se gênent pour payer leurs dûs, à la fin de chaque mois; mais ils le font avec plaisir, car ils comprennent que leur union, c'est leur sauvegarde; c'est elle qui au moment opportun leur tendra la main pour les sortir du danger. Cette vérité est comprise plus généralement qu'elle ne l'a jamais été dans la masse ouvrière. Etant donné la crise du travail, qui a sévi cette année, il est certain que le fait que nous signalons est la plus belle louange que nous puissions adresser aux nombreux et devoués membres de nos unions locales. Il est à espérer qu'ils continueront dans une aussi bonne voie.

Au sujet de l'Amalgamee

L'oeuvre de l'unification de la Société Amalgamée, des charpentiers menuisiers, avec la Fraternité Unie, s'est accomplie, à Montréal, dans l'ordre le plus parfait et dans des conditions de fraternité et de bonne entente telles que l'on n'aurait pu en désirer de meilleures. Les trois branches que comprenait la Société, à Montréal, sont devenues trois belles unions locales qui portent les Nos. 2617, 2618 et 2619, de la Fraternité Unie. Chaque locale a fait l'élection de ses officiers, sous les règles prescrites par la constitution; chacune tient ses réunions régulières, et est représentée au conseil de district. Enfin, M. A. Dumas, l'ancien agent d'affaires de la section Amalgamée a été appelé, par le Conseil de district, à remplir les mêmes fonctions, sous le contrôle de ce conseil, et au nom de la Fraternité Unie. Son bureau est au Temple du Travail, avec les autres agents d'affaires. Bref, tout le monde est grandement satisfait de cette heureuse entente entre les charpentiers menuisiers, laquelle entente produira d'excellents fruits, dans un avenir prochain.

La campagne qui a abouti à ce beau résultat a été menée, à Montréal, conjointement par M. Narcisse Arcand, organisateur provincial, et M. J. A. Laflamme, secrétaire du conseil de district.

Le Department Francais

Les nombreux membres français ou canadiens français, qui ne comprennent que difficilement, et quelques uns pas du tout, la langue anglaise ont témoigné, au sein de leurs unions respectives, leur grande satisfaction de voir la large part que l'on fait au département français, dans le "Carpenter." Cette innovation a été la bien accueillie partout. Non seulement, les membres s'intéressent davantage aux questions générales qui sont soulevées, parfois, au sein de l'union internationale, quand ils peuvent les comprendre, mais ils s'instruisent, ils en discutent entr'eux, et il semble que l'esprit de fraternité se développe plus grand et plus fort, parmi les membres de toutes nationalités qui composent la Fraternité Unie, quand tous peuvent mieux comprendre tout ce qui se dit ou

se passe, dans notre grande et belle organisation.

Nous continuerons à adresser aux officiers et aux secrétaires français des unions locales la prière que nous leur avons déjà adressée, dans le "Carpenter:" Qu'ils nous envoient des rapports, de leurs assemblées.

L'etiquette

On travaille ferme, dans les unions locales de Montréal et de la ban lieue, en faveur de l'étiquette des charpentiers menuisiers. On désirerait la voir implantée partout dans les manufactures de portes et de chassis, dont les propriètaires entretiennent des relations de bonne entente et de cordialité avec la Fraternité-Unie. La campagne qui est déjà commencée n'est pas sans faire concevoir de belles esperances de succès. Des pourparlers ont été sérieusement engagés avec plusieurs patrons, et bon nombre d'entr'eux ont accepté les conditions auxquelles il leur sera permis d'user du privilège de notre étiquette unioniste. D'autres ont prêté l'oreille à nos propositions, qui n'ont pas encore répondu; mais lorsqu'ils se seront convaincus des avantages multiples qu'ils seront les premiers à en retirer, il n'est pas douteux qu'ils n'acceptent également les propositions de l'union. Enfin, l'affaire est en marche, et l'on peut dire qu'elle se montre sous un aspect très favorable.

Important Conseil Ouvrier

Le conseil de district des charpentiers menuisiers, de Montréal, passe à bon droit comme l'un des plus importants conseils ouvriers de cette province. En effet, depuis la solidification de la société Amalgamée, avec la Fraternité Unie, ce conseil compte 58 délégués,, représentant 11 unions locales. Parmi ces 11 unions, représentées au conseil de district, on compte naturellement, les trois nouvelles unions qui ont été formées des trois branches de la section amalgamiée.

A ce propos, on a discuté à la dernière assemblée du conseil, la question, assez grave de trouver un autre local, pour tenir les assemblées l'ancien local, que le conseil occupe depuis nombre d'années est devenu trop petit. Il est assez probable que lorsqu'on lira ces lignes, le conseil de district de Montréal siègera dans une autre salle, plus grande, et mieux appropriée.

Vers les Honneurs Municipaux

La campagne bat son plein, actuellement, à Montréal pour les honneurs municipaux. Un certain nombre d'ouvriers présentent leurs candidatures, pour l'échevinage; mais un seul est candidat pour le bureau des commissaires. C'est M. Joseph Ainey, notre "Old Jos," l'un des fondateurs de la Fraternité Unie, qui a occupé dans notre organisation, avec l'honneur que chacun sait, divers postes de confiance, tant au Canada qu'aux Etats-Unis.

Il y a quatre ans, Jos. Ainey se présentait pour la première fois au bureau des commissaires; il fut élu à l'énorme majorité de 36,000 voix. C'était laplus grosse majorité qui jamais fut remportée par un homme public, dans la métropole canadienne, qui compte plus de cent mille électeurs. Ainey sort de charge avec honneur. La part qu'il a prise à l'administration de la cité est sans reproche. Aussi, les conseils du travail organisé de Montréal, le Conseil des métiers et du travail, le parti ouvrier, et presque toutes les organisations ouvrières de la métropole ont endossé, avec enthousiasme, sa candidature, à la charge de commissaire, pour un nouveau terme. On croit que sa réelection est assurée.

Avec ses nombreux amis, avec tous les membres de la Fraternité Unie, a laquelle il fait honneur, nous faisons les voeux les meilleurs et les plus sinceres pour un nouveau triomphe des ouvriers.

Pour une Information

Le conseil de district de Montréal demande des renseignements au sujet d'un nommé J. P. Kooken, de nationalité hollandaise, qui fut membre d'un local de

la Fraternité Unie, et qui a disparu sans donner son adresse. On aimerait connaitre sa résidence actuelle.

Les Conditions du Travail en Canada

Les conditions du travail sont restées généralement inchangées, depuis un mois, dans la métropole du Canada, comme dans toute l'étendue de la puissance. Un froid excessif a sévi, qui a presque complétement paralysé les travaux en plein air, et fermé les chantiers. A Montréal, où l'activité a été assez grande, relativement, pendant toute l'année, le chômage est de venu pour ainsi dire universel, pour les métiers de la construction. Mais on peut croire que cet arrêt ne sera que temporaire, et qu'au printemps prochain, les affaires vont reprendre. Cependant, beaucoup prétendent que l'ouvrage ne sera pas aussi abondant que les années passées. A l'heure actuelle, on constate qu'il y a, dans la petite construction, surtout beaucoup moins de chantiers ouverts, que l'an dernier, à la même époque. Ce n'est là qu'une opinion, mais il faudra attendre les événements avant de savoir exactement à quoi s'en tenir sur ce point.

Quant au reste de la province de Québec, le même mal s'est fait sentir autant qu'à Montréal, et, peut-être, avec un caractère encore plus accentué. Quand cette situation se terminera-t elle? Comment se terminera-t-elle? Ce sont là autant de points d'interrogation auxquels nous serons mieux en mesure de répondre, dans le prochain numéro du "Carpenter."

En attendant, nous conseillons fort aux ouvriers des Etats-Unis ou des autres villes du Canada, de ne point se mettre en route pour Montréal, avec l'espérance d'y trouver de l'emploi. Actuellement, il n'y a juste, de travail que ce qu'il faut pour occuper honnêtement les membres des unions; et encore fault-il le dire vite, car un bon nombre chôment en ce moment, et chômeront probablement encore, tant que ce froid dur, qui sévit toujours, n'aura pas cessé. Il sera extrèmement prudent pour eux d'attendre que nous ayons annoncé la fin de la crise, et la reprise définitive des travaux, avant qu'ils ne songent à traverser les lignes, si toutefois, ils en ont le désir.

Fonds d'imprevu

Toute union de métier, locale, nationale ou internationale, devrait être fortifiée au moyen d'un fonds d'imprévu, car l'imprévu doit se présenter tôt ou tard dans la vie de toute organisation. L'accumulation d'un fonds dans un but spécial de protection en temps de paix, constitue un preuve de caution et de prévoyance en face des dangers qui s'approchent. Cette politique puet éliminer la nécessité de lever de lourdes impositions dans des moments où les membres considèrent les paiements comme des choses pénibles.

La Journee de huit Heures

Toute amélioration dans la condition sociale et économique des salariés, hommes et femmes, est un pas de plus fait vers la solution des problèmes qui ont embarrassé l'humanité, sous forme ou sous une autre, depuis des siécles. L'adoption du système de la journée de huit heures dans toutes les branches de l'industrie et son observation stricte, finira par créer plus de changements favorables dans la vie de la nation que toutes les autres réformes en vue mises ensemble.—Cigar Makers' Journal.

Dans les unions locales du district de Montréal, on est à prendre le vote referendum sur la question de l'augmentation des contributions mensuelles.

Le prix d'initiation, dans le district, qui était de $8.00, a été porté a $15.00. Il est possible que dans un avenir non éloigné, il soit encore augmenté.

Death Roll

ARCHIE, J. W., L. U. 283, Augusta, Ga.

BLANCHARD, B. F., L. U. 256, Savannah, Ga.

DEEGON, DANIEL H., L. U. 1096, Boston, Mass.

LAPARIERE, NAPOLEON, L. U. 1744, Grand Mère, Canada.

Claims Paid During March, 1914

No.	Name.	L. U.	Am't.
21341	Mrs. Selma C. Johanson...	22	$ 50.00
21342	Wm. M. Knudsen.....	87	200.00
21343	Oscar B. Stone.....	87	200.00
21344	Mrs. Effie L. Spencer.....	171	50.00
21345	Amos A. Williams	427	50.00
21346	John D. Barton.....	483	50.00
21347	Theo. B. Huff	594	200.00
21348	Carney Turnage	764	200.00
21349	Peter C. Strickland	842	200.00
21350	J. H. Matthews	1029	200.00
21351	Joseph Grandmaison	1325	200.00
21352	Henry E. Butzow	5	200.00
21353	Jalmar Lindgren.....	58	200.00
21354	Mrs. Laura Blanchard	80	50.00
21355	Mrs. Hanna Eklund	131	25.00
21356	Mrs. Ida Jackle	131	50.00
21357	Mrs. Mary Louisa Licht...	314	50.00
21358	Mrs. Sofie Kozowicz.....	341	50.00
21359	A. Langstrom.....	364	200.00
21360	Mrs. Exerine Dupere.....	548	50.00
21361	Carl Christensen (dis).....	1367	400.00
21362	John Zierman alias Cerman	1	200.00
21363	Mrs. Catherine Bishop.....	1	50.00
21364	Mrs. Othelie Sorenson.....	1	50.00
21365	Frank Lancion	13	200.00
21366	Mrs. Mary E. Link.....	165	50.00
21367	Mrs. Effie Wood	198	50.00
21368	Jacob C. Smethers	263	200.00
21369	Samuel Garrabrant	349	200.00
21370	Mrs. Mabel A. Wolfe.....	349	50.00
21371	Mrs. Annina Vitola	387	50.00
21372	Mrs. Marie Ost	471	50.00
21373	Mrs. Anna Faik	522	25.00
21374	Mrs. Fannie M. Hinds.....	1027	50.00
21375	Mrs. Effie A. Bochen.....	1037	50.00
21376	Mrs. Theresa Miller	1367	50.00
21377	Robert Troll	1784	200.00
21378	Geo. W. Brown	1813	200.00
21379	Morris Webb	210	200.00
21380	Patrick J. Neary	10	200.00
21381	August Makinen	13	100.00
21382	Mrs. Jennie Vintrum	61	50.00
21383	Harry Hepperla	80	200.00
21384	G. D. Orrison	132	200.00
21385	Michael A. Finucan	141	200.00
21386	Mrs. Dorothy Robson	142	50.00
21387	Mrs. Annie Fallon	149	50.00
21388	David A. Wood	158	200.00
21389	Chas. W. Cassey	158	50.00
21390	Mrs. Annie E. Eales	187	50.00
21391	Jonah Stith	200	200.00
21392	John D. Peasmaker	243	200.00
21393	Ole Johansen	567	200.00
21394	Edward D. Chase	700	200.00
21395	Charles W. Harris	703	200.00
21396	Wm. Nuffts	749	200.00
21397	Mrs. Margaret Edler	774	50.00
21398	Mrs. Margaret Winters....	309	50.00
21399	Peter Manni	1352	50.00
21400	John J. Fuelong	1516	50.00
21401	Frank P. Kolhass (bal)....	599	16.50
21402	Conrad Weiskopf	464	200.00
21403	John T. Killip.....	11	200.00
21404	Chas. F. Morgan	44	50.00
21405	James Marshall	51	50.00
21406	Geo. M. Meldrum	61	200.00
21407	Charles Jensen	65	200.00
21408	Henry Kreft	75	200.00
21409	Frank Rehn	122	200.00
21410	Wm. Godfrey	132	200.00
21411	B. Mickiewicz	214	200.00
21412	John A. Johnson	251	200.00
21413	David R. Elting	251	50.00
21414	Mrs. Carrie Aulrery	468	25.00
21415	Henry Steinemeyer	795	200.00
21416	Geo. W. Hurlburt	868	200.00
21417	George Laro	1794	200.00
21418	Edward C. Lofts	6	50.00
21419	Henry Meyer	45	200.00
21420	Mrs. Mollie E. Clark.....	64	50.00
21421	J. E. Finfroxk (dis).....	104	100.00
21422	Edgar B. Noyes	105	50.00
21423	John Lundquist	109	200.00
21424	Simon Trombly	146	200.00
21425	E. J. Phipps	188	50.00
21426	Mrs. Emma J. Mattingly..	213	50.00
21427	Victor E. Anderson	247	200.00
21428	Edward S. Carroll	342	50.00
21429	A. Bertilson	361	50.00
21430	Joseph N. Jennes	361	200.00
21431	Hugh J. McDonald	441	200.00
21432	Eugene Hathaway	481	50.00
21433	Wm. Malcolm	554	200.00
21434	Mrs. Minnie Smith	594	50.00

No.	Name.	L. U.	Am't.
21435	Mrs. Martha M. Porter....	595	50.00
21436	George Csejoszky	611	200.00
21437	Wm. Blanford	646	200.00
21438	Mrs. Susie A. Haager	696	50.00
21439	Charles W. Cutler	769	200.00
21440	Mrs. Helen Carlson	1083	50.00
21441	Philip Kozakenich	1347	200.00
21442	Henry Walter	1512	50.00
21443	John Anderson	87	200.00
21444	Mrs. Jennie M. Groves.....	208	50.00
21445	Wm. F. Lawler	774	200.00
21446	Henry F. Bergman	1087	50.00
21447	Aug. Anderson	1307	200.00
21448	Schuyler C. Gum	1484	200.00
21449	James Barry	33	164.60
21450	Mrs. Ella E. Gordon	11	50.00
21451	Edwin Gillingham	20	50.00
21452	John C. Woodard	25	50.00
21453	Seely Ryerson	119	200.00
21454	Ola Swanson (dis)	141	400.00
21455	George Hospodor	171	100.00
21456	C. O. Barney	266	50.00
21457	Edward Eitner	309	200.00
21458	Mrs. Olga Jappe	361	50.00
21459	Peter Larsen (dis).....	375	400.00
21460	Mrs. Katie Rader	375	50.00
21461	J. C. Cameron	610	200.00
21462	Howard L. Starr	642	200.00
21463	Mrs. Delia A. Creighton ...	988	50.00
21464	Mrs. Emelie Bouvier	1125	50.00
21465	F. P. Hopkins	1943	200.00
21466	Andrew Norman	1949	50.00
21467	John W. Bulmer	8	200.00
21468	Mrs. Carrie A. Brooks.....	8	50.00
21469	Mrs. Mary D. Long	55	50.00
21470	Mrs. Sarah H. Hanson	87	50.00
21471	Mrs. Mary Williams	125	50.00
21472	Oliver A. Tieché	131	200.00
21473	Mrs. Marie B. Dubrenil ...	134	50.00
21474	Mrs. Bessie Orr	277	50.00
21475	J. W. Haynes	319	50.00
21476	Mrs. Alexcina Surprenant.	390	50.00
21477	W. J. Weymouth	887	200.00
21478	J. M. Wood	887	200.00
21479	Samuel F. Beers	1213	50.00
21480	C. F. Brasher	1415	200.00
21481	James H. Philpot	1446	50.00
21482	Mrs. Georgiana Christman	1610	50.00
21483	Thomas Olsen	10	200.00
21484	James Sadler	16	200.00
21485	John Mueller	60	200.00
21486	John R. Rohr	72	200.00
21487	Mrs. Augusta Cox	131	50.00
21488	Mrs. Margaret V. Harvey..	132	50.00
21489	Mrs. Alice M. McKeel.....	163	50.00
21490	Chas. Newman (dis)	181	400.00
21491	Mrs. Minnie Anderson	270	50.00
21492	Mrs. Elvie E. Longfield....	335	50.00
21493	Mrs. Carrie C. Zabriskie...	473	50.00
21494	Mrs. Winnie Buchan	483	50.00
21495	Mrs. Zofia Lesezynski	613	50.00
21496	N. H. Vian	624	200.00
21497	Mrs. Josephine B. Carter..	755	50.00
21498	Mrs. Minnie J. Kirk.....	883	50.00
21499	Mrs. Cassie L. Meyer.....	1011	25.00
21500	Russell Frank	1016	200.00
21501	Jim Elmore	1442	200.00
21502	George R. Spencer	1592	200.00
21503	Basil Hraplinvy	341	100.00
21504	Mrs. Mary H. Koser.....	142	50.00
21505	Colin Steele	331	50.00
21506	Mrs. Tabetha Graves	712	50.00
21507	Chas. E. Fox	1162	200.00
21508	Mrs. Kirsti Lundh	643	50.00
21509	M. Kowalson	213	200.00
21510	Mrs. Frances L. Grasse ...	1215	50.00
21511	John T. Gomo (dis).....	616	400.00
21512	Mrs. Jean Williamson	27	50.00
21513	Fred Egger	30	50.00
21514	Joseph Hamel	62	200.00
21515	Mrs. Amella G. White	62	50.00
21516	John P. Brost	98	200.00
21517	Geo. Vollmann	209	200.00
21518	Mrs. Emma Sinner	309	50.00
21519	Mrs. Rose L. Starrett.....	427	50.00
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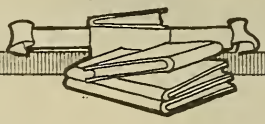

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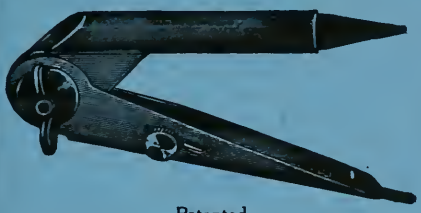

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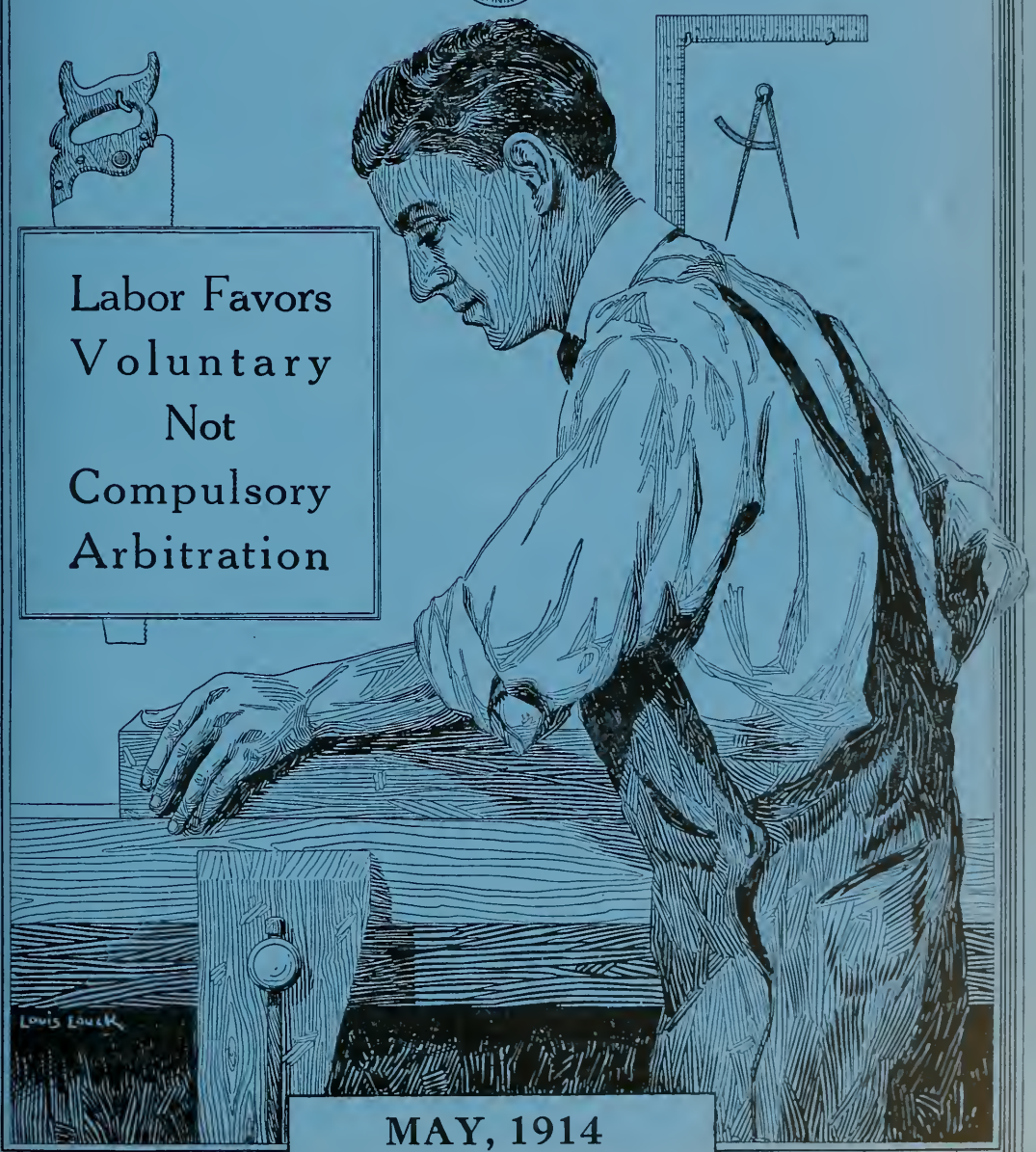

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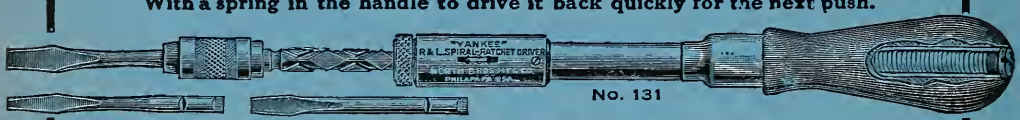

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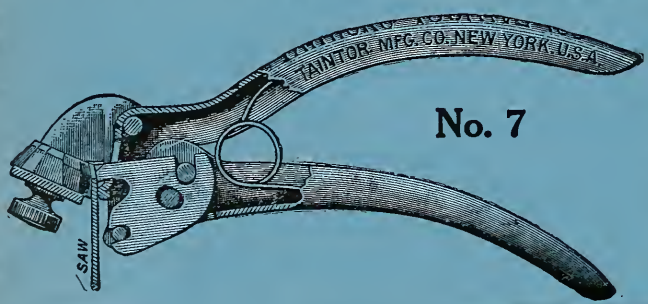

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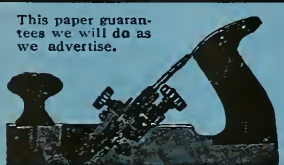

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

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INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1914

One Dollar Per Year
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THE UNEMPLOYED

By Margaret Scott Hall

"*Out of work*" is a simple phrase
But one oft used before,
It hath a meaning all its own
Familiar to the poor;
"Unemployed—the shop is closed;
Supply exceeds demand,"
And men who've spent years *at the bench*
Now with the idle stand.

Out of a job, no work in sight,
The cost of living high,
No decent suit, no bank account,
And groceries yet to buy;
The rent is due, the coal is scarce,
The baby's shoes worn out,
But don't condemn the idle man
While there exists a doubt.

We do not know how hard he tried
While working every day,
To pay expenses week by week
And put some cash away;
Nor can we gauge the bitterness
Within his anxious breast,
Because of that lean, empty purse
Within a threadbare vest.

We've heard much of *a living wage*
And how that wage is spent,
But those who've tried know there are days
We can't lay up a cent!
So, never criticise the man
Who maybe did his best,
But pity all the unemployed
By poverty oppressed.

U. B. WINS BIG LEGAL VICTORY

In the Injunction Suit of the Paine Lumber Company and Others Against Elbridge H. Neal and Others of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

EARLY in the month of April the United States Court of Appeals handed down a decision in favor of our organization in the above important case. In order to acquaint the rank and file with the essential features of it and its important bearing upon the welfare of the U. B., we set forth the following facts:

In February, 1911, the Paine Lumber Company of Oshkosh, Wis., the W. D. Crooks and Sons Company of Williamsport, Pa., the Gould Manufacturing Company of Oshkosh, Wis., the Bristol Door and Lumber Company of Bristol, Va., the R. McMillen Company of Oshkosh, Wis., the Curtis & Yale Company of Wausau, Wis., Morgan and Company of Oshkosh, Wis., and the Lothman Cypress Company filed a complaint for an injunction against the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, against the Manufacturing Woodworkers' Association and against the Master Carpenters of New York City, N. Y.

In all there were over twenty-four labor defendants, including the business agents and officers of the District Council, as well as Past General President Huber and General Secretary Duffy. Also in the moving papers there were included five members of the Manufacturing Woodworkers' Association and over one hundred master carpenters whose business was the installation of trim.

Few have realized the magnitude of the non-union mill forces that have been marshaled against us in this case. Emissaries of the American Anti-Boycott Association had been sent out chiefly through the west to awaken the non-union clans, for sympathy and sinews of war, and to get such large non-union mills to join together as complainants in the case to be brought as would make an impressive array.

Nathan Paine, head of the Paine Lumber Company, the largest non-union mill of Oshkosh, Wis., testified regarding what the attorneys for the American Anti-Boycott Association had said prior to bringing the case:

> They further suggested that to appear in court for that purpose they desired to do so with as strong a representation of mill work behind them as could be made. They proposed that they represent, if possible, any or any number of manufacturers' or wholesalers' associations, together with as long a list of individuals as possible.

In arguing against them as to this proof our lawyer, Charles Maitland Beattie, said:

> To come to court—this very court—they must have a strong representation of manufacturers and wholesalers behind them! Is this to overawe a court in which with the humblest mill owner as a client they would have the same success in seeking the ruling they want?

These firms, backed by various non-union associations and individuals inimical to labor, had the money chest of the American Anti-Boycott Association behind them, the funds of which must never fall below $100,000, according to its constitution. In addition to this fund the Anti-Boycott Association solicited additional moneys from other people by circulars, one of which reads in part:

> From those to whom immediate membership is impracticable, we solicit contributions to our work in whatever sums their interest or generosity may suggest.

While the American Anti-Boycott Association has brought five other litigations in the State and Federal courts in New York, the Paine case was beyond question the most important. But a short time before bringing this case this

association had settled down in New York City to litigate against the carpenters. Its attorneys were flush with their success in the Danbury hatters' and Bucks' stove cases, and their confidence was extreme. They little thought that they would meet the first great setback of their non-union career in the Paine case. For three years they had brought no new cases except against the carpenters. But a few days ago and before the Paine decision they started similar litigation against branches of the Allied Printing Trades, declaring that the engravers and printers have no right to refuse to work on a book, any part of which is the work of non-union labor.

However, having got the eight complainants together they began suit, declaring that the carpenters in New York City had secured such control of the trade that no non-union mill work could be installed in the Borough of Manhattan of that city. The complainants demanded an injunction that should prohibit the carpenters from refusing to install their non-union products, and they further asked that trade agreements made between the union carpenters and master carpenters of that city, by which no non-union mill work was to be used, should be declared void as against public policy. The suit was brought for alleged violations of the Sherman law, the anti-trust laws of the State of New York, the common law, and various provisions of the penal laws of the State of New York.

The case has been pending about three years and many thousands of pages of evidence have been taken in different parts of the country. The action was brought in equity under the old procedure, which was the most expensive method of litigating that was ever devised. The procedure has been changed recently so that such cases have now to be tried with the witnesses examined in open court. Under the previous arrangement the attorney for either side could give a two-weeks' notice that he proposed to examine somebody at any place between San Francisco and Sandy Hook, and the other attorney had no recourse but to strike the trail for the designated place.

The firms applying for the injunction, according to the evidence, did over eight million (8,000,000) dollars' worth of business annually in the United States and employed over six thousand (6,000) men, women and children. They asked that we be prohibited:

From circulating a list with the names of those who were unfair to us thereon.

From striking against their trim in concert (that is, in a body) when found on any job where our members were working.

From permitting the officers, business agents or national office telling the members when there was unfair trim on the job.

From fining the members who refused or failed to come off such jobs when so ordered by the business agents or officers.

From carrying out the agreement we had entered into with the Manufacturing Woodworkers' Association, which provided, mutually, that only members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America would be employed in the mills, and that our outside members in consideration of this agreement, would only install trim bearing the union label of the organization; and that our members would absolutely refuse to install non-union or prison-made material.

Further the complainants asked, speaking plainly, to have the court make an order prohibiting the national organization

From printing, publishing or circulating Section 232 of the United Brotherhood Constitution, which provides, that "It is the duty of all D. C.'s and L. U.'s to promote the use of union-made trim, and to prevent and discourage the use of non-union trim, by refusing to handle same."

The vital offense charged was a conspiracy to violate the interstate commerce law of the United States and the penal laws of the State of New York.

If the employers had been successful this would have been the result:

1. That no member could strike, by agreement with others, against this child and woman-made trim, admitting that the member had, by his own vote, signified his intention to submit to a fine, if he did so use the trim.

2. That no officer or committee of a Local Union or District Council appointed to investigate such matters could say to any other member that it was non-union trim.

3. That that part of our constitution, to-wit: Section 232, was illegal, and we would be compelled to abrogate it.

4. That the agreement made with the Manufacturing Woodworkers' Association was a conspiracy and it would have to be nullified.

5. That while we might, under the decisions thus far, strike to better our own conditions, still we could not strike against a non-union "thing," that is, this unfair trim, to help our fellow members in the mills.

6. That our agreement with the Master Carpenters was illegal and would have to be rescinded, as it was mutually provided that, if the Master Carpenters employed only our members, we would agree to use any manufactured material, except non-union or prison made.

But both the District Court and the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States held:

That at the instance of private suitors, who cannot show that the acts of the union, trim manufacturers and master carpenters were specially directed against the private suitors, are not entitled to injunctive relief, prohibiting them from entering into an agreement to only make, use, install and put up trim that has been manufactured in a union shop or mill.

That the organization can fine men for refusing to stop work on non-union trim when the law of the organization says a fine can be so imposed.

That the union, through its officers and publications, has a right to advise the men when such trim is non-union.

That Section 232 of the Brotherhood constitution is a reasonable inhibition against non-union trim being handled by members of the Brotherhood, for the reason that it is promulgated for the benefit of the members and not for a malicious motive against any one.

That as long as a strike is directed against a whole class, carrying on the same kind of business, and not against some particular individuals, no injunctive relief can be had, because the individual suitors in such a case cannot show special damage.

That we have a right to strike against a "thing" (in this case, non-union trim) to help others of our organization who are working in the mills to secure better conditions.

That the printing, mailing and writings in The Carpenter are permissible, so long as it is done to help, aid and assist the membership, and is not done for a malicious motive.

The first decision covering these points was rendered by Judge Mayer of the United States District Court on November 6, 1913. Then the Paine Lumber Company and the other complainants appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States, where the judgment of Judge Mayer was unanimously affirmed by Judges Lacombe, Rogers and Hunt.

It is indeed a sweeping victory for organized labor and will go down in history as one of the great achievements of organized workmen during the past fifty years.

In the past we may have erred in our judgment in many instances, but the errors committed were in an effort to assist humanity, and not for malice or self-aggrandizement. We have stood for equality before the law, asking that "justice be administered freely and without delay."

The decision of the lower court left the carpenters open to other proceedings against them; in fact decreed indirectly that other proceedings would stand against them for violation of the laws stated. The higher court does not so hold, but leaves such questions open for determination if any other proceedings are brought, saying:

Any discussion of the other questions raised, viz., whether the particular agreements or combinations are obnoxious either to the common law, or to one or more of these statutes would be academic and need not now be entered into.

If the carpenters had lost they would have been mulcted in a very large sum of money for taking and printing the vast accumulation of evidence in the case. They would in effect be driven to work by court order to undo their fellow members in mills. But now they have a decision of a court which commands high respect for its learning, and the decision will probably be followed by the federal courts in the other jurisdictions.

The largest tree in the United States is said to be the "Mother of the Forest," a giant redwood in the Calaveras big tree grove in California. It is supposed to contain 140,619 board feet of lumber. There are, however, many claimants for the honor of being the "largest tree" and the "oldest tree," and these claims, according to foresters, can not always be verified.

WELFARE WORK AND THE LABOR UNIONS

(By P. J. Doyle.)

Sing a song of "welfare,"
A pocket full of tricks
To smooth the weary worker
When he groans or kicks.
If he asks for shorter hours
Or for better pay,
Little stunts of "Welfare"
Turn his thoughts away.

A misconception seems to prevail in many quarters today regarding labor's attitude toward what has come to be known as "welfare work" in the various industries. A number of people seem to think that all such supposedly philanthropic schemes should be accepted without question and that the distrust with which the workers often look upon them not only savors of ingratitude but is also a bad policy, as it tends to discourage well-meaning employers from strengthening the bond of friendship with their employes. The stand labor takes on this question is, nevertheless, a relatively plain and simple one; so plain, indeed, that it is simply inconceivable that it should be misconstrued.

Every employer who honestly and sincerely undertakes to better the condition of his employes, at his own expense, through the medium of genuine and bona fide "welfare work," has the warm sympathy and support of organized labor. It has nothing but words of encouragement for the man who comes forward and evinces a kindly interest in his employes, who endeavors to raise their standards of living by inculcating habits of saving and thrift and who shows a practical appreciation of their aspirations to rise in the social scale by allowing them a percentage of the profits which their labor has created *over and above* the standard union wage paid them.

But upon all which passes muster as "welfare work" in our modern industrial world the labor unions do not look with favor and they have a number of valid reasons for doing so. It is only natural that they should look with suspicion upon many innovations of this kind, for they can scarcely forget that it largely had its inception in a desire of the enemies of organized labor to use it whenever possible as a weapon which would destroy or, at any rate, vitiate and weaken the effectiveness of the labor movement.

This is borne out when it is seen that many of the employers who have gone in for schemes of this kind have been enemies of the labor movement, men who have voiced opposition to it at every opportunity and decried the principle of collective bargaining. Some, indeed, are smug, self-satisfied gentlemen of the type of the sanctimonious John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who prate about "the freedom of labor" and of preserving the right of the American workingman "to work for whomsoever he pleases." Such men inaugurate welfare schemes in their factories and plants with a flourish of trumpets and their "philanthropy" brings them many columns of advertising in the daily newspapers. We read elaborate descriptions of the lunch rooms and recreation halls which they fit up for their workers, but the newspapers fail to record the fact that, as a general rule, the employes are not paid standard wages, that they are the slaves of sweated "efficiency" methods and that their working hours are often cruelly long.

In most instances, in fact, so-called welfare schemes are inaugurated not from honest and humane motives but with an ulterior purpose in view. We live in an age in which philanthropic aims and ideals are lauded to the skies. People are glad to lavish praise on those who give and give generously—it matters little from what source the money comes —and, in the case of employers who indulge in the luxury of "welfare work," the public applauds them for their gen-

erosity. But the public is usually blind to the fact that there is often method in this employers' midsummer madness. It does not usually discern that in planning his benevolent schemes the employer has also planned to limit the independence of his employes. "Behold, my generosity," he says, "in return for it you must do as I direct you to." And thus the workers become chained with a series of rules and regulations which robs them of all initiative to better their condition other than at the pleasure of the employer himself, so that they ultimately come to lose every vestige of that self-reliance which should be every American workingman's cherished possession and which trades unionism fosters and builds up. So-called welfare work of this character is nothing more than the familiar red herring drawn across the path of the workers' progress in the economic scale, preventing them from becoming too conscious of their own strength or of using it intelligently to better themselves.

The terms of some of these regulations make it an impossibility for union men to avail of many of the advantages of such welfare schemes. For instance, continuity of employment is invariably an essential requirement in employer's old age pension and bonus plans. The employe who, for example, should participate in a strike would stand to forfeit all which he would otherwise gain at the end of a specific number of years. Other examples of "welfare work" might also be shown to have strings attached to them tending to restrict the liberty of the employe and place him entirely upon the suffrage of his employer. Indeed, it would seem that the majority of such schemes are framed to prevent union men from becoming eligible to participate in them and the reason why they do not appeal with greater force to the workers is that many of the employers who promote them are insincere in their intentions. The welfare they have in view is not that of their employes but of themselves.

It is no wonder, therefore, that the trades unions adopt a conservative attitude toward much that goes by the name of "welfare work." For the genuine article, wherever it is introduced, and where it is not inimical to the cause of unionism, they have nothing but praise. The employer who will inaugurate such schemes honestly, without attempting to limit the economic independence of his employes or without trying to tamper with their allegiance to trade union principles, may rest assured of hearty co-operation and support. Furthermore, he will be sure of getting results because of increased efficiency, whereas the employer whose welfare schemes are but a foil to unionism will obtain no such return.

"Welfare work," as long as the present industrial system, or modifications of it, endures, can never be regarded as a substitute for wages. It can have no effect whatever on union wage agreements or contracts; it must come as something supplementary, as something personal between employer and employe, and it can effect collective bargaining, if at all, only in an indirect sense. Union workmen will not accept it with complacency in lieu of just wages, for their knowledge of economics show them that they are not dependent on the bounty of their employer but are entitled to a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. In addition, anything that savors of philanthropy is repugnant to them. They sell their labor power—they ask an adequate return for it, nothing more and nothing less. Employers who imagine that welfare schemes will weaken their allegiance to the cause of trade unionism betray a faulty knowledge of human nature. The modern union man may be depended upon not to sell his union birthright for a mess of pottage. He has become self-reliant and prefers to depend upon himself and his union rather than upon the uncertain bounty of his employer.

The crux of this whole matter is that where unions are strong enough to demand and obtain a just wage, reasonable hours of labor and healthy working conditions, "welfare work" becomes a question of secondary con-

sideration. The essence of genuine welfare work—the only welfare work satisfactory to the worker—is incorporated in the union's declaration of principles. If employers, from motives of generosity, or, in order to test pet theories with regard to increasing efficiency, desire to go further and supplement the union wage through a system of bonuses or profit-sharing—or if they wish to reduce the arduousness of toil—they are at perfect liberty to do so. In this they will have the hearty co-operation and unstinted support of the trades unions and of the rank and file of union men. But, as we have said, welfare schemes cannot under any consideration be accepted as a substitute for a just wage. The union's minimum scale is the dead line below which the employer cannot go. Anything above it, not to mention efforts to better the workers condition, may be termed genuine welfare work; anything below it is but another thinly veiled attempt to exploit the workers.

KNOWLEDGE OF WOODS

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

NOT the least essential part of a carpenter's training lies in obtaining a knowledge of the characteristics and peculiarities of the materials which he uses, and, to this end, we will here discuss the subject of the woods which are used in constructive work in modern times.

For structural timber we find spruce and yellow pine in favor, old and staid cypress rapidly becoming popular, and hemlock passing into discard, chiefly, perhaps, because of its unsafe nature, its disagreeableness in handling and its warping and wet propensities. Oak and chestnut for framing timbers are not practicable because of their expense and scarcity, so that the two first named, with North Carolina pine and Douglas fir, prevail over almost all woods in the estimation of the experienced mechanic.

It is always desirable, of course, that timber for the purposes of the carpenter and builder should be fully seasoned. Yet we find that nine-tenths of the lumber used in modern building construction is, when manipulated, in an undeveloped state of seasoning—fresh from sawn logs, full of river dampness or sometimes of sap, and consequently in a state of transition from its primeval to its properly seasoned condition, and therefore constantly, gradually and imperfectly changing its form, which leads to bending, checking, warping and splitting, and so forth, according to the fibrous constitution of the wood or woods.

Many artificial and mechanical methods have been tried and are constantly practiced to obviate this, but without avail. While not exactly a disease, or defect, it is in reality due to a natural cause which may be designated as the removal of the tree from its proper element before its full development. Perchance, if it were possible to obtain wood from felled trees which had attained their maturity we might not find this to be the case and thus be able to use the wood without seasoning and without any probability of its changing form; but this seems out of the question.

It can then be safely assumed by carpenters and builders that modern timbers as they come from the lumber yard are invisibly changing their shape, and no form of constructive carpentry or framing known to present day artisans can stop it. We write now of framing timbers and not of decorative nor finishing work where the thinness and the smallness of the pieces render the defect not so deleterious, though, nevertheless, in our modern fine joinery, cab-

inetmaking and woodwork, we must perforce resort to many ingenious mechanical practices to counteract the natural inherent actions of the woods used.

The foregoing, therefore, accounts for many open joints, distorted walls, cracked ceilings and open floors. We can also realize why doors and sashes warp and will not close so that the carpenter is either blamed or a brother mechanic called in to remedy some defect erroneously attributed to the man who had originally done the work.

Carpenters should, however, make it a practice to scrutinize each and every piece of scantling, timber or board, minutely; to look across it and see if it is in wind, or warped; to examine it for checks or shakes; to note whether it is of heart wood or near the bark; to observe the grains, whether cross, curly, straight or twisted, and whether the fiber is hard or soft. All this should be observed and noted by the carpenter so that he may select and adapt each piece to his plans and purposes as required. Hard twisted grain, near the pith or heart of the tree, as seen on the surface of a board or plank, renders it obviously unfit for sashes or doors. Better soft and straight-grained, thence less possibility of change of form.

The lack of a full or even partial knowledge of woods leads to some curious and often expensive errors, especially in the discrimination of material for both structural and finishing purposes. Indeed, it might truly be said that this ignorance was directly responsible for the dearth, extinction and scarcity of those good woods which were of the greatest utility to the carpenter and builder. Witness, for example, white pine, black walnut and chestnut. Although we can not now very well criticise the woodsman, we still can admonish the mechanic as to the economical value of the commodity by which he lives, and, let us hope, thrives.

It is also to be said that many of our fraternity do not get good results nor satisfaction out of the stuff with which they are furnished or supplied, frequently it is utterly unfit, thereby trying a man's patience and temper almost beyond endurance. In such instances a knowledge of woods will be, if one possesses it, most advantageous, because, for example, one may use the best and longest where needed and saw up the worst for short lengths to be used where structural value is not so important, and so forth.

In a brief article it would be virtually impossible to go deeply into the numerous characteristics, vagaries and developments which form an intrinsic factor in the life of all timber up to the time of its ultimate seasonal maturity. The light of experience must be every man's guide. No amount of advice or study can give him that practical knowledge which he will obtain from encountering the problems which are certain to arise in the actual manipulation of the material itself.

Fellowship

When a man ain't got a cent, and he's feeling
kind of blue,
An' the clouds hang dark an' heavy, an' won't
let the sunshine through;
It's a great thing, O my brethren, for a feller
just to lay
His hand upon your shoulder in a friendly
sort of way!

It makes a man feel queerish, it makes the
teardrops start,
An' you sort o' feel a flutter in the region of
the heart;
You can't look up and meet his eyes; you
don't know what to say
When his hand is on your shoulder in a
friendly sort of way!

O, the world's a curious compound with its
honey and its gall,
With its care and bitter crosses; but a good
worl' after all;
An' a good God must have made it—leastways, that is what I say,
When a hand is on my shoulder in a friendly
sort of way!

—James Whitcomb Riley.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

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INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1914

Decision in the Paine Case

Elsewhere in this issue we publish a detailed account of the most important legal victory ever gained by our organization in the courts—the decision of the United States Court of Appeals in the injunction suit of the Paine Lumber Company and others against Elbridge H. Neal and other officers of the U. B., the Manufacturing Woodworkers' Association and against the Master Carpenters of New York City, all of whom were sought to be restrained from acting under certain agreements to prevent the use of non-union-made wood trim, frames and sashes on the grounds that such action was a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, the anti-trust laws of the State of New York, the common law and various provisions of the penal laws of the State of New York.

This decision of the appellate court, in affirming the ruling of the Southern District Court of the State of New York, marks the first important setback suffered by the Anti-Boycott Association, which has for several years engaged in a vigorous campaign in the courts against the United Brotherhood in a desperate effort to restrict or cripple the activities of our organization with respect to enforcing its constitutional regulations with regard to non-union mill products. In one respect the decision improves upon that of the lower court in that it did not concur in those parts of its decision which held that the U. B. had violated several statutes and the common law.

In view of the vital importance of some of the questions involved, as well as in its declaration of the rights of our organization, it is one of the most important labor victories on record. It gives the U. B. a perfectly legal right to enforce Section 232 of the General Constitution. It holds that trade agreements entered into prohibiting the use of non-union trim or mill work of any description are lawful; that a strike against a non-union "thing" is permissible so long as a strike is directed against a whole class, carrying on the same kind of business, and not against some particular individuals, and that no injunctive relief can be had because the individual suitors in such a case cannot show special damage. It also points out that it is lawful to publish in the columns of The Carpenter news items regarding unfair firms so long as this is done for the information of members, to aid and assist them and not from a malicious motive.

Such a decision as this is sure to be a source of gratification to every one who has the welfare of the United Brother-

hood at heart. Its value as an established precedent in the courts cannot be gainsaid and its influence is sure to be felt in any further cases of a similar nature which may come before the courts of the country. Its most evident effect upon the United Brotherhood will be to clear the air and remove all sense of uncertainty which in the past has clouded our efforts to give union woodwork preference whenever and wherever possible over the non-union article.

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Mr. Rockefeller's Testimony

The observation has often been made that there is something almost tragic about the blindness of powerfully wealthy people when they are confronted with a social crisis. They learn nothing from history, bitterly resist every demand made upon them, submit only after a hard struggle and prepare a condition of war to the death. When the voice of reason is raised advocating moderation they answer with contumely and scorn and in the pride of their reactionary bourbonism stand ready to pull down the social fabric on their heads rather than yield one iota in the interests of the common welfare.

We were treated to a surprisingly apt illustration of this attitude toward social progress recently when John D. Rockefeller, Jr., appeared before the House mines committee at Washington and discussed the responsibility of both his father and himself for the industrial strife which has kept the coal fields of southern Colorado in seething turmoil for more than six months. Here was a young multi-millionaire, son of the richest man in the world, known for his interest in a number of philanthropic enterprises and interested in various reforms. One would expect that his testimony before the committee would show him to be possessed of a certain broadness of vision and as having at least a fair, though not necessarily unbiased, conception of modern industrial problems. Yet it revealed him to be a mere reflex of the reactionary capitalistic mind and obsessed with all its threadbare prejudices; one of those who steadfastly oppose every readjustment which would make for the improvement of industrial conditions along accepted modern lines.

Just as patriotism often becomes the last refuge of a scoundrel, so "principle and conscience" has today become the last refuge of greedy capital and of men of the mental and moral caliber of the Rockefellers when the justice of labor's claims are put straightforwardly before them. Before the committee Mr. Rockefeller was forced to admit that he as the chief director, representing the Rockefeller interests in the great Colorado Fuel and Iron Company (which he very conservatively estimated at about 40 per cent.) knew absolutely nothing of conditions in the coal fields except from reports of "competent and trusted men" which he himself had helped to place in charge of the company's affairs. He did not deem it necessary to make a personal investigation of the situation, although he was aware much blood had been spilled, he said, but his conscience acquitted him of having done his full duty to the miners. He concluded his testimony with the significant statement that the Colorado strike had become a fight for "the principles of the freedom of labor" and that he and his associates would rather that the present violence continue "and that they lose all of their millions invested in the coal fields than that American workingmen should be deprived of their right under the constitution to work for whom they pleased."

We wonder does Mr. Rockefeller realize how ridiculous he makes himself with his cant about "principle and conscience." Would the result be any different, it might be asked, if the stand he and his confreres have taken were attributed to other motives? What have these efforts of the mine operators to prevent the miners from organizing legitimately led to but to a veritable civil war, in which men, women and children have been slain by hireling desperadoes, imported into the coal fields on the pre-

tense of upholding the rights of "free American labor"? To excuse or condone such criminality on the grounds of principle and conscience is an insult to the intelligence of the American people. Were the tragic side of it not so apparent it would look like a huge joke. As it is, it is rather a grim one—and the end is not yet. Peter Finley Dunne, the creator of the genial philosopher, "Mr. Dooley," long ago pierced the Pecksniffian cant of capitalists like Rockefeller with the keen shafts of his satire in a dissertation on "the open shop," in the course of which he had "Mr. Dooley" remark:

"Thrue, th' open shop saves th' boss money, but he don't care no more for money than he does fer his right eye. It's all principle with him. He hates t' see men robbed ov their indipendence regardless ov inything ilse."

The people of the nation rate the hypocritical pretentions of men like Rockefeller at their true value. The day is past when such can pose as champions of the "free" American workmen and expect people to take them seriously. Indeed it is a happy sign of the times that the number of these reactionary ultra-conservatives, who vent their spleen upon trades unionism whenever possible, are diminishing year by year. Of course, the few that remain make their voices heard whenever possible, but an enlightened public opinion has come to rate them correctly—as being as great a menace to the public welfare as the most rabid anarchist.

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An Imperative Duty

In these columns for several months past we have been dwelling upon the great importance to trade unionism of the Bartlett-Bacon bill and we have urged all local unions and District Councils to action with a view to acquainting congressmen and senators who represent them in Washington with their views on this all-important measure.

The Bartlett-Bacon bill means more to trades unionists than all other legislation at present pending before congress. On its fate the future of the American labor movement practically hinges—whether adequate freedom of action shall be allowed the workers in their rightful efforts to improve their condition or whether trades union officials shall continue to be liable to fines and imprisonment at the hands of hostile jurists for following activities necessary for the welfare of their organization.

The trades unionists of the country are in an anomalous position today. The right to organize is unhesitatingly conceded them, but, strange to say, they are denied the right to take necessary reasonable action to make that right adequately effective as a result of a far-fetched interpretation of the anti-trust law. In other words, the right to organize is admitted to the workers in theory but denied them (by the courts) in practice. And, of all the laws on the statute books, the Sherman law has been used for this purpose—an act which was never meant to apply to industrial relations and to the efforts of the workers to obtain industrial justice.

It is to be hoped that members of our organization are alive to the vital issues that the fight for the enactment of the Bartlett-Bacon bill raises. Local unions and District Councils everywhere should endorse the proposed law and send copies of such resolutions to all with whom they may have weight.

The following resolutions, adopted by L. U. 1922 of Chicago, Ill., has been sent us with a request that we publish them in this issue:

Whereas, It has come to the attention of Local Union No. 1922 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America that a bill has been presented in the Congress of the United States, which is known as the Bacon-Bartlett bill, which has for its purpose the exemption of organized labor or trade unions from the operation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, and

Whereas, we are of the abiding belief that trades labor unions are not a monopoly and believe that they do not in any way restrain or impede business, and

Whereas, We, the undersigned, believe that trades labor unions are organized for and accomplish the general welfare of working peo-

ple and stand for progress, education, training and orderly procedure, and

Whereas, We believe that undue restriction upon trades unions would result in the hampering and crushing of unionism and give large industries, such as trusts and large corporations an unfair and inequitable advantage; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 1922 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, do hereby endorse the Bacon-Bartlett bill and request its passage; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to every member of the House of Representatives who represent the districts in which the members of Local Union No. 1922 reside.

A number of resolutions similar in spirit to the above have also been adopted by locals and District Councils in different parts of the country. Bodies that have been lax in bestirring themselves should do so now. Action should be taken while there is yet time.

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The Colorado Atrocity

Were it not for the excitement attending the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Mexico it is very probable that the news which came over the wires from the southern Colorado coal fields recently telling of scenes of carnage being enacted there would have set the whole country aflame with indignation. No one can read of the cold-blooded slaughter of men, women and children in the tent colony of the striking miners at Ludlow without being deeply stirred and without feeling grave concern for the safety of a commonwealth where such murderous brutality could be perpetrated by men in the uniform of the state militia under the pretext of restoring law and order. That their ferocity at Ludlow and in the pitched battles which followed broke all records is apparent. We are told, for instance, that after having fired the strikers' quarters they entered the colony and looted many of the tents before the destruction by fire was complete, making no effort to save the lives of the women and children who were trapped in the pits beneath the ruins.

If such an outrage as this had been committed at the behest of Villa, Carranza or Huerta upon American subjects in Mexico, instead of upon striking miners and their families by the Colorado militia, reprisal would have followed with incredible swiftness and all responsible for the outrage made to pay dearly. But those who have drenched southern Colorado in blood and the coal operators who have stood behind them, using their vast wealth to utilize the machinery of government as an instrument for their own base ends, and who have gone to inconceivable lengths to prevent the miners from exercising the right to organize, goading them to acts of violence, have little to fear. For the Colorado outrages have been committed in the name of law and order, by a system of law enforcement with which Colorado has been trying for months to establish "peace"—not a peace with honor, but a peace which would keep the miners of Colorado in a state of subjection as bond slaves of the coal interests.

For a long period martial law has been in operation and the state militia has been given untold power. Official anarchy has reigned supreme. The rights of free speech and peaceable assemblage have been denied. Innocent people have been imprisoned and deported at will. Military tribunals have been set up and have gone on arresting, detaining and punishing whomsoever they pleased, notwithstanding that the regular courts were in session in the same territory. All this has bred a species of civil war between the powers that be—the servants of the coal barons—and the striking miners, a war which has increased in bitterness as the Russian methods of mine operators, military and strike-breakers have grown more overbearing and oppressive.

Where it will end now, for the striking miners have been goaded past endurance, there is no telling. Federal troops have been sent into the State to restore law and order and members of the House mines committee which has been investigating the situation have left Washington for Colorado. It is expected that the latter will make a searching examina-

tion into all phases of the situation. What action they will take toward the state government remains to be seen, for those who administer it have notoriously failed in their duty and a blot has been put upon the name of Colorado which it cannot soon efface.

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The Question of Metal Trim

The claims of the United Brotherhood with regard to the erection of metal trim are so convincing and are backed up by such a volume of expert and other testimony that it is almost inconceivable that there should be any grounds for a controversy with the Sheet Metal Workers on the subject. In every instance where the question was submitted to arbitration this particular work has been awarded to our organization. The leading architects and contractors of the country have not hesitated to express the opinion that carpenters are the only tradesmen properly qualified to erect this material. In the first place it is intimately and inextricably a part of a carpenter's work, and in the second place sheet metal workers are not sufficiently familiar with this class of work to handle it so as to encourage its use. Then again, carpenters' tools are required through the various operations. Mitres cannot be cut with snips or shears. It necessitates the skill of a carpenter to do this work.

To bring the claims of the carpenters clearly before owners, architects and contractors, and the building trades generally, the Chicago District Council of the U. B. recently issued a very interesting booklet on this question, the data for which was supplied through the General Office from official records. It contains the famous decision on metal trim rendered by the late Mayor Gaynor of New York in favor of our organization and a large number of letters, affidavits, and so forth, setting forth the opinions of the most influential contractor-builders and architects in the country.

Perhaps the strongest and most interesting letter in the booklet supporting our claims is that from John W. Rapp of the U. S. Metal Products Company, the original patentee and manufacturer of the first ornamental sheet metal door, and himself a sheet metal worker by trade. Mr. Rapp unhesitatingly favors the claims of the carpenters and presents a series of strong reasons for doing so, which we believe would be practically impossible to refute. The booklet also contains a list of steel trim jobs erected in various parts of the country by carpenters and instances a number of cases of unsatisfactory erection of trim by sheet metal workers which had afterward to be properly completed by carpenters.

While the booklet was published ostensibly in the interest of the Chicago brothers for distribution in that city and vicinity, we heartily recommend it to all who desire to learn all the facts in relation to the metal trim question.

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Printers and the Sherman Law

As a result of an opinion rendered by the Attorney-General the International Allied Printing Trades Association was recently saved from an annoying prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust law. The original complaint was filed against the New York Allied Printing Trades Council by several non-union firms with which the printing trades had been at odds in their endeavor to establish union conditions in the printing industry in New York and vicinity. One of the prime movers in this effort to restrict the trades unions was the big publishing house of Doubleday, Page & Co., a firm which refused to grant the eight-hour day in 1906, and which has been antagonistic toward the printers since that time.

In the probe instituted by the federal grand jury all official minutes, books, documents and letters of the unions in any way relating to the firms with which there was a dispute were ordered produced and minutely examined. No efforts were spared by the complaining firms, and the U. S. attorney who had

the investigation in charge to unearth evidence which would show that the unions had overstepped legal bounds. So rigorous, indeed, was the examination of union officials that several resented their treatment at the hands of an assistant district attorney and were compelled to lodge protests against such action, insisting that members of labor organizations receive the same treatment accorded law-abiding citizens. The evidence thus gathered was duly communicated to the department of justice and shortly afterward the Attorney-General made public the following decision, which vindicated the methods of the organized printers and gave a clearer understanding as to what their rights were under the law:

Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C., March 13, 1914.

H. Snowden Marshall, Esq., United States Attorney, New York, N. Y.:

Sir—I have considered the facts in the matter of the complaint against the Allied Printing Trades Council as stated in your letters and by Assistant District Attorney Harper on the occasion of his recent visit.

As the facts are understood by me, the case as thus far developed has two main features.

First, members of the Allied Printing Trades Council concertedly refuse to do work upon a book or magazine which in any part has been or is being printed or illustrated in a shop or shops employing non-union workmen. For example, if a book has been printed in a non-union printing shop, and photo-engraving is essential to its completion, photo-engravers who are members of the Allied Printing Trades Council would refuse absolutely to do the work. If brought to a shop in which they are employed, they would strike rather than do it.

This would not seem to be in violation of the federal anti-trust act.

Second, the allied council sends circulars to publishing houses and other customers of the non-union shops, characterizing the latter as "unfair," and attempts to deter such publishing houses from having printing or engraving done in the non-union shops by threatening to appeal, and to have members of the American Federation of Labor with which they are allied, appeal, to State boards of education throughout the country not to buy books from publishing houses employing non-union printing shops. Furthermore, such appeals to the boards of education are, in fact, made. It would seem that threats of this kind have rather the character of political action than of a secondary commercial boycott, and accordingly are distinguishable from the acts declared unlawful in Loewe vs. Lawlor, 208 U. S. 274.

I conclude, therefore, that this branch of the case, also the course of action of these trade unions, as now understood, does not constitute a direct restraint of interstate commerce within the principle of any case decided by the supreme court.

Of course, should the Allied Printing Trades Council go further than is here indicated, and, say, approach book sellers with threats not to buy books from them if they carry in stock the books of publishers who employ non-union printers, we would then have a case of a secondary boycott within the principle of Loewe vs. Lawlor, supra. Your letter of the 24th ultimo and its enclosure discloses what is apparently an instance of a secondary boycott of this nature by the electrotypers' union. There is nothing to show whether this is an isolated instance or whether it is a general practice on the part of trades unions embraced by the Allied Printing Trades Council. In either event it should be stopped. The department would be glad to have your view as to whether a bill in equity should be filed to that end, or whether notice to the parties would be sufficient.

Very respectfully,
For the Attorney-General.
G. CARROLL TODD,
Assistant to the Attorney-General

This decision, which unqualifiedly absolves the New York Printing Trades Council from all wrong-doing in its efforts to organize the printing industry, except in a minor instance—which, apparently, has been construed as a secondary boycott—will be hailed with satisfaction by all trades unionists. At this time it has a special interest for the members of the United Brotherhood, because it has many points in common with the decision of the U. S. Court of Appeals in the Paine injunction suit. The legality of trade agreements to prevent the handling of non-union products is emphasized in both, as is also the right of publication of non-union shops as unfair. Furthermore, the distinction made by the Attorney-General in the present case, pertaining to the perfect legality of bringing pressure to bear on state boards of education throughout the country not to buy books from publishing houses employing non-union printing shops on the ground that threats of this

kind have rather the character of political action than of a secondary commercial boycott, is significant. There is no reason why this precedent should not apply to efforts of our organization enabling it to bring about the use of union mill work in all federal, state and county contracts by putting the matter strongly up to public officials.

Two such legal victories for organized labor will dampen the ardor of those who desire to see labor's efforts for the establishment of just wages and decent working conditions restricted as much as possible and the trades unions hedged around with injunctive orders. For one thing, these victories bring clearly before the public the fact that trades unions are law-abiding and that they have no desire to gain their ends by illegal means. Already the tonic effect of these decisions on the labor unions is being felt. The Printing Trades Council of New York, for instance, is preparing to carry on a strong publicity campaign with regard to non-union firms, particularly the school book manufacturing companies.

But the danger of further prosecutions and harassing investigations under the anti-trust law is by no means ended. Attacks will probably be made upon the various trades unions by unfair employers claiming violations of the Sherman law just as long as that statute is interpreted to classify men and women in the same category with material things. Organized labor will never be free from unjust persecution until that law is modified to such an extent as will remove voluntary organizations of workingmen and women from the scope of its operations. The opportunity now presents itself of obtaining this great triumph for the cause of labor by urging the enactment of the Bartlett-Bacon bill now before Congress, the text of which we publish elsewhere in this issue of The Carpenter. No effort should be spared to see that this ameliorative measure is placed on the statute books. Every union man should be up and doing while there is yet time. Have you done your part?

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Michigan Strike Ends

The long-drawn-out copper strike in Michigan has been ended by the votes of the miners after a nine-month struggle. That the cause for which the men fought had justice and common humanity on its side is seen from the fact that for fifteen years wages and working conditions had remained at a low ebb, so much so that at the time of the strike the miners were practically all imported foreigners, whom the mine owners depended upon to work upon terms which would not satisfy an American miner. But even there was a limit to the forbearance of the foreigners, and when at last they endeavored to organize for their own protection they found themselves thwarted upon every side.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in his testimony before the committee on mines recently, could see no analogy between combinations of employers and combinations of workingmen. But anyone who cares to study the strike that has just closed can see it at a glance. In Houghton county, Michigan, the copper interests who stand behind the Calumet and Hecla and other corporations combined to resist the demands of the miners. In the copper district they showed themselves all-powerful. They controlled the forces of government, houses, lands, schools, even some of the churches, and practically all the local officials. Not content with this, they imported an army of gunmen and strike-breakers to overawe the defenseless miners. The constitutional rights of citizens were ruthlessly trampled upon and indignities and outrages of all kinds perpetrated. President Moyer and another official of the Western Federation of Miners were maltreated, summarily deported and threatened with death should they return to the district. Under such conditions the strike dragged on from day to day until at last the lash of compelling

hunger and the hopelessness of holding out longer impelled the men to return to work with the demand for the right to organize legitimately denied them.

But although powerfully organized, privilege-intrenched capital won a victory in this instance, it was a dearly bought one. It has cost the mining companies thousands of dollars, the mines have lain idle, mine property and machinery have suffered a depreciation in value. Under the circumstances it is not likely that the mine owners would welcome another struggle of this kind in the near future. As for the miners, they go back to work, having obtained many of the demands they originally sought, such as the eight-hour day, a minimum daily wage of $3 and improved working conditions.

They have been unsuccessful, however, in their efforts to organize, and on that account the highly organized mine owners believe they have gained a notable victory. In this they are merely following the example of short-sighted employers everywhere. They cannot see that a victory gained by force and injustice is a very unstable one and that it sometimes takes very little to turn it into a defeat. The copper interests should not deceive themselves into thinking that they have irretrievably crushed the spirit of the men. The thousands of miners in northern Michigan will keep up the good fight for their just rights, if not openly at least covertly and victory will ultimately reward their efforts, for—

"Freedom's battles once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, are ever won."

The Value of Maple

Though at one time in the early history of the country an average of 6,000 maple trees were destroyed in clearing the ordinary New York or Pennsylvania farm, maple is today, according to the department of agriculture, one of the most widely used and valuable native hardwoods.

A bulletin on the uses of maple, just issued by the department, states that the wood finds place in an enormous number of articles in daily use, from rolling pins to pianos and organs. It is one of the best woods for flooring, and is always a favorite material for the floors of roller skating rinks and bowling alleys. It leads all other woods as a material for shoe lasts, the demand for which in Massachusetts alone exceeds thirteen million board feet annually.

Sugar maple stands near the top of the list of furniture woods in this country. The so-called "birds-eye" effect, the department explains, is probably due to buds which for some reason can not force their way through the bark, but which remain just beneath it year after year. The young wood is disturbed each succeeding season by the presence of the bud and grows around it in fantastic forms which are exposed when the saw cuts through the abnormal growth.

Maple, the department goes on to say, is one of the chief woods used for agricultural implements and farm machinery, being so employed because of its strength and hardness. All kinds of wooden ware are made of maple, which holds important rank also in the manufacture of shuttles, spools and bobbins. It competes with black gum for first place in the manufacture of rollers of many kinds, from those employed in house moving to the less massive ones used on lawn mowers. Athletic goods, school supplies, brush backs, pulleys, type cases and crutches are a few of the other articles for which maple is in demand.

Seven species of maple grow in the United States, of which sugar maple, sometimes called hard maple, is the most important. The total cut of maple in the United States annually amounts to about 1,150,000,000 feet. Nearly one-half is produced by Michigan, with Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York and West Virginia following in the order named.

(Continued on Page 64.)

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF *The* UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS *and* JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building. Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
JAMES KIRBY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 225 State St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Mellish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 129 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1399 St. Denis, Montreal, Que., Can.

JAMES KIRBY, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

-:- Our Principles -:-

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

Union-Made Goods

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trademark of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organizations they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

Labor Legislation

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

Immigration

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

Faithful Work

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

Shorter Hours of Labor

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

Miscellaneous

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion, or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

Report of General President Kirby for Quarter Ending March 31, 1914

April 16, 1914.

To the Members of the General Executive Board—Greeting:

Reporting to you regarding the conditions of our organization during the first quarter of 1914, it is very gratifying for me to be able to state that the prospects for better industrial conditions for the coming season are very good. Notwithstanding the depressed business conditions of the country, during nearly all of the year 1913, our Brotherhood has gained in membership, and while as an International organization we have withdrawn from the Building Trades Department, nevertheless our relations with the building trades in general are good and are improving rapidly in a substantial manner.

During the month of January, at the invitation of the International Officers of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, I attended their convention at Houston, Texas, and am glad to report that they had a successful and constructive convention. As the Executive Officer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, I was warmly welcomed and royally entertained, and I am glad to note the tendency of the Carpenter and Bricklayer to become better acquainted and more interested in each other's welfare than heretofore.

During the month of February I paid a visit to the Province of Ontario, Canada, and among the cities visited were Windsor, St. Thomas, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Preston, Ottawa and Kingston. Work at that time was very slack, owing to the climatic conditions. There was, however, a general spirit of organization quite manifest and I was agreeably impressed by the manner with which the former Amalgamated Branches were complying with the solidification plan.

It is not to be expected that the members of the Amalgamated could adopt the system of the U. B. instantly. However, I feel safe in saying that within a few months' time the carpenters of Canada will be united together in such a manner that wherever past differences have existed they will soon be forgotten.

I might say that I found the Local Officers of the former Amalgamated Branches willing in all instances to lend their assistance to promote better conditions for our craft. The general outlook for work in that Province is very good.

The new canal, connecting Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, is perhaps second only to the Panama Canal in magnitude of construction on the American Continent. Thousands of men will be employed of all crafts, and, thanks to the activity of our organizers and the members of our Canadian local unions, the Government has agreed that the minimum rate of wages prevailing in that district shall be specified in the various contracts let.

Taken as a whole, the Ontario carpenters are alive to their interests and, while in some cities visited the wages were deplorably low, yet still there is a bright prospect of increasing them the coming year.

I have also visited several cities in the South and Southwest, namely: Chattanooga, Birmingham, New Orleans, Beaumont, Galveston, Houston, San Antonio, Austin, Waco, Dallas, Ft. Worth and Memphis.

In Chattanooga and Memphis conditions were about normal with prospects very good for the coming year.

In Birmingham, on account of the long and bitter fight that the organization has been forced to make, they are somewhat demoralized, but with the assistance that the General Executive Board has rendered, I feel that they will soon begin to improve their conditions. They have put up a hard fight and our locals have held together nobly. I feel certain in saying that with the spring work opening up the carpenters of Birmingham will soon regain their former prestige.

I am at a loss to know the cause of

the conditions of the union carpenters of New Orleans. I have started a campaign of organizing in that city that I believe will be successful, and with the support of the General Executive Board I feel sure that I will be able, in due time, to again establish our organization in New Orleans in such a manner that it will be a factor in the building trades once more.

Of the cities visited in Texas I can only state that what applies to one applies to all. I found the carpenters of Texas a constructive, energetic and at the same time a conservative class of men, all interested in bettering their conditions, all striving to outdo the surrounding cities.

Secretary Proctor of the Carpenters' State Council of Texas accompanied me on my trip, as well as Board Members Blackmore and Ogletree. Everything that could be done was done by the different cities to make our visit as beneficial to the organization as possible. At the same time I would be ungrateful if I did not state they did everything they could to make the trip pleasant and enjoyable.

The state council has adopted as its slogan, "Eight hours' work, $5 per day," and they are making rapid strides toward that goal. I feel that much good could be accomplished by other states studying the Texas system in managing their state affairs. The attendance and interest in the general organization was everywhere in evidence and much credit is due the Executive Officers of the Carpenters' State Council.

I attended the opening ceremonies of the apprentice school in Chicago, and I only wish that it were possible that every carpenter in the country could see, that he might appreciate, the work turned out by those apprentice boys. The carpenters of Chicago are to be congratulated upon their system of apprenticeship and much credit is due to the Carpenters' and Builders' Association for their hearty co-operation in making this school a success.

I also attended the dedication of Local Union 62's new home in Chicago. It is indeed a model building and the members of that local union have set an example by their business methods which could well be copied by other local unions. Their entertainment was a huge success, being attended by over 3,000 people.

In closing I wish to thank the members of the General Executive Board and the membership at large for the hearty support given.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES KIRBY,
General President.

Proposed Constitutional Amendments

—Local Union 1033, Monaca, Pa.—

Whereas, Section 103 of the General Constitution prohibits members of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. working in any district other than where he belongs; and

Whereas, We believe this is a discrimination against our members when sent to another district for six or eight weeks, and is detrimental to our locals, and when members of the U. B. return to their homes daily shall not be required to transfer, thereby disqualifying themselves from local benefits; therefore, be it

Resolved, That L. U. 1033 presents for the consideration of the General Convention, to be held on the third Monday in September, 1914, the following amendment to Section 103 of the General Constitution:

Amend Section 103 by striking out all from the word "sent," on the second line, to and including the word "month," on the third line, so that Section 103 shall read as follows: "Any member working in a district from which he returns home daily, or who is sent into an outside jurisdiction by an employer from his own district, shall not be required to take out a clearance card, but shall be governed by the trade rules of the district in which he works."

—Local Union 94, Providence, R. I.—

Amend Section 157 by striking out same and substituting the following:

"In any case where a monetary penalty is imposed by any L. U. or D. C. an appeal shall be entertained by the G. P., provided such an appeal is made within thirty days from date such penalty is imposed without requiring the appellant to pay over the sum of money involved until the decision of the G. P. is rendered, after which the penalty imposed shall become effective against the appellant, to be paid within the time specified by the constitution."

—Local Union 73, St. Louis, Mo.—

Add to Section 176 the following paragraph:

"The R. S. of the local or the D. C., where one exists, shall keep a correct list of all idle members and when fifty-one (51) per cent. are idle the work day shall be cut to six (6) hours per day and regular time shall not be resumed until it is decided by a referendum vote, with a two-thirds (2/3) majority."

L. U. 949, Columbia, S. C.—Amend Section 78 of the General Constitution to read: "A local union, when three (3) months in arrears to the U. B., or the D. C., shall be suspended from all donations."

Special Notice

To All Local Unions, District and State Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—Greeting:

As a reminder to our entire membership we wish to again call your attention to the fact that the Eighteenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in Indianapolis, Ind., next September.

The General Secretary, in conjunction with the Indianapolis District Council, has already taken up the question of making arrangements for the convention. The large auditorium of the German House, two blocks away from our General Office, has been secured in which to hold our daily sessions. Hotel rates have also been secured, which will be furnished later to all Local Unions by correspondence. We have asked the railroad companies for special rates for the occasion, but have since been notified that special rates cannot be granted. Therefore, delegates will have to make their own arrangements for traveling to and from the convention city with their home passenger agents. Other matters have yet to be arranged, but with the assistance of our Indianapolis District Council complete arrangements will be made in the near future.

We again wish to remind our entire membership that Section 235 of our General Constitution provides that:

"All amendments to the General Constitution, submitted by Local Unions, District or State Councils, for the consideration of the convention, shall be forwarded to the General Secretary not later than the 15th day of July immediately preceding the holding of the convention, and the said amendments shall be published in our official journal in the issue immediately following their receipt by the G. S., and no further amendments shall be considered by the constitution committee other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any section can be offered from the floor during the report of the constitution committee."

Therefore all of our Local Unions, District or State Councils desiring to change, alter or amend our present laws should do so as soon as possible and send such changes, alterations or amendments to the General Secretary for publication in the coming issues of our official monthly journal, The Carpenter, so that all interested parties may have a chance and an opportunity to give them the consideration they deserve.

We also wish to call to your attention the action of our Salt Lake City convention on the report of the committee on appeals and grievances, which can be found on page 434 of the proceedings of that convention. The committee in question reported as follows:

"We respectfully recommend that in the future no appeal case be considered

in convention unless the General Secretary has been notified at least thirty days before the convention meets so that all the papers pertaining to the case may be before the committee on appeals and grievances."

This recommendation was concurred in by the convention.

Hoping these requests will be complied with, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary.

Proceedings of the Second Quarterly Session, 1914, of the G. E. B.

During the interim between the January and April meetings the following matters were acted upon by correspondence:

January 30, 1914.

Kansas City, Mo.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $4.40 to $5.00 per day, effective April 1. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

February 14, 1914.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement of the millmen for an increase in wages of 2½ cents per hour, effective March 1, 1914. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

February 26, 1914.

Joplin, Mo.—Request of L. U. 311 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $100.00, same to be expended under direction of the G. P.

March 2, 1914.

Birmingham, Ala.—On personal investigation the G. P. recommends an appropriation for organizing purposes in Birmingham. The sum of $280.00 is appropriation, same to be expended under direction of the G. P.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 6, 1914.

The second quarterly meeting of the G. E. B. was called to order on the above date by General President Kirby.

All members present except Hutcheson and Potts, investigating spring trade movements.

Troy, N. Y.—A report relative to a trade movement now under way was received from the D. C. as information.

The G. E. B. rules that financial aid in trade movements shall not be payable until the end of the second week of strike or lockout, and then only from the beginning of the second week.

Danville, Ill.—Request of L. U. 269 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 45 to 50 cents per hour, effective April 1. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Bakersfield, Cal.—Request of L. U. 743 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement to establish union conditions in the mills. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Request from the D. C. for assurance of financial assistance in dispute over the erection of metal trim. The G. E. B. decides that in disputes of this kind the D. C. may rest assured that the Board will support our membership in their efforts to retain this class of work.

Newark, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 136 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective April 1. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Kewanee, Ill.—Request of L. U. 154 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Peoria, Ill.—Request of L. U. 183 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, to take effect April 1. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Waxahachie, Texas.—Request of L. U. 332 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages, to take effect April 1. The Board grants the official sanction desired.

Streator, Ill.—Request of L. U. 495 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective April 1. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Rochester, Minn.—Request of L. U. 980 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective April 1. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Eau Claire, Wis.—Request of L. U. 1074 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective April 1. Official sanction granted.

Ironton, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 1111 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, effective April 1. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Manistee, Mich.—Request of L. U. 1226 for

official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective April 1. Sanction granted.

Cameron, Texas.—Request of L. U. 1643 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour. Sanction granted. Movement effective April 1.

Sanger, Cal.—Request of L. U. 1843 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 50 cents per day. Sanction granted. Movement effective April 1.

Columbia, Mo.—Request of L. U. 1925 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour. effective April 1. Official sanction denied for the reason that Section 143 of the General Constitution has not been complied with.

Fargo, N. D.—Communication from L. U. 1176 containing latest details with regard to strike in progress in that city. The Board appropriates $228.00 for strike relief.

Mt. Kisco, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 1134 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for increase in wages from 43¾ to 50 cents per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, to take effect April 1. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

The General President called the attention of the Board to the situation now existing in Cleveland, Ohio, and the sum of $100.00 was appropriated for organizing expenses, same to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Request of the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement to better working conditions. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

The General Treasurer brought to the attention of the G. E. B. the claim on the death of Brother Wm. E. Barnett of L. U. No. 90 of Evansville, Ind., which was disapproved by him on the grounds that the deceased was a semi-beneficial member instead of a beneficial member, as claimed by the local union. The G. E. B. orders the case reopened and referred back to the General Treasurer, Local Union No. 90 to be held responsible for mistakes made as per Section 120 of the General Constitution.

Erie, Pa.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 42½ to 45 cents per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, to take effect May 1. Official sanction granted, the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

New Bedford, Mass.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 41 to 45 cents per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, effective May 1. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Northern Mass.—Request from the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement to establish a minimum wage of $3.50 per day and union conditions on May 1. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

St. Louis, Mo.—Request of L. U. 1329, endorsed by the D. C., for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 7½ cents per hour, effective July 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Toledo, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 25 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective May 4. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the matter of financial assistance to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

St. Catherines, Can.—Request of L. U. 38 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 3 cents per hour. to take effect May 1. Sanction granted; finanical aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Peekskill, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 163 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective May 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

Madison, Wis.—Request of L. U. 314 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective June 1. Official sanction granted, the question of financial aid to be considered on the receipt of reports at the G. O.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Request of L. U. 548 (Millwrights), endorsed by the D. C., for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 10 cents per hour, to take effect May 1. Sanction granted.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages for the millmen from 36 to 45 cents per hour, effective June 1. The G. E. B. requests the D. C. to ask the millmen to modify their demands relative to the increase in wage scale to a minimum of 40 cents per hour, which action will carry with it the approval of the Board in support of the movement.

April 7.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—A report from the D. C. relative to the progress of the strike of the boxmakers was received, and the Board decides to allow the amount in strike benefits to which the D. C. is entitled after the rolls

have been checked up, allowing nothing for the men on strike the first week.

Columbia, S. C.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for the eight-hour day on Saturday instead of nine hours, to take effect May 16. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement of the Wharf and Dock Builders for a minimum wage of 37½ cents per hour, to take effect May 1. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

New Castle, Pa.—Request of L. U. 206, endorsed by the D. C., for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 50 cents per day. Sanction granted, the question of financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Elwood City, Pa.—Request of L. U. 421, endorsed by the D. C., for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, to take effect May 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Ardmore, Pa.—Request of L. U. 465, endorsed by the D. C., for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, to take effect May 1, 1914. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are received at the G. O.

Reading, Pa.—Request of L. U. 492 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement to establish a minimum wage of 40 cents per hour on May 1, 1914. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Johnstown, Pa.—Request of L. U. 1419 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a reduction in working hours from ten to nine per day. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at the G. O.

Jackson, Mich.—Request of L. U. 651 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, to take effect May 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Sheboygan, Wis.—Request of L. U. 657 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement to improve working conditions on May 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Hamilton, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 637 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 10 cents per hour, effective May 1, laid over from the January meeting for further investigation. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Request from the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 7½ cents per hour for the Stair Builders (L. U. 664), to take effect June 1. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of finanical aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Sterling, Ill.—Request of L. U. 695 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages of 10 cents per hour, to take effect May 1. Owing to the number of unorganized men in the district and the excessive demands made by the local union the Board refers the matter to the G. P. for investigation.

Tyler, Texas.—Request of L. U. 1104 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

French Lick, Ind.—Request of L. U. 1309 for official sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour. Official sanction granted, and the Board suggests to the L. U. that the next movement inaugurated be for the eight-hour day.

Warwick, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 1141 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement to establish a minimum wage of $3.00 per day and the eight-hour day on June 15. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at the G. O.

Ballston Spa, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 1321 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 50 cents per day, effective May 1. The Board grants the official sanction desired.

Fremont, Neb.—Request of L. U. 1395 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, to take effect May 1. The Board grants the official sanction desired and recommends that the next trade movement entered into be for the eight-hour day.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 1513 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement to reduce the working hours from ten to eight per day on May 1. The Board feels that the demand for a reduction of two hours per day cannot be gained under present conditions and recommends that the demand be modified to reduce the working hours to nine per day. With this understanding, official sanction is granted to the movement.

Utica, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 1622, endorsed by the D. C., for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement to es-

tablish better working conditions on May 1. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Okmulgee, Okla.—Request of L. U. 1399 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective the coming spring. Sanction granted.

Marysville, Cal.—Request of L. U. 1570 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 6¼ cents per hour. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Pt. Colborne, Can.—Request of L. U. 1168 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective June 1. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are received at the G. O. The G. E. B. recommends that the next trade movement entered into should be for the eight-hour day.

Galt, Ont., Can.—Request of L. U. 1216 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective June 26. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O. The Board recommends that the next movement be for a shorter work day.

Chatham, Ont., Can.—Request of L. U. 1583 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour and a reduction in working hours from ten to nine per day, effective June 1. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at the G. O.

Sydney, N. S., Can.—Request of L. U. 1588 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 31-3 cents per hour for the outside men, also for a reduction in working hours for the factory workers, laid over from the January session to permit the Local to get the required vote. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Whitby, Ont., Can.—Request of L. U. 2654 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective May 1. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O., in accordance with the provisions of the General Constitution of the U. B. and the plan of solidification.

April 8.

All members present.

London, Ont., Can.—Request of L. U. 1946 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for better working conditions, to take effect June 1. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O., and further recommends that the next movement entered into should be for an eight-hour day.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Request of L. U. 1644 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective May 1. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

LaSalle, Ill.—Request of L. U. 336, endorsed by the Illinois Valley D. C., for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, to take effect April 1. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Seattle, Wash.—Request of the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates three hundred ($300) dollars, same to be expended under the direction of the G. P.

Detroit, Mich.—Request of the D. C. for an appropriation to assist in organizing the millmen. The Board decides to refer the matter to the G. P.

Detroit, Mich.—Request of Millwrights' Local No. 1506 for an appropriation for organizing purposes received, and the Board appropriates one hundred ($100) dollars, to be spent under the direction of the G. P.

Humberstone, Ont., Can.—Request from the Frontier District Council for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates three hundred ($300) dollars, to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Request from the D. C. for an appropriation to assist in the "Labor Forward" movement in that city. Inasmuch as a representative from the U. B. is asked for to assist in this movement, the matter is referred to the G. P. to render whatever assistance he believes necessary.

Rochester, N. Y.—Request of the D. C. for an appropriation to assist in organizing the small towns surrounding Rochester, also the furniture workers of that city. General President Kirby having already promised that an organizer would be sent to Rochester as soon as the weather would permit to take up the organizing of the men following the class of work in question, the request for an appropriation is referred to the G. P. for further investigation.

Springfield, Ill.—Request of L. U. 16 for financial assistance. The Board appropriates one hundred and forty-two ($142) dollars.

Nashville, Tenn.—Request of L. U. 41 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The sum of two hundred ($200) dollars is appropriated, same to be expended under the direction of the G. P.

Kankakee, Ill.—Request of L. U. 496 for financial assistance for men involved in lock-

out referred to the G. P. for investigation, the report, when made, to be submitted to the G. E. B. for action.

Wilmington, Del.—Request of L. U. 626 for financial aid, the treasury being exhausted on account of special assessment and payment of sick benefits. The request is denied, as the reasons set forth do not justify an appropriation.

Quebec, Que., Can.—Request of L. U. 730 for an appropriation for organizing purposes received and the sum of one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars appropriated, same to be expended under the supervision of the G. P.

Jonquieres, Que., Can.—Request of L. U. 1338 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates two hundred ($200) dollars, to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Sydney, N. S., Can.—Request of L. U. 1588 for an apporpriation for organizing purposes in eastern Nova Scotia. As the matter is being taken care of by the G. P., the request is denied.

Wilmington, N. C.—Communication from L. U. 477 acknowledging an apporpriation made by the Board for organizing purposes received, filed and noted in the minutes.

Chicago, Ill.—Request from the National Women's Trade Union League of America for further financial assistance in the work of organizing the women wage-earners. Inasmuch as the General Constitution does not give the G. E. B. the authority to make such appropriations, the request is denied.

Elyria, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 1426 for a ruling in regard to paying quarterly assessment on members admitted the last meeting in the quarter, referred to the G. P., in accordance with Section 32 of the General Constitution.

The following telegram was received and ordered inserted in the minutes:

"James Kirby, Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Paine case won on appeal. The greatest victory we ever had.

(Signed) "CHAS. MAITLAND BEATTIE."

San Francisco, Cal.—The papers in the McCullough case in detail were submitted to the G. E. B. and after a review of the case the Board rules that as the General President has already ruled in the case and no protest or appeal taken from said ruling, the case is closed.

New Orleans, La.—Communication from L. U. 76 relative to proposed new union in that city received as information.

Toronto, Ont., Can.—Partial accounting received from the D. C. for appropriations made for the relief of the millmen on strike in that city last summer. The balance still unaccounted for must be adjusted before the next meeting of the Board.

Portsmouth, N. H.—The matter of appropriations made by the Board to L. U. 921 for strike relief in the year 1913 and still partly unaccounted for was referred to the G. S. for adjustment, as per previous instructions of the G. E. B.

Cumberland, Md.—The Board referred to the G. S. for further investigation and adjustment the matter of an appropriation previously made for organizing purposes to L. U. 1024 and still unaccounted for, in accordance with former instructions of the G. E. B.

Lake Charles, La.—Communication received from L. U. 953 showing 21 men on strike and answering roll-call. The Board appropriates one hundred and eighteen ($118) dollars for strike relief.

San Francisco, Cal.—Complete accounting received from the Bay Counties District Council for money appropriated in recent plasterers' controversy. Filed.

Quincy, Ill.—Complete accounting of money appropriated for relief of members of L. U. 1366 on strike during the past year received and filed.

Saginaw, Mich.—Complete accounting of money appropriated in February, 1911, to the Tri-County D. C. for organizing purposes received and filed.

A sub-committee of two members of the Board was appointed to meet at the G. O. two weeks in advance of the next meeting of the G. E. B. to draft a report for the convention. Brothers Martel and Guerin appointed.

The bond covering the chief clerk in the General Office was received and turned over to the chairman of the G. E. B.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Request from L. U.'s 322 and 1555 for permission to withdraw from Niagara County D. C. and form a separate D. C. in Niagara Falls granted.

Milford, Mass.—Appeal of L. U. 867 from the ruling of the General President on Section 111 of the General Constitution. The ruling of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

April 9.

All members present.

Newark, N. J.—Appeal of A. R. Wyatt and Mark Walton from the decision of the General President in the matter of election of business agents. The decision of the G. P. as rendered under date of February 17 is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

New York, N. Y.—Appeal of J. F. O'Halloran from the decision of the General President in the case of J. F. O'Halloran vs. L. U. 340. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Appeal of the Cincinnati D. C. from the decision of the General President in the case of Wm. Williams vs. the Cincinnati D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Appeal of Wm. Reinke from the decision of the General President in the case of Wm. Reinke vs. the D. C. of Cin-

cinnati. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

St. Louis, Mo.—Appeal of L. U. 257 of St. Louis from the decision of the General President in the case of Ferrell et al. vs. L. U. 257. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

New York, N. Y.—Appeal of Christian C. Antonius from the decision of the General President in the case of Christian C. Antonius vs. the New York District Council. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

New York, N. Y.—Appeal of Joseph Comeau from the decision of the General President in refusing to entertain appeal of said Comeau from an action of Local Union No. 126. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed, as the appeal was not taken within the specified time and the case is therefore outlawed.

San Francisco, Cal.—Appeal of the Bay Counties D. C. from the decision of the General President in the case of Edward E. Huddleson vs. the D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Elyria, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 1426 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour and the eight-hour day, effective May 1. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at the General Office.

Corry, Pa.—Appeal of L. U. 992 from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing the claim for funeral donation on the death of H. H. Hill, late a member of L. U. 992. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds that the deceased brother was more than six months in arrears when he squared up in full and L. U. 992 accepted his dues in violation of Section 111 of the General Constitution. The appeal is dismissed.

East St. Louis, Ill.—Appeal of L. U. 169 from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing the claim for funeral donation on the death of Guy Simmons, late a member of L. U. 169. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, namely, that the deceased brother was out of benefits at the time of his death, as per Section 109 of the General Constitution. The appeal is therefore dismissed.

New York, N. Y.—Appeal of John Hart, member of L. U. 340, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing claim for disability benefits in behalf of John Hart. The decision of the G. T. is sustained, as the claim was not filed with the General Office within the time limit specified in Section 95 of the General Constitution. The appeal is dismissed.

April 10.

All members present.

Springfield, Ill.—Complete accounting from L. U. 16 for money appropriated for relief of men on strike in 1913 received and filed.

Charlottesville, Va.—Application of L. U. 1454 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 25 cents per day, effective July 1. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Palmer, Mass.—Request of L. U. 445 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 6 cents per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, to take effect June 15. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Appeal of L. U. 1602 from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing the claim for funeral donation on the death of the wife of Henry L. Apwisch, member of L. U. 1602. The decision of the G. T. is sustained by the Board on the grounds that Section 89 of the General Constitution was violated, and the appeal is therefore dismissed.

Warren, R. I.—Appeal of L. U. 1269 from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing the claim for funeral donation on the death of the wife of Irene Charland, a member of L. U. 1269. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds that the L. U. failed to abide by the constitution in the matter of collecting monthly dues as specified in Section 71, and the appeal is therefore dismissed.

Oakland, Cal.—Appeal of S. W. Remington, member of L. U. 36, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing claim for disability donation in behalf of said S. W. Remington. The appeal is dismissed and the decision of the G. T. sustained on the grounds that Brother Remington was a semi-beneficial member and therefore not entitled to disability donation.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Appeal of L. U. 322 from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing the claim for disability donation in behalf of John Laur, a member of L. U. 322. The appeal is dismissed and the decision of the G. T. sustained on the grounds that the claim was not filed within two years, as per Section 95 of the General Constitution.

Waco, Texas.—Appeal of L. U. 622 from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing claim for funeral donation on the death of the wife of E. L. Maddox, a member of L. U. 622. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, namely, that the brother was out of benefits at the time of his wife's death, as per Section 109 of the General Constitution. The appeal is therefore dismissed.

The following resolution was submitted and concurred in by the G. E. B.:

Whereas, On March 1, 1913, Section 71 of the General Constitution went into full force and effect as part of our amended constitution; and

Whereas, Section 71 provides that "members entitled to donations as prescribed in Sections 82, 83 and 84 shall pay not less than 75 cents per month dues and members entitled to donations as prescribed in Section 86 not less than 50 cents per month, etc.; therefore, be it

Resolved, That no financial assistance or death and disability donations shall be paid by the G. O. where the due book of the members and the ledger of the L. U. shows that Section 71 has not been complied with; and be it further

Resolved, That any L. U. failing to comply with Section 71 will be required to do so by having each member pay in a lump sum the difference between the dues paid and the constitutional amount for each and every month from March 1, 1913, and no claim shall be honored by the G. O. where a L. U. has failed to comply with Section 71 or this resolution prior to the filing of the claim or cause leading up thereto.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts of the G. O. was taken up at this time.

April 11.

All members present..

The entire session was taken up in the audit and examination of the books and accounts.

April 13.

All members present.

Peoria, Ill.—Report from L. U. 183 relative to strike in progress in that city since April 1. The Board appropriates the sum of $444.00 for the relief of the men answering roll-call daily the first two weeks of the strike.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

April 14.

All members present.

Troy, N. Y.—A report was received from the D. C. relative to strike in progress in that city, and the Board appropriates the sum of $1,326.00 for strike relief.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Report from the D. C. relative to progress of the strike of the Boxmakers received. The Board appropriates $228.00 for relief of men involved.

Lake Charles, La.—Report received from L. U. 953 relative to progress of strike and showing 20 men still answering roll-call. The sum of $120.00 is appropriated for strike relief.

Examination and audit of books and accounts continued.

April 15.

All members present.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—A communication was received from the Wyoming Valley D. C. stating that the employing contractors had refused to pay the increase in wages on April 1 as per the agreement entered into with the D. C. in 1913. The G. E. B. will support the D. C. in the enforcement of the agreement in question.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts was continued and completed, the report of the expert accountant compared with the books of the General Office and the books and accounts found to be correct.

April 16.

All members present.

Quincy, Ill.—Request of L. U. 189 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a minimum wage of 50 cents per hour, effective May 1. The Board denies the official sanction asked for on the grounds that Section 144 of the General Constitution was not complied with.

LaSalle, Ill.—Report from the Illinois Valley D. C. relative to strike situation in LaSalle received. The Board appropriates the sum of $228.00 for the relief of men on strike at the rate of $6.00 per week.

Fargo, N. D.—Communication received from L. U. 1176 giving latest details relative to strike in that city. The sum of $228.00 is appropriated for strike relief.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Request from the D. C. for an appropriation to assist in the efforts being made by the D. C. to retain control over the erection of metal trim. The Board appropriates the sum of $400.00, same to be expended under supervision of the G. P.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Request of the D. C. for an appropriation. The matter is referred to the G. P. for investigation.

New Orleans, La.—Request from L. U. 76 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The matter is referred to the G. P., as he has already taken up the work of organizing in that city.

Coal City, Ill.—Request of L. U. 1544 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The matter is referred to the General President.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 2½ cents per hour and the eight-hour day, to take effect May 1. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Galveston, Texas.—Request of L. U. 526 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 6¼ cents per hour, effective June 8. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at the G. O.

Watertown, S. D.—Request of L. U. 1702 for official sanction in support of a movement for a minimum wage of 40 cents per hour, nine hours per day and the union shop. The Board denies the official sanction asked for the reason that the instructions contained in the Schedule of Inquiries were not complied with and the

further fact that the L. U. has not been organized one year.

Mansfield, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 735 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages and reduction in working hours, to take effect June 1. The Board grants the official sanction desired.

A communication was received from the International Union of Woodworkers, inviting the U. B. to send a delegation to the next International Congress, to be held in Vienna in August, 1914, also inviting local unions of the U. B. to affiliate. The matter is referred to the General Secretary, he to procure further information.

Ottawa, Ont., Can.—Request of L. U. 93 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective June 1. The Board grants the official sanction desired; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O., in accordance with the General Constitution of the U. B. and the Plan of Solidification.

Lexington, Ky.—Request of L. U. 1650 for official sanction and finanical aid in support of a movement for a minimum wage of 35 cents per hour, effective May 1. The G. E. B. grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

A communication was received from Lawyer Beattie relative to the decision in favor of the U. B. in the Paine Lumber Company injunction case and same ordered published in the official monthly journal, The Carpenter.

Des Moines, Iowa.—Appeal of L. U. 106 from the decision of the First General Vice-President in disapproving of the local laws covering contingent fund, said law providing that the money derived from the sale of working cards shall go into the contingent fund. The decision of the First G. V.-P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, namely, that all moneys collected through the authority of the General Constitution belong to the general fund of a local union.

The G. E. B. decides to withdraw twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars from the Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis and deposit same in the First National Bank of Fort Worth, Texas, if terms and conditions are satisfactory.

The Board further decides to withdraw the sum of twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars from the Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis and deposit same in the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, Canada, if arrangements and conditions are satisfactory.

The reports of the General President, the First General Vice-President and the Second General Vice-President for the quarter ended March 31, 1914, were received and ordered printed in the offiical monthly journal.

Huntington, W. Va.—Appeal of L. U. 302 from the decision of the General President in the case of L. U. 1207 of Charleston vs. L. U. 302 of Huntington. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

New Castle, Pa.—Appeal of F. C. Carl from the decision of the General President in the case of F. C. Carl vs. L. U. 206 of New Castle, Pa. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—Request of L. U. 1858 for financial aid and the services of an organizer. The Board refers the matter to the G. P.

The question of advertising our union label was discussed in detail and laid over until next meeting.

Chicago, Ill.—An invitation to the General Officers and members of the Board to attend the annual reception of L. U. 1922 of Chicago was received, and as many members of the Board and General Officers as possible requested to attend.

Brothers Galvin and Grassell of the Chicago D. C. and ex-General President Huber visited the G. E. B. and wished the organization success in its future undertakings for the advancement of its entire membership.

There being no further business, the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet again at the General Office in regular quarterly session on July 20, 1914.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary G. E. B.

Localities to Be Avoided

Owing to the pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ann Arbor, Mich.
Arcadia, Fla.
Akron, O.
Asheville, N. C.
Ashland, Ky.
Athens, Tex.
Atlanta, Ga.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Augusta, Ga.
Aurora, Ill.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Bay City, Mich.
Bay City, Tex.
Beacon, N. Y.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bisbee, Ariz.
Blackwell, Okla.
Bloomington, Ill.
Boise, Idaho.
Brainerd, Minn.
Brenham, Tex.
Brownwood, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Calgary, Can.
Canton, O.
Central City, Ky.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.
Clarksville, Tenn.
Cleveland, O.
Clinton, Iowa.
Columbia, S. C.
Corpus Christi, Tex.
Dayton, O.
Decatur, Ill.
Denison, Tex.
Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque, Ia.
Duluth, Minn.
Edmonton, Can.
El Centro, Cal.
Elmira, N. Y.
E. St. Louis, Ill.
El Paso, Tex.
Escanaba, Mich.
Evansville, Ind.
Fond du Lac, Wis.
Fort Myers, Fla.
Framingham, Mass.
Fresno, Cal.

Galveston, Tex.
Gardner, Mass.
Gary, Ind.
Grand Forks, N. D.
Great Falls, Mont.
Greeley, Colo.
Halifax, N. S.
Hamilton, O.
Hazleton, Pa.
Holyoke, Mass.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.
Hutchinson, Kan.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Jacksonville, Tex.
Jamestown, N. Y.
Jasonville, Ind.
Joliet, Ill.
Kankakee, Ill.
Kansas City, Mo.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kincaid, Ill.
Kissimmee, Fla.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Lewiston, Mont.
Lakeland, Fla.
Leadville, Colo.
Lexington, Ky.
Little Rock, Ark.
Long Beach, Cal.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Marietta, O.
Marshalltown, Ia.
Marysville, Cal.
Maryville, Tenn.
Medicine Hat, Can.
Medina, N. Y.
Miami, Ariz.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Montreal, Can.
Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.
Mount Carmel, Ill.
Mowbridge, S. D.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Newark, N. J.
New Bedford, Mass.
Newburgh, N. Y.
New Orleans, La.
Newport News, Va.
Newport, R. I.
New York City.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Norfolk, Va.
North Bend, Ore.
North Yakima, Wash.
O'Fallon, Ill.
Omaha, Neb.
Ottawa, Can.
Palestine, Tex.
Paragould, Ark.
Parsons, Kan.
Passaic, N. J.
Peoria, Ill.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Palm Beach, Fla.
Portland, Ore.
Pueblo, Colo.
Racine, Wis.
Red Bank, N. J.
Richmond, Cal.
Richmond, Va.
Robstown, Tex.
Rochdale, Tex.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rock Springs, Wyo.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Diego, Cal.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
San Francisco, Cal.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Shreveport, La.
St. Augustine, Fla.
St. Catherines, Ont.
St. Paul, Minn.
St. Louis, Mo.
St. Petersburg, Fla.
Seattle, Wash.
Santa Cruz, Cal.
Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
Savannah, Ga.
Sioux City, Ia.
Smithtown, L. I.
South Omaha, Neb.
Springfield, Ill.,
Springfield, Mass.
Springfield, O.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tampa, Fla.
Teague, Tex.
Temple, Tex.
Terre Haute, Ind.
The Dalles, Ore.
Toronto, Can.
Trenton, N. J.
Tri-Cities—Davenport, Ia; Rock Island and Moline, Ill.
Troy, N. Y.
Tulsa, Okla.
Vancouver, B. C.
Victoria, Tex.
Waco, Tex.
Waterbury, Conn.
Watertown, S. D.
Washington, D. C.
Watsonville, Cal.
Wichita Falls, Tex.
Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmington, Del.
Worcester, Mass.
Yonkers, N. Y.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

New York, N. Y.
Malden, Mo.
Gridley, Cal.
St. Louis, Mo.
Reeves, Ill.
Jerome, Ariz.
Winnipeg, Can.
Wauchula, Fla.
Dodge City, Kan.
Denver, Colo. (Carriage, Wagon and Auto Workers).
Allentown, Pa. (Millmen).
Cleveland, O. (Hungarian).
Total, 12 Local Unions.

Retirement of a General Organizer

The many friends of General Organizer George G. Griffin of Baltimore, Md., will regret to learn of his retirement from active work in the interests of our organization on account of his having recently accepted the position of manager of the new Moose home and hotel in that city. Brother Griffin is an old

GEORGE G. GRIFFIN.

and trusted official of the U. B., and has rendered valuable service in building up the membership in Baltimore and vicinity. He has been a general organizer for a number of years and prior to that time was a business agent of the Baltimore D. C. By his retirement the organization loses a conscientious and capable official. He carries with him to his new position the best wishes of the General Officers and of his large circle of friends in the U. B.

Disqualified for Violating Section 101 of the General Constitution

Financial Secretaries H. Guilbert of Local Union 1125, Central Falls, R. I., and Wm. E. Damrow of Local Union 289, Lockport, N. Y., have been disqualified by the General President from ever holding office again in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, for violation of Section 101 of the General Constitution.

Jurisdiction Extended

The jurisdiction lines of L. U. 477 of Wilmington, N. C., have been extended for a radius of twenty miles of that city by permission of President Kirby.

Correspondence

Text of Decision in Paine Case

As authorized by the General Executive Board, we publish the following communication in this issue:

April 8, 1914.

James Kirby, Esq., General President,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—As I wired to you, we have today in the Paine Lumber Company case obtained the greatest victory that our organization has ever secured in the courts. In fact, there are seven decisions against our organization in different parts of the country directly opposed to the declaration of law we have now procured from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and all the judges concurred in the decision that we should not be enjoined.

You will recall that the Paine Lumber Company and seven other non-union mills united as complainants in this action against us, so that in the magnitude of the interests involved in the case, as well as in its declaration of our rights, it is the most important labor victory on record in our courts.

Here is the all-important declaration taken from the opinion, the court saying that the complainants are not entitled to an injunction because:

"The defendants' acts were not malicious nor personally directed against the individual complainants."

This means that so long as we treat all non-union material in the same way and refuse to work upon it, and do not through malice pick out and direct our energies against a particular mill, that we are acting within our legal rights.

Our success is the more marked because the higher court does not concur in those parts of the decision of the lower court which held in effect that we had violated several statutes and the common law. That lower court decision was an invitation to the American Anti-Boycott Association to proceed against us criminally or sue for damages. The higher court, as you will notice from the opinion—a copy of which I am sending to you—refuses to pass upon these questions, so that if they ever bring any other proceedings against us we have all of our defenses to such proceedings unimpeached by an appellate court decision.

With kind regards,

Very truly yours,

CHAS. MAITLAND BEATTIE.

—Decision—

United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, Before Lacomb, Rogers and Hunt, Circuit Judges.—Paine Lumber Company and Others, Complainants, Appellants, vs. Elbridge H. Neal and Others, Defendants, Appellees.

This cause comes here on appeal from a decree of the district court, southern district of New York, dismissing a bill in equity brought by eight corporations, located in other States and engaged in the manufacture of wood trim used in the erection of buildings. The defendants are the officers or agents of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, five union manufacturers of wood materials, operating closed shops in competition with complainants' open shops, and a hundred or more boss carpenters or builders all of whom are members of the Master Carpenters' Association of the City of New York engaged in the work of building in that city. Relief is prayed in the shape of an injunction to restrain all the parties defendant from acting under certain agreements into which they have entered, which agreements prevent the use of complainant's non-union-made trim in buildings constructed in said city. It is the contention of complainant that these agreements violate the common law, the Sherman anti-trust act, the State anti-trust act and subdivision 6 of Section 580 of the penal law of the State of New York.

The opinion of the district judge will be found in F. R. —. It held that the agreements violated these laws, but that the complainants did not suffer special damage and were not entitled to private relief.

Per Curiam: We agree with Judge Mayer that, since it clearly appears—indeed, the

proposition is not disputed—that defendants' acts were not malicious nor personally directed against the individual complainants, injunctive relief, which is all they pray for, cannot be granted in this suit. The bill was, therefore, properly dismissed. Any discussion of the other questions raised, viz., whether the particular agreements or combinations are obnoxious either to the common law, or to one or more of these statutes would be academic and need not now be entered into.

The decree is affirmed with costs.

Allied Printing Trades Champion Bartlett-Bacon Bill

Gentlemen—At the regular meeting of the International Allied Printing Trades Association, held at New York, March 2d to 5th, last, which association is composed of the representatives of the five international printing trades unions, acting for and representing all of the organied workers engaged in the printing industry on the continent of North America, attention was officially called to the fact that during the month of February last, the officers of the New York Allied Printing Trades Council; many of the officers of our local unions in that city; officers of the Boston Allied Printing Trades Council; the officers of the Philadelphia Allied Printing Trades Council and officers of the Photo-Engravers' Union of the latter city, were without reasonable notice subpoened and in one instance within two hours' time, peremptorily compelled to appear before a Federal Grand Jury in New York City with the books, etc., of the various unions mentioned above, the purpose being to examine said officers and the books of these unions and by such examination and such investigation the Federal Grand Jury were to determine whether these unions and their officers who were simply performing the duties devolving upon them as representatives of the membership of these unions were liable to criminal and civil prosecution under the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

In view of this unwarranted inquiry, and attempt to interfere with, curtail or abridge, the constitutional rights that we, as trade unionists, have always exercised in accordance with law, this Association hereby declares:

That any attempt by the government or any of its political divisions, or by any of its agencies, whether by legislative enactment or judicial restraint or decisions which tend to or do interfere with, curtail or abridge the right of a free people to associate to govern their own thoughts and actions to the end that they may improve their social, economic and industrial existence is not justified and is in contravention of the constitutional rights of free speech, free press, peaceful assembly and the natural right to associate with our fellow men, which rights are guaranteed to all free men in the republic of the United States.

We hold it our inalienable right to associate and fraternize for the social, economic and industrial improvement of conditions for ourselves and posterity.

We again affirm that it has been by the lawful exercise of these rights guaranteed to a free people, that we have improved the conditions of our members and of those dependent upon them for their welfare as well as having greatly aided in the general uplift of humanity. We hereby reaffirm our determination to maintain and protect those constitutional rights of our members and of a free people by every lawful means within our power.

We strongly protest against any effort made to stigmatize our organizations as criminal conspiracies and unlawful combinations and against the injustice of classifying men in the same category with material things by interpreting the Sherman Anti-Trust Law to apply to organizations of working men and women, and we firmly resolve to offer every legal resistance of which we as a free people are capable to the present and all future atempts to outlaw our organizations.

We realize and fully appreciate that in order to amply protect and fully safeguard these constitutional and lawful rights of our members and of all working men and women, which rights have

been or are now seriously threatened by the usurpation of authority and by partisan interpretation of laws and practices of the judiciary, that all our efforts must be concentrated to secure remedial legislation exempting the voluntary organizations of the workers from the application of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. To this end, we unanimously endorse the following bill now pending in the Congress of the United States known as the Bacon-Bartlett Bill, Senate 927—House of Representatives 1873.

—Bacon-Bartlett Bill—

Senate 927, House of Representatives 1873.

A bill to make lawful certain agreements between employes and laborers and persons engaged in agriculture or horticulture, and to limit the issuing of injunctions in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall not be unlawful for persons employed or seeking employment to enter into any arrangements, agreements or combinations with the view of lessening the hours of labor or of increasing their wages, or of bettering their condition; nor shall any arrangements, agreements, or combinations be unlawful among persons engaged in horticulture or agriculture when made with the view of enhancing the price of agricultural or horticultural products; and no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States, or by any judge thereof, in any case between an employer and employe, or between employers and employes, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, or involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment in any case, or concerning any agreement, arrangement, or combination of persons engaged in horticulture or agriculture with the view of enhancing prices as aforesaid, or any act or acts done in pursuance thereof, unless in either case said injunction be necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property or to a property right of the party making the application for which there is no adequate remedy at law; and such property or property right must be particularly described in the application, which must be sworn to by the applicant or by his agent or attorney.

In construing this act the right to enter into the relation of employer and employe, to change that relation and to assume and create a new relation of employer and employe and to perform and carry on business in such relation with any person in any place or do work and labor as an employe shall be held and construed to be a personal and not a property right. In all cases involving the violation of the contract of employment by either the employe or employer where no irreparable damage is about to be committed upon the property or property right of either no injunction shall be granted, but the parties shall be left to their remedy at law.

Sec. 2. That no person or persons who are employed or seeking employment or other labor shall be indicted, prosecuted, or tried in any court of the United States for entering into any arrangements, agreements, or combinations between themselves as such employes or laborers, made with a view of lessening the number of hours of labor or increasing their wages or bettering their conditions, or for any act done in pursuance thereof, unless said act is in itself unlawful; nor shall any person or persons who may enter into any arrangements or agreements or combinations among themselves for the purpose of engaging in horticulture or agriculture with a view of enhancing the price of agricultural or horticultural products, be indicted, prosecuted, or tried in any court of the United States on account of making or entering into such arrangements, agreements, or combinations, or any act done in pursuance thereof, unless said act is in itself unlawful.

This bill recognizes our rights as free men and if enacted into law removes all further doubt as to the legal status of our organizations.

Recognizing the urgent necessity of having the Bacon-Bartlett bill enacted into law during the present Congress, the undersigned, the Board of Governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Association, hereby instructs every local allied printing trades council and urges every affiliated local union and all members thereof situated within the United to immediately write a letter to the representatives of their congressional district and to the senators of their respective states, demanding that the Bacon-Bartlett Bill shall be passed at this session of congress, and take such other concerted action as will bring about the enactment of this remedial legislation.

We demand for one and all, that the organized effort of the workers to place human rights and human welfare above all else, shall not be considered a criminal conspiracy and unlawful combination.

Board of Governors International Allied Printing Trades Association com-

posed of James M. Duncan, Hugo Miller, Charles N. Smith, J. W. Hays, representing the International Typographical Union; George L. Berry, representing the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union; James J. Freel, representing the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union; Matthew Woll, representing the International Photo-Engravers' Union; A. P. Sovey, representing the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

The U. B. as Employers

Editor The Carpenter:

I have noticed in the April issue of our Journal, under the head of "proposed constitutional amendments," some changes submitted by a sister local in our vicinity which, I believe, are worthy of the earnest consideration of the rank and file. The amendments are really necessary, for the sections really need revision, as do many other sections of our general constitution, in order to keep pace with the growth of our U. B. The amendments I am referring to deal with sections governing our General Officers.

For the honor and welfare of our great organization, I am convinced that the salaries paid our General Officers should be increased. If there is anything humiliating about our organization at this time it is the low wages (called salary) that our General Officers are paid. We boast of being members of a great and powerful trade union which stands in the front rank demanding annually and biennially duly earned conditions in wage scales and the shorter working day, etc. We all seek such agreements with our own employers but when it comes to making agreements with our employes we show ourselves to be unfair and tyrannical bosses and we do not live up to the letter of our obligation, for we show by our treatment of our General Officers that we are not charitable in judgment of our brother members.

Our General Officers are members of our rank and file, but we have singled them out and hired them to attend to our business and they can not help themselves in making an agreement with us (their employers). Let us be considerate. Let us send delegates to the next convention instructed to make good wage agreements between the General Officers and their employers, the rank and file of our U. B., and pay them as becomes their growing duties and responsibilities. Several other national and international unions, with one-fourth less membership, pay their general officers from $500 to $1,000 a year more than we do. The coal miners in convention last January took up the question of raising their officers' salaries, and the delegates, after deliberating on a raise of $1,000 for their general president, undertook to give all their general officers a substantial raise in addition to their president. The total increase amounted to less than $8,000 in the year, and if the 400,500 U. M. W. A. members assessed themselves two cents each once a year it would amount to $8,000.10.

In closing this communication to our members the writer wishes to say that he is not making this appeal for any present or future General Officer; nor is the writer a candidate for any office in the employ of the U. B. I have never met any of our General Officers nor been to a convention, but for the honor of our great brotherhood I would like to see that our delegates insist upon paying our General Officers proper salaries. I would say to all members of the U. B. who have the welfare of the organization at heart, if we take up this salary question at our local union meetings and have the officers and members of each L. U. petition the delegates to the next convention to settle this salary question at the convention and not confuse the issue by dragging it in with different questions at the time of election of the General Officers. Isn't it customary in all business or office procedure to first create the office, establish the pay or salary and then hire the help?

Yours fraternally,
WILLIAM POHL,
President L. U. 1544.
Coal City, Ill.

Kentucky Distillers and Union Labor

(We have received the following communication which has been sent to the distillers of the city of Louisville, Ky., and vicinity by L. U. 64 of the United Brotherhood in that city. It deals with a matter which vitally concerns the welfare of members of our organization in Kentucky—the unionization of carpentry work done in the numerous distillery companies' plants in that State. L. U. 64 also expresses the wish that the labor press generally publish this letter.)

To the Distillers of the City of Louisville, Ky., and Jefferson County:

Gentlemen—We desire to call your attention to the employment of non-union carpenters in and about your plant, or distillery, warehouse, office and salesroom, the building and rebuilding of buildings, also alterations, remodeling and repairs to buildings. Building statistics show that more than a million dollars are spent annually on building work by the distillers of this state. What per cent of the above-named work is done by union carpenters? Not one per cent, and still the wage earners are large consumers of the products of the distilleries. The brewers of this country have long since recognized the rights of organized labor, and each and every brewer throughout the country patronize organized labor in all its branches and we believe that it would be to the interest of the distillers to follow the course of the brewers and sign an agreement with this organization as early as possible. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America have a membership of over a quarter of a million, not of infants and women, but men and voters in their respective localities. We do not intend this as a threat, but unless our membership is given some assurances of employment on all carpenter work done by the distillers of this state, we propose to send circular letters to every labor organization throughout the country acquainting them with the attitude of the distillers of this state toward our organization and ask them to support us in any and every possible way, whether it be by agitation of the prohibition question or the refraining from purchasing whiskey made in Kentucky.

Trusting that you will give the above matter your attention, and to have an early reply, we are,

Yours very respectfully,

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, L. U. NO. 64,

E. J. BORDERS, Secretary.

Conditions in Wildwood, N. J.

Editor The Carpenter:

I have just read Brother Ira St. John's article in the April issue of The Carpenter headed "The Case of the Traveling Brother" in which he refers to Brother Wm. P. Patton's stay-away article in the January Carpenter. I read every article in The Carpenter monthly as soon as convenient after receiving it, but I do not recall this article, but from what information I have had what the brother says is certainly my sentiment.

I do not know the conditions at Cedar Rapids but I do know the conditions at Wildwood, N. J. Our resident craftsmen have to get along the best they can from June until about the latter part of February every year, and as soon as business gets slowly under way carpenters from all parts commence to come in on almost all trains.

Many of them are led here by bogus reports of the press regarding work here. But many of them, through influence one way or the other, get on the job while our local men are still walking the streets and many of them are crowded out by the migraters who come and stay for a few weeks until work is slack and then leave.

This season has been the worst we have experienced for some time. Numbers of men were unloaded here by false reports only to find they were out their car fare and a night's lodging. But some were fortunate enough to secure work while some of our best men have not driven a nail or sawed a board since the new year.

(Continued on Page 51.)

Happenings in the World of Labor

A convention of the editors of the various labor newspapers and magazines took place at St. Louis, Mo., April 14-15, and resulted in a permanent organization being formed to be known as the International Labor Press Association. A number of addresses were delivered during the sessions emphasizing the need of such an organization, which would bring the labor editors of the country into close touch with one another. A number of the problems which confront the American labor press were also discussed and a constitution adopted. Charles W. Fear of the Missouri Trades Unionist, Joplin, Mo., was elected president of the organization and Robert E. Woodmansee of The Tradesman, Springfield, Ill., secretary-treasurer. The next convention will be held at Philadelphia, Pa., November 7, two days previous to the convention of the A. F. of L.

The second annual convention of the Louisiana State Federation of Labor, held at Lake Charles, La., recently was a success. More than 100 delegates were present and unusual interest was shown in the reports of the officers and the various questions considered. Among the latter were a workingmen's compensation law, anti-injunction bill, an industrial commission and a nine-hour day for women. President Greer reported that in the past year the federation had gained 100 per cent in membership and 65 per cent in affiliations. The secretary's report showed the federation was on a sound financial basis. Lieutenant Governor Barret addressed the convention, urging the needs of better education for workmen. Shreveport was chosen as the next convention city.

Funds available in all of the states for the improvement of roads during the year 1914 are shown in the Official Good Roads Year Book recently issued. The year book discloses that appropriations by the state legislatures for road improvement in the various states are available as follows: Alabama, $700,000; Arizona, $535,724; Colorado, $375,000; Delaware, $110,000; Idaho, $275,000; Illinois, $1,300,000; Iowa, $7,310,000; Kentucky, $25,000; Maine, $1,540,000; Maryland, $3,700,000; Massachusetts, $2,447,315; Michigan, $4,183,972; Minnesota, $5,672,-254; Mississippi, $1,720,000; New Jersey, $750,000; New Mexico, $387,194; New York, $6,000,000; North Carolina, nearly $5,000,000; North Dakota, $2,365,-000; Ohio, $3,500,000; Oregon, $3,288,-000; Pennsylvania, $3,500,000; South Carolina, $1,000,000; Virginia, about $2,-000,000; West Virginia, $2,286,557, and Wisconsin, $1,230,000.

Governor Glynn of New York has signed the bill creating an additional bureau in the Department of Labor to look after the unemployed throughout the State. The Commissioner of Labor shall have power to solicit business for the public employment offices by advertising in newspapers or in any other way he may deem necessary. No fees or charges, direct or indirect, shall be paid by those workers who are registered as seeking employment. Bulletins will be issued with regard to the state of the labor market.

The Industrial Relations Commission proposes legislation which would establish a national bureau of labor exchange in connection with the Department of Labor, with a central office in Washington and branch offices in other cities, and with a clearing house for each of several districts into which the country would be divided. The bureau would have power to establish and conduct free public employment offices. The national bureau would have jurisdiction over all private employment offices doing an interstate business or accepting workmen for shipment to other states. State, municipal and private employment offices would be urged to co-operate with the national bureau and to adopt uniform methods and regulations. The bureau's most important service would be to gather and distribute accurate information regarding the labor market in various localities.

News Notes from Local Unions

Moscow, Idaho, L. U. 1605—Officers of this local have issued a circular advising all traveling carpenters to stay away from Moscow. Employment is very scarce there.

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Phoenix, Ariz., L. U. 1089.—As trade conditions are dull and the town is overrun with unemployed men, we request all traveling brothers to stay away from Phoenix.—E. Bruce, R. S.

❖ ❖ ❖

Beacon, N. Y., L. U. 323—Traveling members are asked to stay away from Beacon until further notice. Trade conditions are very poor and many men are idle. R. J. Larmore, R. S.

❖ ❖ ❖

Robstown, Tex., L. U. 1818.—Owing to a scarcity of work here at present carpenters should stay away from Robstown. About half of the members of our Local are unemployed.—H. B. McDaniel, F. S.

❖ ❖ ❖

Springfield, Ohio.—Dull trade conditions, which have existed in Springfield for some time, make it necessary to issue a stay-away notice. There are a number of unemployed men here and traveling brothers will only swell their ranks.

❖ ❖ ❖

Great Falls, Mont., L. U. 286.—This Local has issued a circular asking all brother carpenters to stay away from Great Falls, as work is scarce and the town is flooded with idle men. W. E. Caufield, President, and J. J. Schwerdt, R. S.

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Ottawa, Can., L. U. 93.—As there is a large number of men unemployed in this vicinity at the present time, traveling brothers will do well to remain away from Ottawa until things pick up. Conditions in our own trade here are especially dull.

Jamestown, N. Y., L. U. 66—All traveling brothers are requested to stay away from this city, as conditions in the trade here are dull and as we expect to have trouble in the near future over this year's trade movement. Clarence Griffith, R. S.

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Fond du Lac, Wis., L. U. 782—The strike of May, 1913, is still on here and we take this opportunity of advising all traveling brothers to keep away. Brothers should not come here until we report an improvement in conditions. George Fitzhenry, F. S.

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Montreal, Can. (District Council)—Traveling carpenters should stay away from this city. Conditions here are very bad. Work is scarce and at present we are fighting the sub-contractors. We have more men here now than we can possibly find work for.

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Hazleton, Pa., L. U. 129.—We are glad to report that we have recently had the eight-hour day adopted in this city. Work is, however, very scarce at present and we ask all traveling brothers to stay away until we notify them to the contrary. We have a number of men unemployed who cannot find anything to do.—A. Walck, R. S.

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North Bend, Ore., L. U. 1777.—Traveling brothers are advised to avoid the Coos Bay district for the present as conditions are not what newspaper advertisements picture them to be. A majority of the members of our Local are unemployed and in addition we have quite a number of non-union men to contend with.—L. C. Denevad, R. S.

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Teague, Tex., L. U. 130.—Traveling brothers are requested to avoid this town until further notice. Over 75 per cent. of the membership of this Local is idle and as an advertising campaign car-

ried on by the local chamber of commerce has brought a number of outside mechanics here, future prospects look very bad. Pay no attention to advertisements about this place.—By order of L. U. 130.

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St. Augustine, Fla., L. U. 864—Ever since the big fire here carpenters have been coming to St. Augustine expecting to find a boom on, but they have had to go away disappointed. There is not enough work for the home men at present. No new work at all has been started in the district destroyed by fire. Chas. Leyvraz, secretary.

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Ann Arbor, Mich., L. U. 512—As this local has launched a trade movement for higher wages, which has not yet been satisfactorily concluded, all traveling brothers are urged to stay away. Attention should not be paid to newspaper reports that there is work here. Conditions in the trade are dull and many men are out of work. B. F. Savery, R. S.

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Gardner, Mass., L. U. 570.—By a vote of the membership it has been decided to warn all carpenters to stay away from Gardner. Many of our members are idle and the outlook for the future is by no means encouraging. Traveling brothers and carpenters in surrounding towns will serve their own interests best by keeping away.—Peter Vaillancourt, R. S.

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Bloomington, Ill., L. U. 63—The Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. of New York, who are doing work for the Chicago & Alton railroad in Bloomington, Ill., are only paying men 30 cents an hour, or 20 cents per hour below the scale of L. U. 63 of that city. As they will not pay the union scale, the Bloomington local will not allow members to work on the job.

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Leadville, Colo., L. U. 850.—Brother carpenters and other workmen who happen to read glowing descriptions of prosperity in the mining camp of Leadville may put it down as the exaggerated dream of local commercial interests. Quite a number of men are idle and traveling brothers who may come here will but add to the roll of the unemployed.—Alfred Pomeroy, R. S.

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Yonkers, N. Y., L. U. 273—As dull conditions exist here, traveling brothers should avoid Yonkers. Many of our resident members are idle and have been so for five or six months. Newspapers have been representing that the new housing law will occasion much work in Yonkers this summer, but this is not so. Such publicity will only draw brothers here and cause them expense and disappointment. E. C. Hulse, secretary L. U. 273.

❖ ❖ ❖

Corpus Christi, Tex., L. U. 1423.—This Local desires to inform all carpenters that conditions in the trade are very slack here and that no attention should be paid to newspaper advertisements holding out inducements to men to come here. The fact of the matter is there is very little work and more than enough men to do it.—F. H. Packer, Secretary.

Connecticut State Council

We have recently received a copy of the proceedings of the eighteenth annual convention of the Connecticut state council, which was held at New Britain, Conn., February 2 and 3, and a report of which appeared in the March Carpenter. The officers of the state council for the ensuing year are: President, Stephen Charters (re-elected); first vice-president, William Sullivan of L. U. 79, New Haven; second vice-president, Robert McNeely of L. U. 137, Norwich; secretary, George Chandler (re-elected); treasurer, Albert McAllister of L. U. 43, Hartford. Brother Chandler was selected as the fraternal delegate to the New Jersey state convention; Vice-President McNeely to Massachusetts, and Brother McKirdy of L. U. 43, Hartford, to the New York state meeting. The 1915 convention of the Connecticut state council will be held at Stamford, Conn.

Stolen Tools

Brother A. P. Aston, business agent and financial secretary of Hillsboro (Tex.) L. U. 397, requests us to state that the following tools were stolen from him recently: One bit brace, marked with steel dies "A. P. A."; one miter square, marked with file "A. P."; one D. Maydole hammer, unmarked; three chisels, ¼ inch, ½ inch and ¾ inch, each marked with steel dies "A. P. A.", and three bits, 1 inch, ¾ inch and one extension, all marked "A. P. A." on shank.

In addition, the following tools were stolen from T. A. Orenbaum, another member of L. U. 397, on the night of March 20, when his tool box was broken open and contents rifled: One 26-inch rip saw, one No. 12 Disston, one No. 8 Disston, very slim; one No. 11 Disston, very slim; one fore plane and two jack planes, all Stanley made; four bits, one bit brace and one pair of tin snips. Saws were marked "T. A. O." Mr. Orenbaum is offering a reward of $10 for the recovery of his tools and the Hillsboro sheriff is offering the same amount for the apprehension of the thief.

Violating Trade Rules

Local Union 276 of Oklahoma City, Okla., would like to know where J. U. Martin holds his membership. A former resident of Oklahoma City, he was in Des Moines, Iowa, last summer, and is here (Oklahoma City) at present violating our trade rules. Information should be sent to F. S. Heisler, F. S. L. U. 276, Box 434, Oklahoma City, Okla.

A Warning to Carpenters

Brother N. J. MacDonald, business agent of Floorlayers' L. U. 1096 of Boston, Mass., wishes to warn all members of the U. B. against Joseph M. Day, a member of L. U. 860 of Framingham, Mass., who recently took a contract to lay floors in the Brewester, at Mount Kisco, N. Y. He took two non-union men with him and vouched for them as being members of the organization, thereby securing working cards for them, and when the job was finished he left without paying these men. Day also gave his due book and card to non-union men to work on union jobs.

Information Wanted

Mrs. Kate E. Pricer of 128 West Second street, Loveland, Colo., is anxious to locate her husband, Louis Pricer, a carpenter. He is a man fifty-seven years

LOUIS PRICER.

of age, of a sandy complexion and at the time of his disappearance wore a sandy mustache, slightly streaked with gray. Pricer stands 6 feet 3 inches tall.

This is a photo of John E. Taylor, a former member of L. U. 23 of Worcester, Mass. He left that city on March 28, 1913, and has not since been

JOHN E. TAYLOR.

heard from. His wife and children would like to hear from him or to obtain any information regarding his present whereabouts. Send particulars to W. A. Rossley, contracting carpenter, 5 City View street, Worcester, Mass.

Michael Healy of 21 West avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., is anxious to learn of the whereabouts of his brother William, who spelled his name "Haley." The missing man belonged to the U. B. in St. Louis

WILLIAM HALEY.

in 1904, and afterward transferred to the Benld, Ill., Local. The last communication his brother had from him came from Benld and was dated July 7, 1905. This photo represents him as he looked in 1904.

Information is wanted concerning J. G. and C. A. Ricketts, who are carpenters and contractors, and sometimes followed bridge building. Their sister, Elba C. Ricketts, who is now Mrs. C. W. Morris, will be glad to have any particulars concerning them. When last heard from six years ago they were in Illinois, but they are now thought to be in the vicinity of Los Angeles. Address communications to Mrs. C. W. Morris, 421 Motheral avenue, Monessen, Pa.

Information is required concerning the whereabouts of Peter Kasper, or "Casper," a carpenter and cabinetmaker, who came to this country from Germany in the fall of 1880, and who would be now about 52 years of age. Kasper had dark curly hair and was about 5 feet 6 inches tall. He worked in St. Louis until 1884 and then went to Indian Creek, where he had a farm until 1887, when he returned to St. Louis. His brother, who is making this inquiry, has not heard from him since September 9, 1887. He wrote his name very often Peter Casper instead of Peter Kasper. Any particulars concerning him will be thankfully received by Joseph S. Kasper, care William H. Winship, 16 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

Fred Spaulding, a member of L. U. 273, of Yonkers, N. Y., disappeared last September and nothing has since been heard of him although friends have done everything possible to trace him. His aged parents are anxious to locate him and should his whereabouts be known by any member of the organization, particulars should be sent to Herman Romain, 85 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

Embezzlement of Funds

Truman I. Crawford, treasurer of L. U. 879, Elmira, N. Y., disappeared from his boarding house in that city recently when it was found that there was a shortage in the funds of the local of almost $1,000. An audit showed that Crawford had been using the funds en-

TRUMAN I. CRAWFORD.

trusted to him during the last three years. He has been expelled from the U. B. and a warrant has been issued for his arrest. Anyone learning of his whereabouts should communicate with C. W. Hall, Recording Secretary of L. U. 879, 255 West Warren street, Elmira, N. Y.

W. K. Kellogg and the Union Label

The Kalamazoo (Mich.) Typographical Union has issued a statement contradicting the impression which has gone abroad that the W. K. Kellogg Company of Battle Creek, the makers of breakfast foods, had put the typo label on the packages and cartons containing their products. The work is still being done by non-union printers, notwithstanding the professions of friendliness put forward by the Kellogg company toward organized labor. The circular contains a brief history of the efforts made to unionize the Kellogg concern and the company is blamed for trying to mislead the public as to the true facts in the case.

New York Locals Consolidate

Under a plan adopted at a meeting of delegates representing local unions Nos. 51, 240, 715 and 774 of New York City, held March 26, the four locals have decided to amalgamate and will jointly be known in the future as L. U. 48. The amalgamation became effective May 1, when the new charter was received from the General Office. This move is sure to have a beneficial effect in solidifying the movement in New York City and is a step in the right direction. Great things are predicted for L. U. 48.

Dooley on the Label

"I have that. I've heard nothing else for th' last two months, but, by that same token, what is this union label?"

"'Tis what the polytishuns put on their cards at election time to catch th' votes of the intelligent workinmin; 'tis what gives th' citizens beliance people hydrophoby; 'tis what gives th' scab manufacturer bad dreams."

"And who invinted it, Dooley?"

"Sure, th' lhabor unions invinted th' thing, th' same as th' Chinamin invinted gunpowder and didn't have sinse enough to use it after they made it. All th' Chinamin cud do with gunpowder is to make phire creat a lot of stink and noise. Shure, the Japs showed 'em phwat to do with it whin they wint over to visit their frind, Nick of Rushy. 'T has ben th' same way with th' lhabor unions. They invinted a wipon an' thin kept on foightin' with their hands, wid risholushens an' Lhabor Day parades."

"An' do ye think, Dooley, 'tis a good thing for th' terriers?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"'Tis th' yellow peril o' th' Manufacturers' Association. 'Tis th' first glimmerin' of intelligence th' workin' min have shown in twinty years. Why don't ye demand th' union label, ye Turk?"—Peter Finley Dunne.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

Connecticut—President, Stephen Charters, 111 Wakelle ave., Ansonia, Conn.; Secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich ave., Greenwich.

Florida—President, A. B. Sawyer, Miami, Fla.; secretary-treasurer, Frank A. Mullan, Box 599, Tampa, Fla.

Georgia—President, A. M. Copeland, 128 Plum st., Atlanta, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, R. L. Singleton, 3 Gilmore st., Waycross, Ga.

Maryland and District of Columbia—President, Jos. E. Wontisseth, 27 N. Mount st., Baltimoree, Md.; secretary, A. E. Foltz, 145 E. North st., Hagerstown, Md.

Massachusetts — President, W. H. Walsh, Brookline, Mass.; secretary, P. Provost, Jr., 75 Bond st., Holyoke, Mass.

Michigan—President, F. C. Plambeck, Saginaw, Mich.; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Whittaker, Jackson, Mich.

New Jersey—President, Samuel Botterill, 118 Main st., E. Orange, N. J.; secretary, John R. Burgess, 452 Hoboken ave., Jersey City.

New York—President, T. M. Guerin, 290 2d ave., Troy, N. Y.; secretary, Chas. Fiesler, 508 E. 86th st., New York City.

Northwest State Council—President, P. W. Dowler, 1620 4th st., Seattle, Wash.; secretary, G. L. McMurphy, 8-5 S. Steele st., Tacoma, Wash.

Oklahoma—President, A. B. Mays, Atoka, Okla.; secretary-treasurer, W. W. Holt, 322 F st., S. W., Ardmore, Okla.

Ontario Provincial Conference — President, Wm. Irwin, 358 Howland ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.; secretary-treasurer, Tennison Jackson, 34 Applegrove ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.

Pennsylvania—President, D. A. Post, 416 S. Main st., Wilkes-Barre; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Ryan, Philadelphia.

Rhode Island—President, Clarence E. Briggs, 172 Division st., Pawtucket, R. I.; secretary, C. Clarkson, 1022 Main st., Pawtucket, R. I.

Texas—President, D. B. White, 1103 N. Travis st., Sherman, Texas; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbia st., Houston, Texas.

Trade Notes

Successful Trade Movements

Danville, Ill.—A minimum scale of 50 cents an hour was recently obtained from the master builders, marking the successful outcome of our spring trade movement. Our men are now at work, harmony exists with our employers and prospects look good for the season.

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Newark, Ohio.—Our movement for an increase in the minimum wage paid to our members has been a complete success, a 5-cent increase per hour having gone into effect April 1, making the rate now in force 45 cents per hour. Minor requests demanded by the local were also granted by the contractors.

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Peoria, Ill.—The contractor carpenters and L. U. 183 have adjusted their differences satisfactorily, the local accepting a three-year agreement dating from April 1, 1914, to May 1, 1917, making the minimum wage 60 cents per hour. The old scale was 55 cents per hour.

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Cameron, Tex.—T. C. Whites, recording secretary of L. U. 1643, reports that the trade movement recently started for a minimum scale of 45 cents an hour has been entirely successful, the contractors acceding to the demand in two instances on old work, which was not actually included in the men's request. This is an increase of 5 cents over the old rate of 40 cents per hour.

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Wellsburg, W. Va.—L. U. 893 experienced no difficulty in bringing the recent trade movement to a successful termination, every contractor in the district signing up. We obtained what we asked for, an increase of 25 cents per day, our scale now being $4.00 per day of eight hours. Prospects look good for the coming season.

Ironton, Ohio.—An agreement stipulating a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour, nine-hour day and Saturday half-holiday was recently signed up with the contractors. This makes an increase of 5 cents per hour and an improvement in conditions. In only one instance was there trouble in the case of a contractor who refused to sign up. His men have quit and secured employment with other contractors.

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Pittsburgh, Pa.—The conference committee of this district have concluded the spring trade movement recently entered into, obtaining an agreement from the master builders upon the following terms: Wages from May 1, 1914, to November 1, 1914, to remain at present rate of 56¼ cents; from November 1, 1914, to May 1, 1915, a wage of 60 cents per hour; from May 1, 1915, to May 1, 1917, at 62½ cents per hour.

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Derby, Conn.—Our demand for a minimum wage of 45 cents per hour and a Saturday half-holiday has been peaceably adjusted with the contractors on the following basis: From June 1 to September 1, 44 hours shall constitute the number of working hours per week with pay for 48 hours; from September 1 to December 1 a return to present working conditions, and on and after December 1 the 44-hour week will become permanent with pay such as we now receive for 48 hours. The old scale is 40⅝ cents per hour and a 48-hour week.

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Shamokin, Pa.—A strike in connection with our spring trade movement here was averted March 31, when a meeting was held to consider a proposal made by the contractors. A compromise was agreed to by which the minimum wage scale, beginning April 1, became 37 cents per hour. This is an increase of

4 cents per hour over the former scale, which was 33 cents. Our working hours are nine per day. The vote of L. U. 37, with regard to terminating the movement on the above basis, stood 63 votes for acceptance and 59 against.

Movements for Better Conditions

L. U. 1583, Chatham, Ont., Can.—By a unanimous vote of the membership at a recent meeting it was resolved to start a movement for a minimum wage of 30 cents an hour and a nine-hour day, same to take effect June 1. The present wage rate is 25 cents per hour and the working hours are ten per day. Work is plentiful here and the prospects of obtaining what we are demanding are good.

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L. U. 1399, Okmulgee, Okla.—We are presenting a demand to the contractors for a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour, to become effective in the near future. Our present wages are 45 cents and we have an eight-hour day. The prospects of obtaining this demand are favorable. Conditions in the trade here now are fair, with the outlook for the spring and summer season good.

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New Bedford, Mass., D. C.—This District Council has made a demand on the contractors in its jurisdiction for an increase in wages and shorter hours, same to take effect June 1. All contractors have been notified. The demand calls for a minimum wage of 45 cents an hour and a forty-four-hour week. The present scale is 41 cents an hour and a forty-eight-hour week. Conditions in the trade are fair and we do not expect very much difficulty in carrying out this movement successfully.

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L. U. 269, Danville, Ill.—As our contract with the master builders expired April 1, we have started a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour. The present rate is 45 cents. We are asking no reduction in working hours, which are eight per day. Conditions in the trade in this district are good and the prospects of gaining our demand are favorable. We intend to make a determined stand to obtain this needed increase.

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L. U. 421, Elwood City, Pa.—This Local has decided to start a movement for an increase in the wage scale of 5 cents, which would change the present rate from 45 to 50 cents per hour. Our working hours are eight per day. Our demand has the endorsement of the Mahoning and Shenango Valley D. C., and the prospects of gaining same without trouble are good. May 1 is the date set for the increase to take effect. Conditions in the trade in the district are fair.

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L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa.—The contractors have been notified of our demand for an increase in the wage scale of 5 cents per hour, same to go into effect May 1. This will bring our minimum scale to 55 cents per hour. Our working hours are eight per day, with Saturday half-holiday. Conditions in the district are good and prospects of having our demand complied with are favorable. We have the endorsement of the Montgomery D. C.

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L. U. 1394, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.—A demand has been made on local contractors for a minimum wage of 50 cents per day and a forty-four-hour week, same to become effective July 25. The present scale is $3.50 per day and the working hours eight per day. Conditions in the district are fair and prospects of obtaining this demand are good. Our movement has the endorsement of the East Coast D. C.

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L. U. 93, Ottawa, Can.—We have notified the Builders' Exchange and the other contractors here that on June 1 we desire an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour. The present minimum wage is 40 cents per hour, working hours nine per day and fifty per week. Conditions

in the trade are fair with good prospects for the approaching season. We do not anticipate much trouble in having the contractors accede to our demand.

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Chattanooga, Tenn., District Council—Contractors of this city have been notified that on and after May 1 a minimum wage of 37½ cents shall be demanded, also an eight-hour day, with time and a half for all overtime. Wages at present are 35 cents per hour with working hours eight and nine hours per day. Conditions in the trade in Chattanooga and vicinity are fair.

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Columbia, S. C. (Richland County District Council)—At a joint meeting of the locals in the jurisdiction of this D. C., it was resolved to initiate a trade movement for an eight-hour working day on Saturdays with the same pay as we now receive for nine hours' work, same to become effective May 1. Wages are 40 cents per hour and working hours nine per day. We expect little difficulty in having this demand enforced. Conditions in the trade are good.

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L. U. 445, Palmer, Mass.—Contractors have been notified that commencing June 15 we shall demand a minimum wage of 41 cents per hour and a reduction in working hours from 48 to 44 per week. Our wages now are 35 cents per hour. Conditions in the trade in this district are fair but the prospects for the season look promising. We do not expect any trouble in having our request acceded to.

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L. U. 332, Waxahachie, Tex.—A trade movement for better conditions has been started here, same to take effect April 1. The minimum scale is at present 45 cents and the working hours per week 48. Conditions in the trade are fair at this time with the outlook for the coming season good. No trouble is anticipated in having our demand enforced.

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L. U. 526, Galveston, Tex.—By an overwhelming vote the members of this local have decided to start a movement for an increase in wages from the present minimum of 50 cents per hour to 56¼ cents per hour, new scale to become effective June 8. Our working hours are eight per day with Saturday half-holiday. Conditions in the trade here are good and we do not anticipate trouble with the contractors in order to obtain the desired increase.

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L. U. 637, Hamilton, Ohio—We have notified the contractors that commencing May 1 we shall demand an increase in the minimum wage scale from the present rate of 40 cents to 50 cents per hour as part of the new annual agreement. Conditions in the trade are good and prospects of obtaining the increase favorable.

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L. U. 548, Minneapolis, Minn.—The mill workers who compose this local have started a trade movement for an increase in wages of 10 cents per hour, same to take effect May 1. The current minimum is 50 cents per hour and working hours 48 per week. Conditions in the industry in this district are good and we do not anticipate trouble in obtaining this increase. The demand was endorsed by the Minneapolis D. C. at it meeting March 23.

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L. U. 495, Streator, Ill.—A minimum wage of 55 cents per hour is the principal requirement of this year's agreement with the contractors which we expect to take effect April 1, on the expiration of the old agreement. Present wages are 50 cents per hour and working hours are 48 per week. Conditions in the trade are better than usual at this time of year and we do not expect to have much trouble in getting the contractors signed up.

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L. U. 1454, Charlottesville, Pa.—An increase in wages of 25 cents per day is the demand made on the contractors under terms of the trade movement started here, same to become effective July 1. Our present wages are 25 cents per hour

and working hours 54 per week. The leading contractors here are union men and we anticipate no trouble in having our demand complied with.

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L. U. 743, Bakersfield, Cal.—Our local is at present engaged in an effort to establish union conditions in the mills here and to that end have notified the mill owners that we shall refuse to handle mill work which does not carry the union label. Our efforts have the hearty endorsement of the Kern County Building Trades Council. The prospects of our being successful in this movement are good.

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L. U. 651, Jackson, Mich.—A five-cent per hour raise in the minimum scale in force here, which would increase wages from 37½ to 42½ cents per hour, is the object of a trade movement we have entered upon to take effect May 1. Our working hours are eight per day. Conditions in the trade are fair and we do not anticipate any trouble in obtaining this increase.

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Philadelphia, Pa.—The millmen of this city have voted to make a demand for an increase in wages on June 1. The increase is from 36 cents to 40 cents per hour. They are not asking a reduction in the hours of labor which are 48 and 50 per week. Conditions in the trade are good and the prospects of their obtaining this increase without trouble look very favorable.

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L. U. 735, Mansfield, Ohio—We have decided to initiate a movement for better conditions, same to become effective June 1. We are asking for a minimum wage of 35 cents per hour and a nine-hour day, with a 50-cent scale for scraping and polishing all kinds of floors. At present wages vary from $2.75 to $3.00 per day and working hours are 55 per week. The prospects of obtaining our demands are good.

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L. U. 1622 (millmen), Utica, N. Y.—The employers have been notified of our demand for better conditions which take the following form: That fifty hours shall constitute a week's work and that there shall be no reduction in the present wages; also that time and a half shall be paid for overtime. Present wages average 25 cents an hour and working hours are ten a day and fifty-six a week. Our demand has the endorsement of the Mohawk Valley D. C., and the prospects of obtaining it look good. New conditions are to become effective May 1.

Freedom

There is only one cure for evils which newly acquired freedom produces, and that cure is freedom. When a prisoner first leaves his cell he cannot bear the light of day, he is unable to discriminate colors, or recognize faces. The remedy is to accustom him to the rays of the sun.

The blaze of truth and liberty may at first dazzle and bewilder nations which have become half blind in the house of bondage. But let them gaze on, and they will soon be able to bear it. In a few years men learn to reason. The extreme violence of opinions subsides. Hostile theories correct each other. The scattered elements of truth cease to contend and begin to coalesce. And, at length, a system of justice and order is educed out of the chaos.

Many politicians of our time are in the habit of laying it down as a self-evident proposition that no people ought to be free till they are fit to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story, who resolved not to go into the water till he had learned to swim. If men are to wait for liberty till they become wise and good in slavery they may indeed wait forever.—Macaulay.

Craft Problems

The Parabola

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

One of the greatest pieces of carpentry framing in the United States was executed at One Hundred and Tenth street and Amsterdam avenue, New York City, in the erection of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

It consisted of four huge timber centers supporting the four main arches at the intersection of the nave and transepts and at that time much discussion took place among mechanics relative to the form of the soffit, some claiming it was a gothic, some an elliptic and others saying it was a bastard or nondescript arch designed by the engineer to support the immense weight of the stones, each two feet thick by four wide and six feet in length, as shown in Fig. 1.

It happened, however, that the outline of parabola was not one of those stated above, but "parabolic curves," which are formed geometrically and produced by *the section of a cone parallel to one of*

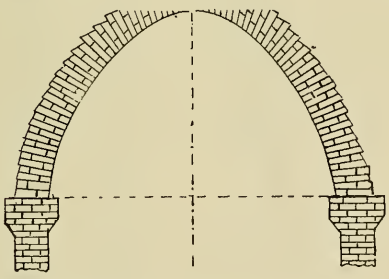


Fig. 1—Outline of great arches in Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

its sides. The term is of Greek origin and is given in these abstruse terms: That the square of the ordinate is equal to the product of the correspondent abscissa by the parameter.

When the axis C-D and double ordinates A-C and C-B are known, divide the axis and ordinates into the same number of equal parts, for example, into four as seen in Fig. 2. Through the division points of the ordinates A-C and

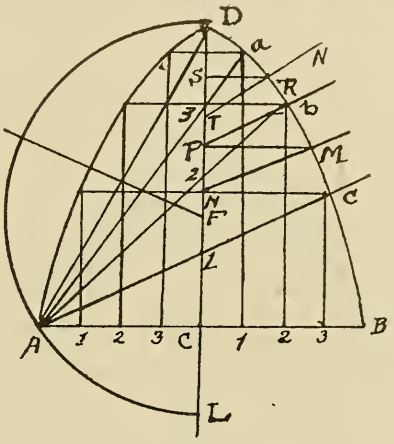


Fig. 2.

C-B draw up indefinite parallel lines to the axis C-D. Then from A to the left draw through the division points on the axis, cutting those parallel in A, B and C. Then by bending a flexible rod or strip over these points, the curve D-a-b-c-B may be traced. A similar process will give the left curve, or it may be transferred over by drawing horizontal lines parallel to the ordinates A-C and C-B.

To draw a parabola by intersecting

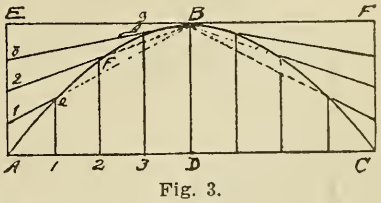


Fig. 3.

lines, let A-C in Fig. 3 be the base and D-B the axis height. On A-C construct the rectangular parallelogram A-E-F-C, its height being equal to D-B. Divide the side A-E into any number of equal parts, as 1-2-3-E, and the half of the base A-D into the same. From these

division points raise up the perpendiculars 1-e, 2-f, 3-g and intersect them by the lines 1-B, 2-B, 3-B, drawn from the division points in A-E to the apex of the curve B. The points e-f-g of intersection are the tracing lines of the curve, which may be repeated for the right side.

Another way to obtain this curve by

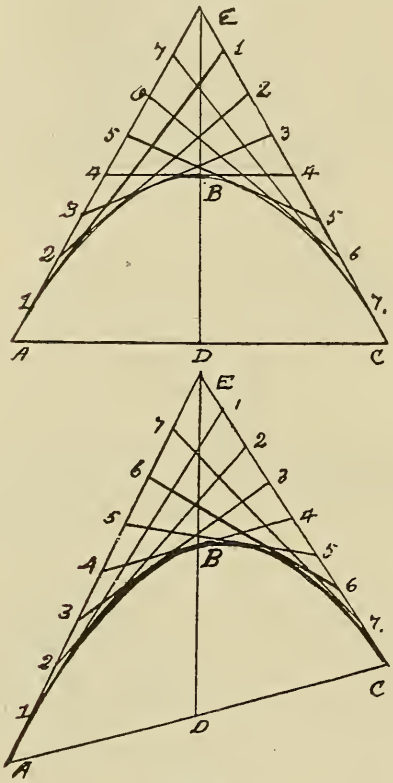


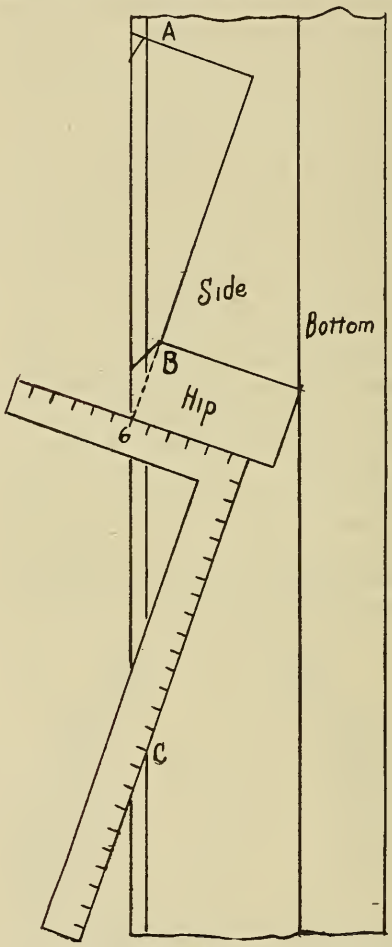
Fig. 4.

intersecting lines, its axis D-B (Fig. 4) and double ordinates A-D, D-C being given, is to produce the axis line D-B to E, making the line equal in length to B-D. Join A-E and C-E and divide each of these joining lines into the same number of equal parts and enumerate each division point as indicated. Join the corresponding points on each side as 1-1, 2-2, etc., with A and C, and the result will be intersecting points, through which the curve A-B-C may be traced. A similar process will describe the "rampart" raking or oblique parabola shown on this diagram.

These problems should be drawn on a large sheet of manila paper and laid down to a scale of 1½ inches to 1 foot.

To Lay Out Backing of Hip Rafters

(By James Barry.)



Take half thickness of hip rafter and set off from top corner at right angles to down bevel at A (in sketch).

Or set off half thickness of the hip on any bevel or seat line, as shown at C. Gauge center on back as shown at B.

It is not necessary that hip and valley rafters be back beveled. The bevel should be laid out and gauged on both

sides of stick before the seat of hip is laid out.

The valley rafter will also be set much higher on the plate, and jacks will set even with top of valley when back beveled.

When valley rafter is not back beveled the top of jack *must* be set that much above corners of valley rafter, so that top of common rafter will be in line with center and top of valley rafter.

Practical Roof Framing

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

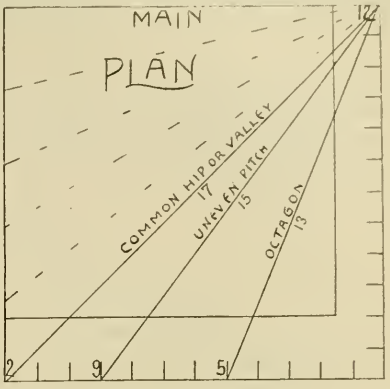
There has been a great deal written on this subject, and yet it is most surprising how little the average carpenter knows about real roof framing. In almost every number of the leading building publications question after question is asked how to frame either a roof complete or at least some part of it.

In a recent article I told how to frame by taking the square and applying it as many times as there were feet of run. It is a good way, and in some cases, perhaps, the very best. But in large roofs there are too many applications. The idea today is to get at it, get it done and get away and get at something else. Again, too many applications give too many chances to make a mistake; the least number of applications the less likely it is to make mistakes, besides it is quicker and better all around.

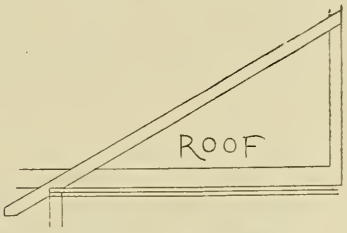
Just look for a moment at my illustration marked roof. It shows a rafter in place. Now, if we had a big square as big as the roof, we would have the whole thing right there as I have illustrated it, measuring across the square giving length of the rafter, the blade giving the run and the tongue giving the rise.

But as we do not have squares as big as the building, we have to take the common two-foot square, taking inches as feet of actual roof and 1/12 inches as inches.

See illustration of run, rise and length. Now, supposing we had a fair sized building to roof. It would not

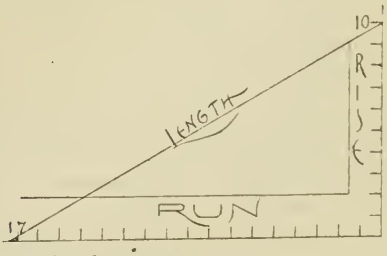


be handy to lay the square on nearly twenty times to get the length of a rafter. Supposing the building was 34 feet and 8 inches wide, gable roof would be half that or 17 feet 4 inches run. Sup-



posing the roof was 10 feet high, take 17 4/12 on blade, which is the run, and 10 on tongue, which is the rise measure across the square, and it gives the length of rafter, the rise on the tongue gives the top or all plumb cuts, while the run on the blade gives all level cuts.

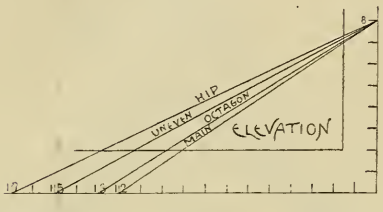
Now don't get it into your head that that applies to only common or main rafters, for the same applies to all raf-



ters; simply measure across run and rise and it gives length.

Now look for a moment at the eleva-

tion and compare the main octagon uneven pitch and hip or valley. This shows a ⅓ pitch. You can look at it either as 1 foot of run or you can consider it as a complete building 24 feet wide or 12 feet run and 8 feet rise. Now that shows the common or main rafter, the octagon rafter and an uneven pitch rafter. This is shown as 15 run. Of



course, uneven pitches are likely to be all kinds of runs; the regular hip or valley for an ordinary roof is 17 or almost that, as that is the diagonal of 12.

Now look for a moment at the plan and remember that it is like a floor plan and in this case you are looking right down on the top of it and not as the other elevations.

Main rafter is across 12 and you can look at this, too, as a foot or as a complete building 12 feet square. The run of the octagon is 13, while an uneven pitched rafter running across to 9 from the end of the building would be exactly 15, while a regular hip or valley would be 17.

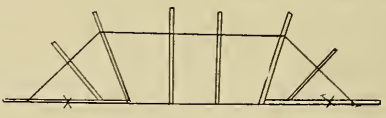
Now the dotted lines show that an uneven pitch hip or valley might be anywhere and measure across them wherever they are and it gives the run; take the run and the rise and measure across and it gives the length.

Remember, these rules apply for all rafters everywhere.

Now I get letter after letter saying they can get length of main ordinary hip or valley octagon and all common jacks, but they do not fully understand how to get length of all kinds of uneven pitched hips or valleys. If, for instance, we had a roof 30 wide, gable roof would be 15 run. Supposing we had a valley rafter (10) from the end or anywhere in the building being (10) further over at the top end than it was at the bottom end, to get the run of that rafter measure across your square from 15 to 10 and it will give you the run. Take the run just found and the rise, whatever the rise of the roof may be, and measure across the run and rise and it will give you length.

A Query re Roof Framing

Brother Harvey Garber of L. U. 660, Springfield, Ohio, sends us a drawing of a bay window roof which we reproduce herewith and says he would like to get an explanation through the columns of The Carpenter of how to get the length



of the rafter which lies against the house and which is marked with an (X) in the sketch. He asserts that there is not one carpenter in fifty who could cut this rafter on the ground, and adds that he has consulted several mechanics, who do not seem to think that it can be obtained by use of the square. He is, himself, of the opinion that it can and would like to learn of a rule which would work out with any pitch or run.

Information Asked

M. Tonk, a member of L. U. 1784 of Chicago, Ill., desires to have an explanation of how to read the scales on a two-foot square.

How to Frame a House

Owen B. Maginnis asks members of the U. B. who have purchased the 7th revised edition of his book, "How to Frame a House," but who have not yet received their copies, to send him their correct name and address, as the Post-office Department informs him that books have not been called for in several instances.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Bericht des General-Präsident Kirby für das am 31. März 1914 endende Viertel.

16. März 1914.

An die Mitglieder des General-Exekutiv-Board — Gruß:

Berichtend über die Zustände unserer Organisation im ersten Viertel 1914 ist es sehr erfreuend zu sagen, daß die Aussichten sehr gut sind. Trotz den schlechten Geschäftsverhältnissen im Lande während dem Jahre 1913 hat unsere Brüderschaft an Mitgliedern zugenommen, und indem wir als International-Vereinigung uns von dem Baugewerksdepartement zurückgezogen haben so sind unsere Aussichten gut und verbessern sich fortwährend.

Im Januar, auf Einladung der International-Beamten der Steinmaurer, Steinhauer und Tüncher International-Union, besuchte ich die Konvention in Houston, Tex., und es freut mich zu berichten, daß die Konvention sehr erfolgreich war. Als Exekutivbeamter der V. B. der C. und J. von Amerika wurde ich sehr warm empfangen und königlich bewirthet und ich bemerkte mit Freude, daß die Carpenter und Maurer sich jetzt mehr in einander interessieren wie früher der Fall war.

Im Monat Februar besuchte ich die Provinz Ontario, Canada, und unter den Städten welche ich besuchte waren Windsor, St. Thomas, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Preston, Ottawa und Kingston. Arbeit war zur Zeit sehr gering wegen dem kalten Wetter. Es war jedoch eine gute Stimmung vorhanden und ich erhielt einen guten Eindruck von den früheren Amalgamierten welche jetzt dem Verschmelzungsplan beistehen. Es ist nicht zu erwarten, daß die Amalgamierten dem System der V. B. sofort nachgeben werden. Ich fühle sicher, daß in ein paar Monate die Bauleute von Canada zusammen stehen werden und wo je Meinungsverschiedenheiten waren werden dieselben bald vergessen sein. Ich will sagen, daß ich die Lokalbeamten der früheren Amalgamierten in jedem Falle willens fand alles in ihrer Kraft zu thun um das Gewerk zu fördern. Die allgemeinen Aussichten für Arbeit in der Provinz sind sehr gut.

Der neue Canal, welcher Lake Erie und Lake Ontario verbindet, ist ohne Zweifel das nächst größte Werk dieser Art zum Panama Canal. Tausende Arbeiter von jedem Gewerke werden hier angestellt sein, und, dank den Bemühungen unserer Stifter und Mitglieder unserer Lokalunionen in Canada hat das Government beschlossen, die Minimum-Löhne in jenem Distrikt zu bezahlen.

Im Ganzen genommen, sind die Carpenters in Ontario sehr lebendig, und, während die Löhne in einigen Gegenden sehr niedrig sind, so sind jedoch gute Aussichten vorhanden, daß dieselben im kommenden Jahre erhöht werden.

Ich besuchte verschiedene Städte im Süden und Südwesten, nämlich: Chattanooga, Birmingham, New Orleans, Beaumont, Galveston, Houston, San Antonio, Austin, Waco, Dallas, Ft. Worth und Memphis. In Chattanooga und Memphis sind die Zustände normal, mit sehr guten Aussichten im kommenden Jahre.

In Birmingham sind die Zustände nicht so gut wegen dem langen und bitteren Kriege welchen sie zu bestehen hatten, ich fühle aber, daß es bald mit der Unterstützung des G. E. B. besser gehen wird. Sie hatten schwer zu Kämpfen und unsere Lokalen hielten vortrefflich zusammen. Ich bin sicher, daß im kommenden Frühjahre die Zimmerleute von Birmingham ihren früheren guten Ruf wieder haben werden.

Ich kann mir nicht denken was mit den Union Zimmerleuten in New Orleans los ist. Ich habe eine Stiftungskampagne dort veranlaßt und ich bin gewiß, daß mit der Unterstützung des G. E. B. alles bald wieder gut wird.

Von den besuchten Städten in Texas kann ich von allen sagen, daß sie eine Klasse von aufbauenden, energischen und sparsamen Leuten sind, alle darauf interessiert ihre Verhältnisse zu verbessern und alle wetteifern daraufhin die Nachbarstädte zu übertreffen.

Sekretär Proctor vom Carpenters Staat-Council von Texas, begleitete mich auf meiner Reise sowie Board-Mitglieder Blackmore und Ogletree. Alles mögliche wurde aufgeboten um die Reise Vortheilhaftig für die Brüderschaft zu machen. Ich würde undankbar sein wenn ich nicht sagen würde, daß sie auch alles in ihrer Kraft thaten um die Reise auch angenehm und genußreich zu machen. Der Staats-Council hat „acht Stunden Arbeit, $5.00 per Tag" als Muster angenommen und macht gute Schritte zu diesem Ende. Ich fühle, daß viel Gutes daraus gewonnen werden könnte wenn andere Staaten das Texas System studieren würden. Der Besuch und Interesse zeigten sich überall und die Exekutivbeamten vom Staats-Council sind sehr zu loben.

Ich wohnte auch der Eröffnung der Lehrjungen Schule in Chicago bei, und ich wünsche nur, daß jeder Zimmermann im Lande

dieses große Werk sehen könnte welches von den Lehrjungen verrichtet wird, damit sie dasselbe schätzen könnten. Die Zimmerleute von Chicago sind zu beglückwünschen über ihr Lehrsystem und viel Lob gebührt der Carpenters und Builders' Association, welche dieses einen Erfolg machte.

Auch wohnte ich der Einweihung der neuen Heimat der L. U. 62 von Chicago bei. Dieses ist ein Muster-Gebäude und die Mitglieder der L. U. sind zu gratulieren und dieses sollte von anderen L. U.'en nachgeahmt werden. Ihre Unterhaltung war ein großer Erfolg und über 3,000 Leute wohnten derselben bei.

Zum Schlusse möchte ich den Mitgliedern des G. E. V. danken für ihre herzliche Unterstützung ebenso der Mitgliederschaft im großen Ganzen. Ergebenst,

James Kirby,
General-Präsident.

Wichtig für Rekordierende Sekretäre.

Das vierteljährige Zirkular für die drei Monate April, Mai und Juni, das vierteljährige Paßwort enthaltend, ist an alle Lokalunionen geschickt worden. Damit sind 6 Blankets für die Finanz-Sekretäre. Drei davon sind an die General-Offize zu senden für die Monate April, Mai und Juni und die anderen drei sind auszufüllen und für zukünftige Referenzen zu behalten. Auch sind sechs Blankette für den Schatzmeister, welche zum versenden des Geldes an das Hauptquartier zu gebrauchen sind.

Rekordierende Sekretäre, welche dieses noch nicht erhalten haben, sollen sofort Gen.-Sekt. Frank Duffy, Carpenters Gebäude, Indianapolis, Ind., benachrichtigen.

Wichtige Zirkulare.

Die Sekretäre der D. C.'s und L. U.'en sollen hiermit merken, daß auch Zirkulare ausgeschickt werden, welche sie auffordern, Statistik über ihren Zustand abzugeben. Die Liste der Fragen, welche zu beantworten sind, sind die Zahl der Arbeitsstunden per Tag und Woche, der Lohn, Samstag Halbfeiertag oder nicht, Zahl der gutstehenden Mitglieder u. s. w. Diese sollen sofort ausgefüllt und eingesandt werden.

Dieses ist für die September Konvention nothwendig und muß in Druckers Händen sein in der nahen Zukunft. Dieses ist deshalb sehr eilig.

Der vereinigte Verband der Zimmerer und Bautischler.

Der Mitgliederzuwachs, den der Verband der Zimmerer und Bautischler für das Jahr 1912 berichten konnte, war der größte, den diese Organisation seit ihrer Gründung im Jahre 1860 zu verzeichnen hat. Der Mitgliederbestand Ende 1911 betrug 66,365, aufgenommen wurden 20,017 Mitglieder, und nach Abrechnung der während des Jahres Verstorbenen und Ausgeschlossenen war eine Nettozunahme von 12,600 zu verzeichnen, so daß der Mitgliederbestand am Jahresschluß 78,965 betrug. 69 neue Zahlstellen wurden eröffnet und 14 geschlossen, davon 12 allein in Amerika, wo der Verband eine Anzahl Zahlstellen besitzt. Ferner bestehen noch solche in Canada, Neu-Seeland, Australien und Südafrika. Am Ende des Jahres bestanden im ganzen 1,029 gegen 974 im Vorjahre.

Der Generalsekretär des Verbandes, F. Chandler, führt den bedeutenden Zuwachs im Mitgliederbestand auf das neue Versicherungsgesetz zurück, indem er sagt: „Es ist die Erfahrung, die die meisten Gewerkschaften im Jahre 1912 gemacht haben, daß eine steigende Anzahl um Aufnahme in die Organisation nachgesucht hat, was hauptsächlich darauf zurückzuführen ist, daß jeder Arbeiter, um die volle Unterstützung aus dem Versicherungsgesetz zu ziehen, gezwungen ist, einer anerkannten Vereinigung beizutreten." Da nach dem Versicherungsgesetz die Gewerkschaften das Recht haben, solch „anerkannte Vereine" zu werden, machte der Verband der Zimmerer und Bautischler davon Gebrauch, um die verschiedenen Versicherungszweige im Interesse der Mitglieder selbst verwalten zu können. Natürlich verursachte die Uebernahme dieser Arbeit eine vollständige Umwälzung aller Arbeiten im Hauptvorstand, da die Maschinerie dieses Gesetzes so außerordentlich kompliziert ist.

Die Einnahmen des Verbandes betrugen im Berichtsjahr £182,440, die Gesamtausgaben aber £187,491, so daß die Ausgaben die Einnahmen um £5,051 überstiegen. Dies Resultat ist besonders interessant wegen der Tatsache, daß es sich um das erste volle Jahr unter den veränderten Statuten handelt, die am 1. Juli 1911 in Kraft traten und eine Herabsetzung der Altersversorgungs-, Kranken- und Unfallunterstützung brachten. Wenn man ferner bedenkt, daß es sich als notwendig herausgestellt hat, einen Extrabetrag seit Juli 1912 zu erheben, dann muß man zu dem Schluß kommen, daß eins von zwei Dingen eintreten muß: entweder die Unterstützungssätze werden weiter herabgesetzt, oder die Beiträge werden erhöht, um die Ausgaben mit den Einnahmen in Einklang zu bringen.

Die Altersversorgungs-Unterstützung erforderte mehr wie in Drittel aller gezahlten Unterstützungen, sie betrug £57,197; die Krankenunterstützung betrug £35,132, Arbeitslosenunterstützung £34,616, Sterbegeld

£8,090, Streikunterstützung £5,110, Werkzeugversicherung £3,560, Notfallunterstützung £1,795 und Unfallunterstützung £1,550. Am Jahresschluß bezogen 3,223 Mitglieder Altersversorgungs-Unterstützung, davon 2,613 8 Schilling, 425 7 Schilling und 185 Mitglieder 5 Schilling pro Woche. Durch die hohen Unterstützungssätze ist das Vermögen des Verbandes auf £96,922 zurückgegangen; und da der Mitgliederstand gegenwärtig über 81,000 beträgt, wird in dem Bericht diesen Zahlen das Verhältnis vom Jahre 1900 gegenübergestellt, wo der Verband nur 65,000 Mitglieder zählte, aber nicht weniger wie £204,000 zu seiner Verfügung hatte. Dem Generalrat des Verbandes, der in diesem Jahre seine dreijährliche Konferenz abhält, ist eine schwere Aufgabe gestellt; er soll das finanzielle Problem lösen, während die Mitglieder die Aufhebung des Extrabeitrages verlangen, andere Mitglieder aber die Vertragspolitik verurteilen und fordern, daß bei gewerblichen Streitigkeiten eine schärfere Angriffstaktik geübt wird.

Conditions in Wildwood, N. J.

(Continued from Page 34.)

Our business agent reports weekly that the majority of these are "scabs," although claiming to belong to locals in Camden and Philadelphia. He has tried numerous ways to secure their names and the number of their local but without success. The reason for such action is that they are working (some of them) nine hours and five cents an hour under the scale, a very good reason for the business agent to be aggressive in that line. Furthermore, some who do give their name and show their card do nothing but promise to come up to the local and take out a card.

The nine-hour men are hard to handle as they are working for a visiting or migrating builder who brought them with him, and none of our men are on the job. Yet his men claim to be union men. Therefore I fully agree with Brother Wm. P. Patton's statement and can not agree with Brother Ira St. John that the "business agents would need several secretaries." Of course, a business agent or secretary is in the wrong when he does not answer an inquiry stating the facts concerning work. But there is no danger of every member of the U. B. making inquiry. Also I think it would be refreshing to hear communications read in the local meetings of a brother inquiring about working conditions in said locality and locals writing to locals asking for men.

But Brother St. John is hitting the nail on the head when he speaks of revision of the stay-away lists. Wildwood has never been on that list, though it could have been on there often. We are not travelers but from what we have heard of the "stay-away" list (alias "visionary list") we would pick out one of these towns to secure work if we wanted to leave here. But The Carpenter is not to blame for this condition.

Fraternally yours,
T. H. M. TOWNSEND,
Recording Secretary 1743.
Wildwood, N. J.

(We sympathize with Brother Townsend over the conditions prevailing in Wildwood and the injury wrought his L. U. by traveling brothers who fail to deposit their clearance cards and violate the union's trade rules. We have called attention to the abuse of section 102 of the General Constitution dealing with clearance cards more than once. For instance, in our report to the Salt Lake City convention we said: "Traveling members receive the same courtesy and attention from the General Office that other members do, but they should not forget to perform their part; that is, to always act the union man, deposit their clearance card as soon after they have secured work as possible and become identified with the union. Too often reports are made to us that union men with clearance cards in their pockets come into town to work on jobs or for firms that are unfair to the home men. This state of affairs should not exist—once a union man, always a union man, should be our motto. We should not take advantage of our fellowmen by denying our principles and hiding our identity." Traveling members guilty of such practices referred to by Brother Townsend have a poor conception of their duties as members and they show themselves to be antagonistic to the welfare of the U. B. —Editor The Carpenter.)

Departement Francais

Rapport du President General Kirby pour le Trimestre Finissant le 31 Mars 1914

16 Avril 1914.

Aux Membres du Comité Général Exécutif—Salut:

J ai l'honneur de vous soumettre mon rapport sur l'étât de notre organisation pendant le premier trimestre de l'année 1914. Je suis très heureux de pouvoir vous dire que les conditions industrielles pour la saison qui vient semblent être beaucoup meilleurs. Malgré la mauvaise condition des affaires dans ce pays pendant presque toute l'année 1913, notre organisation a augmenté le nombre de ses membres, et aussi malgré que notre société se soit retiré du departement international des corps et métiers, nos relations sont restées, néanmoins tres bonnes avec les metiers du bâtiment et s'améliorent rapidement d'une manière substantielle.

Pendant le mois de Janvier, à l'invitation des officiers de l'union internationale des Briquetiers, Maçons et plâtriers, j'ai assisté à leur convention tenue à Houston, Texas, et je suis heureux de vous annoncer qu'ils ont eu une convention pleine de succes. Comme officier executif de l'union fraternelle des charpentiers et menuisiers d'Amérique, j'ai été reçu avec enthousiasme et entretenu royallement, et J'ai été heureux de constater la tendance des charpentiers et maçons de se connaître mieux et de prendre plus d'intérêt dans le bien-être de chacun.

Pendant le mois de Fevrier j'ai visité la province d'Ontario, Canada, et parmi les villes où je me suis rendu je dois citer. Windsor, St. Thomas, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Preston, Ottawa, et Kingston. Au temps de ma visite, il y avait peu de travail et cela dû aux conditions climatiques; Néanmoins l'esprit d'organisation etait tres manifeste, et j'ai été agréablement surpris de voir la manière avec laquelle, les anciennes branches de la Société Amalgamée, se prêtaient au plant de solidification. Nous ne pouvions pas espérer que les membres de la Société adopté le système de l'U. B. immediatement, mais je suis sure que je puis dire que dans quelques mois, les charpentiers du Canada, seront unis d'une telle facon que toutes les difficultés passées seront oubliées. Je dois dire aussi que j'ai trouvé les officiers des anciennes branches locales de la société amalgamée faisant tout en leur pouvoir pour assister nos ouvriers et ameliorer leur condition.

Il semble que dans cette province, les conditions du travail vont s'ameliorer dans un prochain avenir.

Le nouveau Canal entre le lac Erie et le lac Ontario est peut-être seulement second, après le canal de Panama, en grandeur de construction sur le continent Americain.

Des milliers d'hommes de tout métiers seront employés à sa construction, et grace à l'activité de nos organisateurs et des membres de nos unions locales Canadiennes, le gouvernement a convenu que le salaire minimum regnant dans le pays devra être stipulé dans tous les contrats qui seront alloués.

L'ensemble des charpentiers de la province d'Ontario sont tres vigilants à sauvegarder leurs interêts et quoique dans quelques villes les salaires sont déplorablement bas, il y a lieu d'espérer une augmentation pendant le courant de l'année.

J'ai visité aussi plusieurs villes du Sud et der Sud-ouest, à savoir, Chattanooga, Birmingham, Nouvelle-Orleans, Beaumont, Galveston, Houston, San-Antonio, Austin, Waco, Dallas, Fort Worth et Memphis.

A Chattanooga et Memphis les conditions étaient a peu près normales avec l'esperance d'une amélioration pour l'année qui vient.

A Birmingham, en considération de la lutte longue et amère que l'organisation a en a soutenir, il semble y avoir quelque demoralisation, mais avec l'aide que le conseil général exécutif a rendu je pense que les conditions vont s'ameliorer tres prochainement. Ils ont soutenu une lutte tres vive mais nos unions locales se sont soutenues noblement. Je suis sûr qu'avec le travail du printemps qui va commencer les charpentiers de Birmingham vont reconquerir leur prestige.

Je ne puis comprendre la cause de l'état de l'union des charpentiers à la Nouvelle Orleans. J'ai commencé une campagne d'organisation dans cette ville qui je pense sera couronné de succès et avec l'aide du Comité général exécutif je me crois capable, en temps, de rétablir notre organisation à la Nouvelle-Orléans d'une telle manière qu'elle redeviendra un facteur dans les métiers du bâtiment.

De toutes les villes du Texas que j'ai visitées je puis dire que ce qui s'applique à une s'applique à toutes. J'ai trouvé les charpentiers du Texas tres energiques et en meme temps des hommes tres conservatifs, tous interessés à ameliorer leur condition.

Secrétaire Proctor du conseil d'etat des charpentiers du Texas m'a accompagné dans mon voyage, aussi les membres du conseil de Blackmore et Ogletree. Tout ce qui pouvait se faire a été fait par les différentes villes pour rendre notre visite bénéficialle à notre organisation. En même temps je serais tres ingrat si je ne mentionnais pas qu'ils ont fait tout pour rendre notre voyage aussi agréable que possible.

Le Conseil de l'Etat a adopté pour son motto, "Huit heures de travail, 5 dollars par jour," et ils font des progrès tres rapide vers ce but. Je pense que beaucoup pourrait être accompli par les autres états s'ils étudiaient la façon dont les affaire du Texas sont gouvernées. Assiduité et interêt dans l'organisation générale etaient partout en évidence et beaucoup de credit est dû aux officiers du conseil exécutif d'état des charpentiers.

J'etais présent à l'ouverture de l'école d'apprentis de Chicago, et je désirerais seulement qu'il soit possible que tous les charpentiers du pays puissent voir, de façon a ce qu'ils puissent apprecier, le travail fait par ces garçons apprentis. Les charpentiers de Chicago peuvent se féliciter sur leur système d'apprentisage et beaucoup de crédit est dû à l'association des charpentiers et constructeurs pour leur co-operation pour le succès de cette école.

J'étais présent aussi à l'inauguration de la nouvelle maison de l'union locale No. 62 à Chicago; c'est un bâtiment tout à fait moderne et cette union locale a crée un précédent qui devrait être copié par les autres unions locales. Leur réception comptait 3,000 personnes et a eu un tres grand succès.

En finissant, je tiens à remercier les membres du conseil général exécutif et tous les membres pour le support qu'ils m'ont donné.

Soumis respectueusement,
JAMES KIRBY, Président Général.

Circulaire Officielle

Aux officiers et membres de toutes les unions locales, conseils de districts et d'étâts de l'union fraternelle des charpentiers et menuisiers d'Amérique—Salut:

Nous vous avons déjà informe dans un recent numéro de ce journal, que la Dix-huitiéme convention générale de l'union fraternelle des charpentiers et menuisiers d'Amérique aura lieu dans la ville d'Indianapolis, Indiana, au mois de Septembre prochain. Nous avons aussi appelle votre attention sur la section 235 de la constitution generale et vous avons demande que vous vous conformiez à cette régle; tout cela de façon que vous ayez tout le temps necessaire pour considérer les changements que vous desireriez apporter à notre constitution générale.

Si vous ne desiréz pas prendre avantage de cette opportunité, veuillez ne pas nous blâmer apres, quand il sera trop tard et que le temps pour recevoir officiellement les petitions á l'office général sera expiré.

Veuillez vous souvenir que vous avez

jusqu an 15 Juillet prochain pour soumettre tout amendments á notre constitution générale. Ces amendments doivent être envoyés au Secrétaire général pour publication dans notre journal officiel, le Charpentier, de façon à ce que tous nos membres aient l'occasion de les considerer.

Tout amendement envoyé au Secrétaire général apres le 15 Juillet, 1914, ne sera pas considéré par le comité ni par la convention. Vous pouvez donc voir la nécessité d'agir maintenant, pendant que vous avez le temps et par conséquent de vous conformer à la section 235 de notre Constitution Générale.

Fraternellement,
FRANK DUFFY,
Secretaire-General.

Avis aux Secretaires-Greffiers

La circulaire trimestrielle couvrant les mois d'Avril, Mai et Juin et contenant le mot de passe a été envoyée à toutes les unions locales de l'union fraternelle. Sous le meme pli vous trouverez six imprimés pour le F. S. Trois devront être employes pour les rapports à l'office général pour les mois d'Avril, Mai et Juin et les autres serviront de duplicates et devront être conservés dans les archives. Aussi vous trouverez Six imprimés pour le trésorier, qui devront étre employes quand vous envoyez de l'argent à l'office général.

Les secrétaires qui n'auraient pas reçu cette circulaire et ces divers imprimés au moment oú ils recevront le journal devront en informer immédiatement le secrétaire général Frank Duffy, à la maison des charpentiers à Indianapolis, Indiana.

Il est vrai que beaucoup de membres du labeur organisé n'apprécient pas les bénéfices qu'ils ont reçus et dont ils jouissent maintenant, mais ce n'est pas une raison pour que n'importe quel membre soit découragé de faire son devoir. Il y aura toujours des ingrats, mais ceux qui sont capables de se rendre compte de leur devoir doivent être encouragés par la pensée que l'unionisme a fleuri en dépit des ingrats, et cette pensée doit mener à l'exécution du devoir unioniste avec plus de détermination que jamais et avec une confiance plus grande encore. Le mouvement fait des progrès en dépit des ingrats et des "rouspéteurs," et le moindre petit appui l'aide à grandir encore.

Le labeur organisé n'est pas un champ d'opérations, mais une force. Ce n'est pas un but, mais un moyen. La même loi de sacrifice s'applique au labeur organisé qu'à toute autre société et individu. Il ne pourra pas continuer de vivre s'il devient égoiste et étroit. Il faut qu'il existe pour le plus grand bien du plus grand nombre. Il doit être prêt à se sacrifier pour le bien de l'humanite. La semence ne peut se reproduire que lorsqu'elle tombe dans la terre et meurt.

Dites ce que vous avez à dire sur le plancher de votre meeting d'union.

Pourquoi ne pas jouer votre rôle dans le développement industriel? Le meeting d'union est votre forum.

Si vous n'êtes pas présents à vos meetings d'union, de quel droit pouvez-vous protester si l'union va de travers?

Avec le printemps qui arrive, il devrait y avoir de plus nombreux publics aux réunions locales.

Vous ne pouvez pas fuir les responsabilités en vous absentant des réunions de votre union. C'est là une décision de la cour.

Si votre union n'est pas dirigée à votre satisfaction, c'est votre faute si vous n'assistez pas aux meetings. Si vous y assistez, vous aurez toute l'opportunité désirable de faire connaître vos vues aux camarades, et si vos vues sont saines, elles affecteront d'autant la politique et l'attitude de votre union locale.

La force numérique du mouvement des "trade-unions" est le baromètre de ce qu'il accomplit et de son influence dans les salles législatives du pays. Chaque membre nouveau qui est enrôlé sous sa bannière est une addition à sa force et augmente son influence et son utilité. C'est, par conséquent, notre devoir tout indiqué d'agiter, organiser et éduquer.

Death Roll

WESTWATER, JOHN, Treasurer, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KANE, JOHN M., Bus. Agent, L. U. 66, Jamestown, N. Y.

Claims Paid During April, 1914

No.	Name.	L. U.	Am't.
21584	Wm. Hastings	11	$200.00
21585	August Schuldt	12	200.00
21586	Benjamin F. Clark	29	200.00
21587	Mrs. Amelia Read	31	50.00
21588	Simeon Wood	36	200.00
21589	Carl Carlson	67	200.00
21590	Mrs. Fannie Shapira	175	50.00
21591	Mrs. Mary E. Headley	223	50.00
21592	Mrs. Katie Ritter	309	50.00
21593	Mrs. Elise Cournoyer	342	50.00
21594	Mrs. Augusta O. Swanson.	521	50.00
21595	Andy P. Gates	531	200.00
21596	Charles Davis	554	200.00
21597	Mrs. Mary Lucas	649	50.00
21598	Harry Goldmill	687	200.00
21599	Henry M. Pluemer	1596	200.00
21600	Arthur Carlson	1922	200.00
21601	Mrs. Katherine Byrne	51	50.00
21602	Geo. F. Patterson	132	200.00
21603	Mrs. Mary Sheehan	188	50.00
21604	W. H. Lawrence	651	200.00
21605	Wiley Wigner	742	200.00
21606	J. C. Bronk	869	200.00
21607	Mrs. Alberta Harris	1155	50.00
21608	David Sandstedt	1158	200.00
21609	E. W. Smith	64	200.00
21610	Geo. A. Robinson	132	200.00
21611	C. F. Wait	1128	50.00
21612	Wm. E. Barnett	90	100.00
21613	Ernest J. Thomas	1	200.00
21614	James R. Woods	43	200.00
21615	Mrs. Hattie Cooper	74	50.00
21616	Chas. L. Finkle	79	200.00
21617	Alfred S. Dunston	117	200.00
21618	Axel E. Sorenson	141	200.00
21620	Thomas Howe	211	50.00
21621	W. C. Coombs	262	200.00
21622	Mrs. Ada Merrill	384	25.00
21623	John Gavin	441	200.00
21624	L. A. Benson	448	50.00
21625	Mrs. Sebilla Duffy	492	50.00
21626	J. B. Andrews	627	50.00
21627	John E. Bergen	639	200.00
21628	J. Frank Jenkins	867	200.00
21629	August Hofmeister	1048	200.00
21630	Edwin Jacobus	1067	200.00
21631	Vincenzo Buonocore	1565	200.00
21632	Mrs. Beatrice Belair	825	25.00
21633	Mrs. Rose Wessel	10	50.00
21634	Mrs. Georgiana A. Horton.	33	50.00
21635	E. J. Kelsey	50	200.00
21636	J. W. Okerberg	62	200.00
21637	Edward Clayton	249	200.00
21638	Mrs. Madeline Siegman	309	50.00
21639	Dominick Mathias	822	50.00
21640	John Ross	26	200.00
21641	Thomas Lavangie (dis)	33	300.00
21642	Mrs. Margaret Laging	72	50.00
21643	Mrs. Elizabeth Fieldhouse.	122	50.00
21644	Abada Crites	143	100.00
21645	Mrs. Annie Olson	181	50.00
21646	Mrs. Mathilda Durller	291	50.00
21647	Mrs. Julie Majer	341	50.00
21648	Mrs. Olka K. Swaminen	601	50.00
21649	A. R. Wyatt	1002	200.00
21650	W. R. Cox	1460	50.00
21651	Mrs. Gussie Douthit	1666	50.00
21652	Ernest Greiner	8	200.00
21653	Mrs. Hannah E. Warn	27	50.00
21654	Mrs. Margaret E. Alvord	351	50.00
21655	Mrs. Emma P. Wachel	1317	50.00
21656	Wm. Benster	1784	200.00
21657	Mrs. Evangeline L. Laberge	1744	50.00
21658	Wm. E. Roberts	37	200.00
21659	Martin Krauss	55	200.00
21660	Mrs. Anna M. Goebel	112	50.00
21661	Henry W. Beers	115	200.00
21662	Chas. L. Gryder	169	200.00
21663	Ed. T. Keach	198	200.00
21664	B. M. Young	198	200.00
21665	Charles D. Rader	200	200.00
21666	Ira Joy	251	200.00
21667	Rudolph Hrinyak	309	200.00
21668	Andrew Odson	387	200.00
21669	Peter Gardner	532	50.00
21670	George D. Weldon	1261	200.00
21671	Gabriel Johnson	1747	200.00
21672	Herman J. Voss	10	200.00
21673	Jacob W. Stutenroth	10	50.00
21674	Mrs. Martha C. Craig	20	50.00
21675	Mrs. Zella B. Adams	198	50.00
21676	Mrs. Seleto C. Robinson	208	50.00
21677	Mrs. Amelia Kelly	262	50.00
21678	Mrs. Lillian Wadman	457	50.00
21679	John B. Cook	541	200.00
21680	Mrs. Carrie Kent	1122	50.00

The Carpenter

No.	Name.	L. U.	Am't.
21681	Chas. Schuett	1367	200.00
21682	Albert Bobzein	943	200.00
21683	Thomas Kittels	12	200.00
21684	Vaclav Fiala (dis)	54	400.00
21685	Mrs. Mary E. Doxsee	357	50.00
21686	Wm. Hammond	448	200.00
21687	Mrs. Helen Ebert	478	50.00
21688	Henry Wehrmeyer	803	50.00
21689	Isaac R. Ziegenfuss	492	200.00
21690	August Klinger	416	200.00
21691	John Reest	328	50.00
21692	C. T. Boone	103	200.00
21693	Edwin P. Banes	122	200.00
21694	Christian Wahl	291	200.00
21695	Benj. W. Mitchell	318	200.00
21696	Samuel Bosserman	453	50.00
21697	Jacob Moos	497	200.00
21698	Geo. Arnold	1784	179.75
21699	Ferdinand Rueckert	5	200.00
21700	Joseph A. West	517	200.00
21701	John Moore	431	200.00
21702	Walter S. Smith	462	200.00
21703	Homer H. Benham	647	200.00
21704	Samuel J. McCaulley	132	50.00
21705	John M. Armstrong	8	50.00
21706	Gottfried Michaelis	10	200.00
21707	Mrs. Fredonia Hendrick	41	25.00
21708	C. R. Joslyn	43	50.00
21709	Mrs. Mary Landrigan	43	50.00
21710	Mrs. Emma M. Carlson	58	50.00
21711	Grant Hancock	75	200.00
21712	John T. Males	75	50.00
21713	Morris McNamara	138	200.00
21714	Peter Colombe	193	200.00
21715	Mrs. M. H. Houseberg	254	50.00
21716	Mrs. Christina Nelson	272	50.00
21717	Mrs. Julia D. French	316	50.00
21718	D. Luther McHugh	356	200.00
21719	Mrs. Christina Anderson	429	50.00
21720	Peter McNeil	441	200.00
21721	G. M. Castle	488	50.00
21722	Mrs. Maria Van Der Goot	490	50.00
21723	H. M. Linton	578	200.00
21724	Mrs. Wilhelmina Schrorer	692	50.00
21725	Edward Grosshupf	1051	200.00
21726	John J. Rose (dis.)	1115	400.00
21727	Mrs. Lydia Wing	1551	50.00
21728	Ludwig Hofgren	1620	200.00
21729	Mrs. Agnes Zembicke	723	50.00
21730	Fred Ewert	1	200.00
21731	B. F. Blanchard	256	200.00
21732	Fritz Ivert	416	50.00
21733	Jacob Schneider	514	200.00
21734	Varnell Painter	669	200.00
21735	Mrs. Bessie A. Houston	741	50.00
21736	Mrs. Biviana Palomo	1474	50.00
21737	James Hurtak	87	200.00
21738	John Krogh	87	100.00
21739	Abraham H. Vielee	1850	100.00
21740	Pearl Dutiel	437	200.00
21741	John Richardson	52	200.00
21742	Mrs. Sarah Morrison	52	50.00
21743	John M. Kane	66	200.00
21744	Mrs. Lula Roof	69	50.00
21745	Thomas Senft	77	200.00
21746	Mrs. Mary A. Cover	488	50.00
21747	John Murphy	306	200.00
21748	Geo. W. Bright	308	50.00
21749	Louis Novena	21	200.00
21750	Mrs. Theresa M. Doud	700	50.00
21751	Mrs. Nettie Hale	552	50.00
21752	Tancrede Lecuyer	134	200.00
21753	Louis N. Smith	715	200.00
21754	Lars C. Roed	769	200.00
21755	Fred Desrosier (bal)	1832	32.89
21756	Jacob Basler	26	50.00
21757	John H. Dustman	55	200.00
21758	Frank Paro	96	200.00
21759	Fred R. Williams	125	200.00
21760	Mrs. Rachel E. Myers	186	50.00
21761	Emil Cormo	218	200.00
21762	Jerome Ryer	273	200.00
21763	Mrs. Anna C. Hay	361	50.00
21764	Mrs. Theresa Rudolph	433	50.00
21765	Mrs. Mary H. Durnford	453	50.00
21766	Mrs. Emma I. Price	453	50.00
21767	Mrs. Mary Pra	490	50.00
21768	Mrs. Margaret Weir	599	25.00
21769	S. A. Mitchell	716	50.00
21770	Daniel H. Warner	1145	50.00
21771	Mrs. Minnie J. Field	1319	50.00
21772	Michael McDonald	127	50.00
21773	Gus Pearson	87	200.00
21774	Charles E. Nordstrom	87	50.00
21775	Wm. U. G. Kesterson	90	200.00
21776	G. M. Cornelius	132	200.00
21777	Samuel Lindsay (dis)	211	400.00
21778	Mrs. Mary Bialk	419	50.00
21779	Mrs. Margaret Doran	427	50.00
21780	August Johnson	441	200.00
21781	Wm. H. Doty	455	200.00
21782	Daniel L. Beardsley	611	50.00
21783	Mrs. Louisa Willoughby	703	50.00
21784	Mrs. Elizabeth G. Craig	1186	50.00
21785	H. J. Grimme	1251	50.00
21786	Henry Suter	1635	200.00
21787	Mrs. Elizabeth Roederer	64	25.00
21788	M. L. Heil	183	200.00
21789	Mrs. Albertina Drogasch	242	50.00
21790	Louis S. Elzea	257	200.00
21791	L. B. Surkamp	257	200.00
21792	Mrs. Marie Bourdon	825	50.00
21793	Frank H. Prentiss	938	200.00
21794	Mrs. Rosa Lindsey	1060	50.00
21795	Charles Lemieux	1487	200.00
21796	Sidney Dickie	1496	50.00
	Total		28,037.64

He's true to God who's true to man; wherever wrong is done,
To the humblest and the weakest, 'neath the all-beholding sun,
That wrong is also done to us; and they are slaves most base,
Whose love of right is for themselves, and not for all their race.

—James Russell Lowell.

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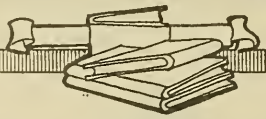

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Cleveland, O.—Walter J. Mapes, secretary; Arnold Bill, Thos. Payne and Gustav Schroeter. Address of all: 310 Prospect st.
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Columbus, Ind.—R. L. Wheate, 333 Kinman st. (Columbus, East).
Columbus, O.—J. W. Mallon, Room 15, Deshler Bldg.
Corsicana, Tex.—C. F. Barnes, Box 447.
Coshocton, O.—Fred Tish, 942 E. Main st.
Council Bluffs, Ia.—A. A. Whitlock, 201 S. 1st. st.
Cullman, Ala.—Arch Maples.
Dallas, Tex., D. C.—E. W. Speer, 1920½ Main st.
Danbury, Conn.—Marton B. Mabie, 19 Smith street.
Dayton, O.—L. E. Nysewander, Room 1, 25 N. Main st.
Denison, Tex.—J. M. Davis, 420 W. Texas st.
Denver, Colo.—No. 55, W. H. Marker, 1947 Stout st.; No. 1874, Thomas James, 1436 Curtis st.
Derby, Conn.—R. Bruce Hanson, 38 Jackson st.
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Evansville, Ind.—Fred Ulsas, 911 E. Missouri st.
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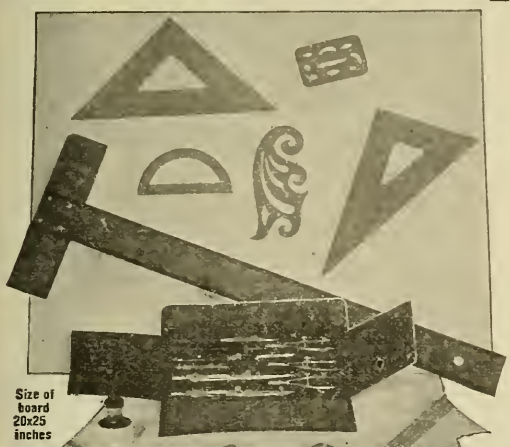

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(Continued from Page 16.)

Sugar maple, we learn, is in little danger of disappearing from the American forests, for it is a strong, vigorous, aggressive tree, and though not a fast grower is able to hold its own. In Michigan it is not unusual for maple trees to take possession of land from which pine or hardwoods have been cut clean, and from New England westward through the lake states and southward to the Ohio and Potomac rivers few other species are oftener seen in wood lots.

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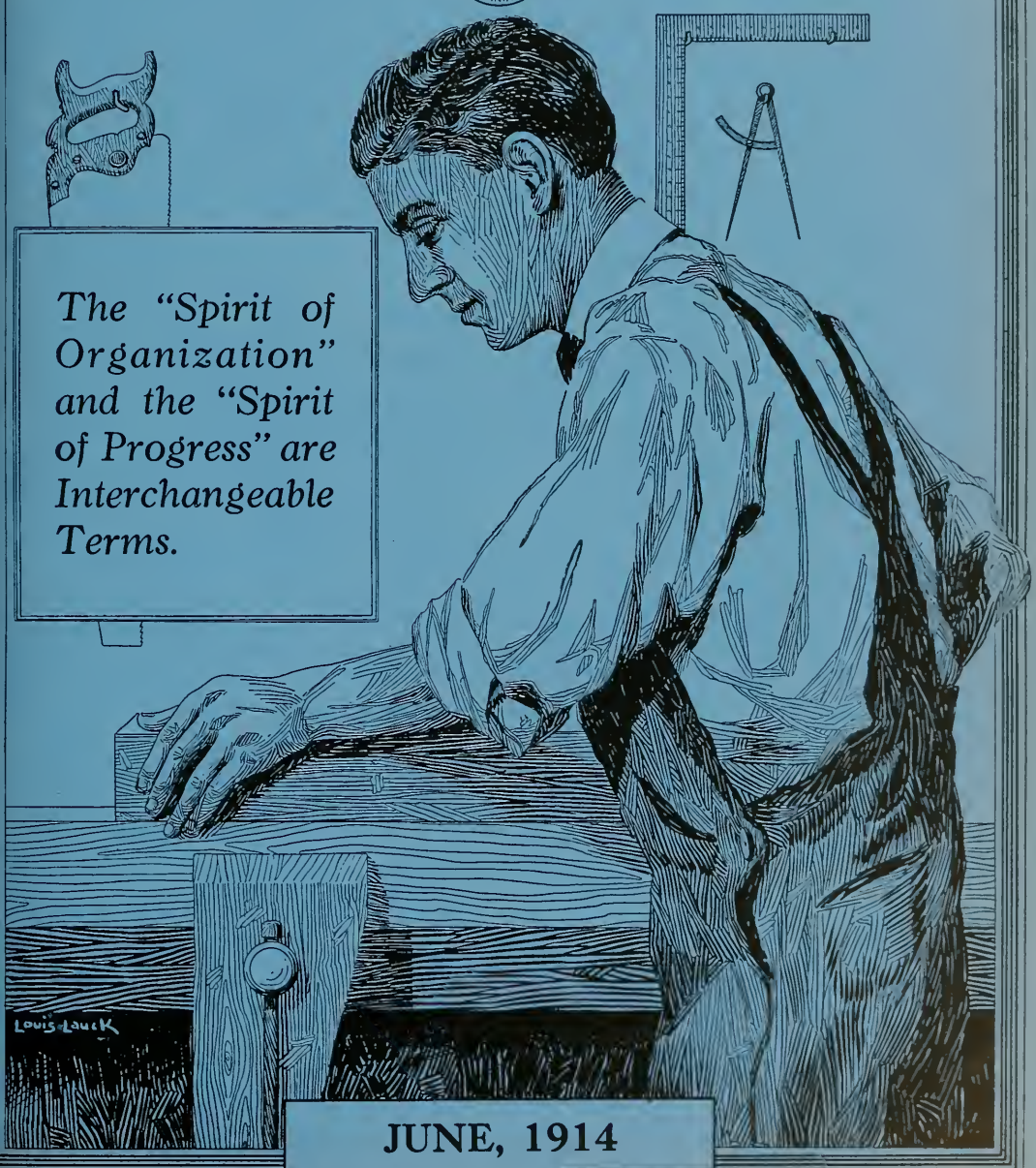

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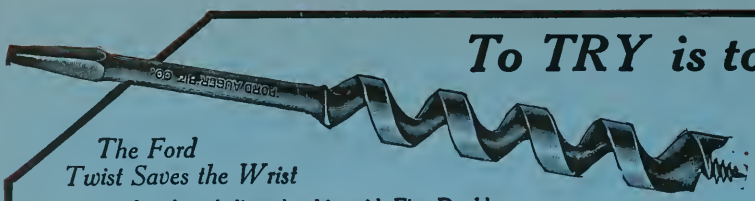

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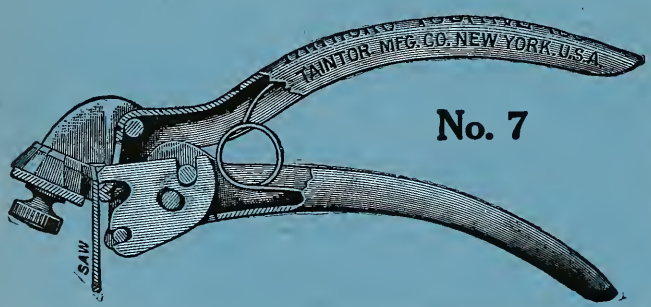

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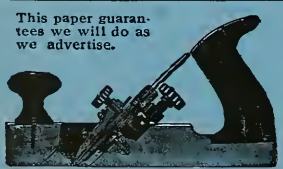

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LOVE'S LENSES

By Margaret Scott Hall

If we seek for truth and goodness
And refuse to see the bad,
Soon amid the gloom and darkness
Light will shine where all was sad:
Wear Love's magnifying glasses,
Look for good deeds everywhere,
Midst the gloom of utter sadness,
Find some pure gems shining there.

Good is greater far than evil,
Great enough to conquer sin,
If we look through magic glasses,
And let only pure thoughts in;
Charity—a God-like virtue—
Patient long, is always kind,
And a loving, gentle spirit
Travels with a tranquil mind.

Pity human nature's frailties,
View them with a lenient eye,
Do not give them much importance,
Best forget and pass them by;
Magnify the bright and pleasant,
And repeat the fair and good,
Cultivate love's perfect gladness,
That reflects true brotherhood.

For the world is rich in sunshine
If we only see it so—
If we only make life sweeter
Everywhere we chance to go:
Sympathy and hope and kindness
When adversities befall
Help us through life's troubled places
And work wonders for us all.

Wear Love's magnifying glasses—
Looking only for the good;
Fail to see the faults and follies,
Always as a Christian should;
Greed and selfishness and sorrow,
All at last shall fade away
For fraternal love's great blessing
Moves on toward a better day.

THE SELLING POWER OF LABOR

(By H. B. Moyer.)

SALESMEN, like carpenters, are born, not made. There are quite a number of persons who can sell, but not to advantage. I have a very good friend on the road. He has been traveling for over twenty years now, and among his fellows he is regarded as highly successful. His firm, too, acknowledges that he is a hustler, and only last month he received a letter from the president of the concern he represents commending him for having sold several hundred dollars worth of goods more than his nearest competitor. And yet, notwithstanding the evidence to the contrary, my friend informed me recently that he was not an entire success as a salesman.

"As salaries for A1 salesmen go, I should, at the very least, be pulling down $5,000 a year," he said, "and instead I am getting the magnificent sum of $1,500. In other words, I have never learned how to sell my own services to advantage."

It is said that misery loves companionship, and in that respect my friend of the road can have no just cause for complaint, for there are several million others in the self-same boat as he.

Inability to dispose of one's services to advantage is a failing that is confined to no one class of men. Whether it be among artists or artisans one will have no difficulty in sorting out the goats.

The ability to create is not synonymous with the ability to sell; and, after all, it is the selling price of a given article or commodity that counts in this commercial age. A few years ago the farmers used to ship their wares to the nearest market, take whatever price they could get, and, with a wry grin, pocket what was left after the commission merchant had extracted his toll. There was nothing business-like about such proceedings and nothing profitable, except to the commission man, and the consequences were that while low prices and a glutted market prevailed in one part of the country, fruit famines and sky-high prices obtained elsewhere. Today things are done differently. Our friends, the farmers, are no longer individually at the mercy of the, perhaps unscrupulous, stranger. They have organized and appointed their own leaders to seek out the best markets and the best prices, and they are locating them, too.

It is not so very long ago that similar conditions to those mentioned generally prevailed in connection with the working classes, and—more's the pity!—such conditions still exist, at least to some extent. Arranging things so that the labor market may be glutted is a favorite pastime with many men of wealth—men who on Sundays and at other odd times pose before the world at large as philanthropists. These men, by their actions if not by their actual words, voice the opinion that the average workingman is incapable of knowing his own worth, and there are times when even we, who are ourselves of the working ranks, are almost inclined to coincide with that sentiment. The great majority of workingmen are too busy mastering the details of their trade and putting them into practice to ever find time to learn the intricacies of the gentle art of bargaining and bickering, and if you doubt that these have become a fine art, just try to sell any given article to a modern merchant at your own price! Actions speak louder than words, and the very attitude of our modern business men seems to say: "But in the way of a bargain, mark ye me, I'll cavil on the ninth part of a hair."

At least two million workingmen and women of this great country have long since realized their inability to individually dispose of their labor to advantage. They organized themselves into powerful unions. From their own ranks they

appointed men to look after their interests, to specialize, as it were, in selling their wares. At the beginning the men thus appointed were undoubtedly at some disadvantage in dealing with the more experienced representatives of the employers, but that was years ago. For more than a century appointed leaders from the ranks of labor have met and wrestled with the problems that confronted them in their efforts to find the best markets for the working classes' wares, and today these leaders—these salesmen, one might say—are just as shrewd, just as experienced as the astute capitalists. They have made a specialty of quality, not quantity, and they, in their united, concentrated efforts, have succeeded in obtaining, in most cases at least, 100 per cent. more for the workingman's labor than the individual workingman would have obtained for himself. These men have not only sought and found the best markets, but they have, through the columns of monthly and weekly labor magazines, established a means of warning the working people against already glutted markets. In many other ways, also, they have been virtually traveling missionaries for the cause of labor; preaching the gospel of unionism here, planting the seed of organization there—always striving for the big goal, the complete emancipation of the working classes.

A PROGRAM OF ACHIEVEMENT

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

AS we study the history of what is known as the labor movement, and note the wonderful welfare work for humanity that is now in active operation through industrial agencies, our hearts are made glad with hope. We behold as it were the first faint beams of that dawn when the Golden Age shall appear as promised, and the brotherhood of man shall become established on earth. In that vision, kindness and sympathy hold precedence over greed and selfishness, the Golden Rule becomes a practice instead of a theory, industrial disputes find a remedy and peace and prosperity bless all mankind.

It has been well expressed that "the modern hero stands forth armed not with swords and spears, but weaponed with love and kindness, with service and sympathy. The new Knight Errant toils for the orphan and the invalid, or labors for the children of the unhappy poor."

It is an inspiration to read from the records of such a life as that of Lord Shaftsbury and learn what that great and good man did for the laboring people and suffering humanity in the east end of London. And a like spirit of brotherhood is abroad in our own country. The social conscience is awakening. Besides, "God helps them that help themselves." Through commercial and industrial changes incident to the passing years, labor has consistently striven to carry out its common-sense, logical program of achievement. And it has been a great factor in bringing about modern reforms. One step at a time, technical education is moving ever on, and practical training and efficiency are daily, by actual results, convincing an interested public of the merit of the experiment. With empires and governments as with individual lives, there can be no standing still. Changes are inevitable, and in the natural progress of American enterprise many States have established institutions for manual training where trades and industrial work of all kinds are taught. The unfit are being made more fit for the requirements of self-support. Child labor legislation alone is a blessing for which our whole civilization should be grateful.

The rule of preventing rather than relieving or correcting incompetency is being demonstrated, and the next decade will furnish practical evidence of the wisdom of modern philanthropies teaching the helpless to help themselves to independence.

In its program of achievement organized labor has never settled into passiveness, never drifted into inactivity, never ceased its going forward. A reasonable development has characterized the movement from its beginning. The personality of its leaders is stamped upon its endeavors and no vicissitudes have been severe enough to break it down. Throughout the country as a whole it has waxed and grown strong. Only in exceptional cases have conditions proven so hidebound as to preclude change or expansion, and for the time being such localities are beyond the hope of redemption from the old sweatshop order, the plan of working men like human machines, nine, ten or eleven hours a day and mercilessly grinding away their lives at the lowest possible rate of pay.

Long hours and poor pay for industrial workers make a sad commentary on any locality. Wherever this state of affairs exists there will be misery, destitution, dissatisfaction and despair among the working people. When the industrial element of a community reaches this irritated, abnormal condition there is small reason to expect peace, comfort or security for the remaining citizenship of the place and there is a question whether they really deserve these blessings. Somebody's avarice, somebody's indifference and selfishness have been productive of industrial discord.

Not only as a corrective of the working man's existing troubles, organization helps to avoid deeper pitfalls and more irremediable evils in the future. The labor literature of the time is a great educational force. It keeps its readers not only correctly informed on matters wholly concerned with labor interests, but upon current events and affairs of the world in general. Simple and direct, our labor papers are interesting and entertaining and make good reading. They attract attention because they present clearly and strongly the right and wrong of things; they seek justice and do not hesitate to show up that which is mean, low and oppressive. In their columns will be found much information of a valuable nature, but subjects of general interest to all the people must necessarily be in condensed form to allow the greater space for the official reports and doings of organized labor. Naturally, in a labor paper, the affairs of commercial and industrial achievement, the business of social and economic reform and the more intimate and personal matters of organization are the main issues. A deeper and more abundant intellectuality results from the wide circulation of labor literature. It is becoming known the world over that the labor union stands for the opposite of anarchy and rebellion, riot and nihilism, and that it champions a broader humanity more sincerely than any other human institution.

Mutual helpfulness is its motive. And as the days pass the labor movement moves toward its goal with increasing momentum and goes ever on in its definite purpose to carry out its noble and worthy program of achievement. The questions of the day are important, but nothing is so important to laboring people as the promotion of industrial interests and the general advancement of technical training and self-supporting equipment for all the people.

We are glad and hopeful for the great army of the world's workers and rejoice with them in their mighty, persistent and successful effort to carry out their splendid program of achievement.

Finish every day and be done with it. You have done what you could. Some blunders and absurdities no doubt crept in; forget them as soon as you can. Tomorrow is a new day; begin it well and serenely and with too high a spirit to be cumbered with your old nonsense. This day is all that is good and fair. It is too dear to waste a moment on the yesterdays.—Emerson.

LAYING HARDWOOD FLOORS

(By E. H. Clark.)

NO doubt you have often heard it said that "any good carpenter can lay hardwood floors." Well, such a statement is true. A carpenter who is careful, conscientious and willing to consider the little points of the game—the practical, common-sense requirements of this work—can successfully lay any hardwood floor.

Of course there is a starting point, and upon this hangs the fate of the floor. This beginning lies in the preparation of the sub-floor. Do not be afraid to spend a great deal of time and labor in this respect. Get down the high places and joints so as to leave no question of unevenness. No matter how neatly you lay the hardwood, if your sub-floor is uneven in the smallest degree, or bumpy in any particular, the hardwood will not look good. If there is a shallow depression in your underfloor you can not nail the hard floor down to it, and therefore when stepped on it will produce a squeak. Above all things else, don't hurry through this feature of preparation. Be sure you do the preliminary work right, then will come the nice work.

This is a class of work in which you have all the opportunity you wish to prove your skill. It does demand careful work, without a doubt. Yet the things which are not permitted are all self-evident; they automatically reveal themselves to you, and you will easily know how to avoid them. No piece of hardwood floor should be laid which is splintered or broken on either edge or on the ends. Do not say "that little piece will not hurt," but throw it aside. Have a place where you can put each length by itself, or practically so, then select your piece to fill the required space as near as possible; this precaution prevents waste of material. Be very careful not to make hammer marks on edges, or any other place—you can not get them out. Brads should be driven until heads are within safe distance of wood, then a nail set must be used.

Hardwood floors require close nailing to give them that feeling of firmness or compression. The nailing proposition is a big task and takes time, but it pays. Nails should not be farther apart than six or eight inches, depending, of course, on physical conditions. At any rate, the closer the better. Hardwood floors can not be laid properly without plenty of nails! Use 1¼-inch No. 16 brads for ¾ floor, which is standard thickness. After you have nailed a board, go over it the second time, driving it together tightly. There will be places where, apparently, it is close, but on second driving you can see it close up more perfectly. This feature is certainly very important. Do not be satisfied with the "good enough" theory, but strive for greatest efficiency. Where an ordinary floor passes inspection very easily, every one is a self-appointed critic of a hardwood floor. You can not hurry and do this class of work. Take your time—you can do this work as well as a specialist in this line if you are careful. Good common sense and good tools can work wonders. You will always be proud of a good job. Show them that you can do it as well as any one else.

The process of scraping a hardwood floor has no limitation short of a perfect surface. To get this necessary condition you must—well, just keep on scraping, that's all.

Felt paper should be laid between the

floors to deaden them, and also to prevent dampness.

After all, there is no piece of work that is so pleasing to look at as a perfectly laid and perfectly dressed hardwood floor. The efficient carpenter will not hesitate to undertake this class of work.

PITHY SUGGESTIONS FOR CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

SCAFFOLDING planks should be of good spruce, straight grained and free from faults, large knots, etc., to avoid accidents.

A couple of good sharp boys are very handy around a shop or on a building. They are useful in getting water, nails, etc., and get a chance to learn.

Carpenters should watch carefully that the masons do not place or sustain any part of their work, such as chimneys, on the timber framing, because all brick work settles to a more or less degree and should these heavy weights be brought to bear on the floors of a frame house they will drag them down out of level.

When lumber is dumped on or adjacent to the site of a building in course of erection, it should immediately be stacked in piles, each of its kind in such a regular and methodical way that the air will circulate freely around each piece and help along seasoning. Framing timbers level with strips between each tier or crossed. Boards as flooring, sheathing, siding or ceiling in triangular stacks or extemporized sheds to prevent twisting or warping when exposed to rain or the rays of the sun.

When double floors are introduced in buildings the lower or under floor should be laid diagonally across the beams for the following reasons: First, when the finished floor is laid it will lie evener and smoother; second, it is easier laid, because that underneath does not prevent the upper joints coming tightly together; third, it makes a stronger building by bracing it horizontally, and, fourth, the time seemingly lost is more than made up by the rapidity with which the finished floors are laid on top.

When finished material, such as trim, arrives at any building ready to be set there is not enough care generally taken to preserve its form and finish. It would be admirable if builders and foremen would consider more its cost and future use and always place it in safety and in its proper position.

For example, no inside finish should be brought into any building until the plastering of same is entirely dried out and in a condition to put up the trim.

When base on skirting arrives it should be stacked up in the dryest rooms with thin strips set between each board to allow the fresh air, if dry, to circulate freely, and in dry weather the windows should be kept open.

A difference of opinion prevails regarding manufactured, glued and joined trim. Some claim that it is best to bring it into the building as soon as the plaster whitecoat is up and let it season and dry out with it; others that it is best to wait until there will be no danger of its absorbing the dampness of every newly-erected structure. However, it should not be fitted or nailed until the walls have dried out, so that when shrinkage does occur it may be reduced to a minimum, still a good foreman's judgment had best decide.

Framed casings, twin doors and so forth, should be stacked vertically against walls in the largest (not steam-heated) rooms to obviate the danger of warping; or, again, may be laid flat on floors, one on top of another with strips

between and weighted with full nail kegs or shored down from the ceilings.

It is a good plan to give each detail a good coat of filler for hardwood or a priming paint coat for soft, both of which have the excellent quality of stopping up the open pores of wood and offsetting the absorption hereinabove-mentioned. Veneered work should be still more carefully guarded, in fact all finely finished woodwork kept covered and watched to preserve its intrinsic beauty.

It is wise to cover all finished floors, stairs and similar work with canvas, paper or boards until all the mechanics are out of the house, to avoid their being scratched by shoes with nails or sand, as these mar the work and the scratches show through clear finish or varnish, much to its detriment.

When doors are being fitted it is an error to make the joint across the top too close or too tight, for in a new house there is always more or less downward settlement, and they may stick or cannot be opened. In pine or softwood doors the stiles might be sawed off one-sixteenth of an inch short so that when the top rail shrinks, it will come back flush with the top ends of the stiles.

MARKETS FOR THE PEOPLE

The problem of high cost of living is one that has a most compelling interest to the great majority of the people. It has generally been approached from theoretical angles only. We have had the burden of the high costs loaded upon the tariff, upon the quantity of gold, upon the operations of boards of trade, upon organized labor, etc. All these theories seem so detached, so separated from the actual buying of bread and butter, that they have been interesting chiefly to students. Recently a practical treatment of the problem has been presented for the consideration of all those who buy their family provisions. The title of Mr. J. W. Sullivan's book, "Markets for the People," indicates his viewpoint and his method of approaching the high costs of bread and butter.

Food products and supplies we have in abundance in this country, transportation facilities are good, but the market conditions governing barter have received comparatively little consideration, although they have an immediate effect upon the costs of food. Mr. Sullivan has made a study of the markets of Germany, France, England, as well as those of the principal eastern cities in the United States. Various types of markets are discussed and their relative usefulness to the people considered. The supreme test by which Mr. Sullivan judges success or failure of all markets is whether they enable the people to get the best food products at the lowest outlay. His observations and deductions are most interesting and suggestive. In his opinion the agencies that have been most successful in a financial way and from the standpoint of value to the masses are the open-air markets supplemented by the services of peddlers, hucksters, etc.

In our own country, he clearly sets forth, markets have served "immediate and definite private interests" rather than the public good. Municipal markets have existed in several cities, but their social value has been generally subordinated to whether or not they "paid" financially. Such a viewpoint, of course, neglects the social loss due to undernourished or poorly nourished producers.

The democratic spirit of the work, the urgent insistence upon the supremacy of the welfare of the people where this is opposed to property rights, the practical, direct attack of the problem combine to give the book a freshness and vigor that are the imprint of a keen mind and a heart throbbing with human sympathy. The experiences of other countries, home

conditions and tendencies presented, are most helpful and illuminating. Markets, both covered and outdoor, street venders, pushcarts, hucksters have a very real and immediate bearing upon the cost of living—yet they have not received consideration proportional to their importance. In many cities the pushcart men and the street venders are permitted to sell their wares on suffrance—the illegal status of their trade makes them easy subjects for exploitation. That markets are social institutions which exist primarily to serve the people and secondarily as a means of revenue to the dealers and owners, whether private or municipal, is quite a modern concept to the majority of Americans. Such an attitude toward the market problem is of immediate value to the masses of the people. The first step in reform is to analyze the present markets and distributing agencies and to readjust these so that the selling price will not be unnecessarily increased by the number of middlemen. Just what this means can readily be appreciated by, let us suggest, pricing apples at a fruit store or stand and then pricing them on a pushcart; prices at the former place are usually from 50 to 100 per cent. higher.

Mr. Sullivan calls attention to the usual objection to street barter—that it interferes with street traffic—and makes the pertinent query, Why should the public thoroughfares be free and open for the use of automobiles, delivery wagons, etc., and be barred to the use of pushcarts—the servants of the poor? Are not these humble vehicles the people's part in street traffic—why should they be denied participation in the use of the streets? To quote Mr. Sullivan's words: "The vital purpose of a market, whether wholesale, housed-retail, open-air retail, or pushcart, is to put producer and consumer in the closest relations possible." If this can be done by dedicating the streets to the service of the public, or, in other words, democratizing the streets, property rights should not be allowed to bar the way.

In our travels through continental Europe we have observed that nearly all public squares in the sections where the homes of the working people are, are utilized as market places. In these markets the small farmer has his or her products on sale. These market places are open from five to eight in the morning and in thirty minutes after closing time the public squares are cleaned and present the most sanitary conditions and most pleasing appearance of any which are open to the public. These markets are managed for the benefit of consumers and the small producers and not for the commission merchants and "established dealers" who have too long dictated regulations and laws in our conutry.

Another element of high costs analyzed in the opening chapters of the book is, to use a very much overworked term, "efficiency" on the part of the buyer. Carelessness, ignorance, false pride make many Americans extravagant buyers. Management and wisdom are necessary to expend the family income so that there will be no waste—small purchases are not in the end necessarily wise purchases. Like every duty in life, marketing may be elevated to a science to be studied and practiced with all diligence and discretion.

This presentation of the market problem by a trade unionist is commended to all the workers who are interested in finding a practical study unimpaired by visions and fads. The remedy "bringing producer and consumer closer together" does not necessitate elaborate or special organizations, only a democratization of present institutions. That may be achieved if organized labor will make effective demands upon government agents for the consideration of the interests and the rights of the people. The subject is commended to all organizers and central bodies for consideration in the interest of all our people.—American Federationist.

Editorial

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Strengthen the Label Campaign!

It must be confessed that very many of us fail to give the union label propaganda the support we should. Not only do we oftentimes fail to carry evidence of our interest in it about with us on our person, upon our clothes, hats, shoes and other articles of raiment, but we even fail to carry any recollection of it for any length of time in our minds. It is only at stated intervals when the importance of the label as a weapon in our hands is driven home by some speaker at a union meeting that we give the subject serious thought. And even then our interest is more or less perfunctory. We keep demanding the label for a brief spell until our enthusiasm wanes and we lapse again into indifference.

It is a marked characteristic that the interest of the general run of union men in the label propaganda wanes more quickly perhaps than in any other phase of union activity, and for that reason it needs the greatest encouragement and support. The label boosting spirit is one that needs cultivation; it is only in rare cases (such for instance as in the case of Brother D. J. Farley) that it partakes of the nature of a natural gift. And there are even times in the career of the most ardent label advocates when the indifference manifested by the majority makes individual effort seem merely a waste of time. How to bring about a spirit of co-operation among the rank and file to increase the strength of the label propaganda is one of the needs of the day. Action, not good intentions, win battles. No matter how well disposed we may be toward the label, it is the effort of demanding it constantly and untiringly in store and market place and mart that materially counts.

Much good on behalf of the union label movement could be done if it were made a custom to touch upon the progress of the label propaganda at each and every meeting of our locals. For instance, the presiding officer might make it a practice to call for suggestions from members on the subject of popularizing the label. By such a method the minds of the members might be brought to realize the significance of this important movement, its bearing upon the progress of organized labor, and the duty that devolves upon every union man to promote its widest use. After all, without being adjudged guilty of any insistence upon the exploded fallacy of "the iron law of wages," we may truthfully say that it is upon the demand for the union-made article that our prosperity and welfare as trade unionists depend. The larger the consumption of union-made goods the

larger grow the ranks of organized labor. Every effort that we make then in promoting the use of the label redounds to our own advantage.

Up to the present we have not fully realized what a far-reaching and effective union label campaign, properly directed, could accomplish. It is no exaggeration to say that a consistent effort on the part of trades unionists in the country to-day could easily triple the output of union-made goods within a remarkably short time. If the majority of unionists would regard themselves in the light of unofficial "drummers" for union-made products we would soon be in a fair way to realize that desirable end. In our efforts we could also enlist the aid of reform and uplift organizations, consumers' leagues in the various cities and all who grasp the humane and social significance of the labor movement in the life of our time.

The union label has justice and humanity on its side. It is a badge of civilized working conditions, a symbol of hope which shows that we are gradually dispelling the clouds which for an age had shrouded the workers in the darkness of industrial despair. Sweatshop employers hate it with an undying hatred as do all who wax prosperous on underpaid labor—but their enmity is unavailing to stop its onward course. To all who grasp its significance it speaks mutely. It tells of the larger hope and the greater happiness of the toilers. It stands as a testimonial to the new order of things—the great army of the emancipated workers, advancing serenely toward the sunlight, enjoying a more equitable share of their labor.

Let us then who regard the label not so much as a piece of grandiose mythology as something of tangible worth, inseparably connected with our daily bread and butter, be up and doing. The work of popularizing the union label is probably one of the most practical ways in which we can advance the cause of trade unionism. The most effective way to begin such a campaign is to discuss the label at our meetings, champion it in our daily intercourse, and, most important of all, demand it whenever we make a purchase.

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A Distinction and a Difference

Now that the fight to exempt labor organizations from the provisions of trust legislation is in its final stages, we are hearing all the stock arguments which have been advanced from time immemorial against trades unions. The spokesmen of the manufacturers' associations are crying out against the evils of "class legislation" and are trotting out the bogy of "special privilege;" we are hearing much of the "selfishness of trades unionism," and there seems to be a concerted effort to make it appear that the men and women banded together in labor unions are nothing more than a giant monopoly of labor power comparable only with the soulless trusts of modern times.

How far this is from being true is apparent to all who give this important question any thought. Combinations of producers who by unfair tactics build up huge monopolies and then use their accumulated power to force prices up in order to grind all they can out of the defenseless consumer are one thing. Labor organizations with a clearly defined and legitimate policy, seeking from day to day to increase the welfare and better the working conditions of the toiling millions, are another. There can be no direct comparison between the two. They differ fundamentally as to their aims, and their ideals are as widely separated as is the north pole from the south pole.

The laws of England have recognized the fundamental difference in this essential phase of the combination question for many a long day and consequently little uncertainty exists with regard to the limits trades unions there may go in asserting their just rights. They have been far-sighted enough to discriminate between the problems of producers and consumers on the one

hand and the problems of employers and employes on the other. In connection with the latter the British conspiracy and protection of property act of 1875 declared that in connection with trade disputes no agreement or combination to do, or to procure to be done, any act "shall be indictable as a conspiracy if such act committed by one person would not be punishable as a crime." This means that combinations of employers or employes concerned with the questions of wages, better conditions and so forth that might arise between them were not amenable to these penalties which the common law applies to "combinations in restraint of trade."

The English people go upon the principle that in this particular field—the economic importance of which grows greater as time passes—combination, instead of being an evil is, on the whole, beneficial. They have their "trade union acts." Employers as well as employes are at liberty to combine with equal freedom. Individuals are held strictly accountable for their individual acts, added penalties applying to conspiracies becoming operative only when the acts committed by combinations are in themselves criminal. This surely can not be characterized as class legislation. It is but the adequate recognition of the distinctiveness of one phase of the combination question, the relation between employers and employes. Certainly it is a better way of handling the matter than that of jumbling all the apparently conflicting phases of combination together in an amended anti-trust bill, the complexity of which often hinders straight thinking.

The cry of class legislation and the subtle insinuation of special privilege in order to offset the demands of labor for justice illustrates the sophistry by which the opponents of labor seek to deny it equal opportunity before the law. Instead of coveting it the labor movement has ever been the foe of special privilege of vested interests. So far as class legislation is concerned, the demand of labor for justice transcends all class lines —it voices the needs of humanity. As the celebrated English statesman, Lord Morley—then plain John Morley—said many years ago, "It is a mistake to talk of the working class. The workers are the only set of people who are not a class —they are the nation." In the same address, delivered to the miners at Hanley, in Staffordshire, England, in the early eighties, he also made the following statement, which is as applicable now as it was then:

> People sometimes talk of the selfishness of trades unions. But there is all the difference in the world between the selfishness of a capitalist and the selfishness of a great labor organization. The one means an increase of selfish luxury for one man or a single family. The other means, not luxury, but increase of decency, increase of comfort, increase of self-respect, more ease for the aged, more schooling for the young, not of one but of ten thousand families. Others may call this selfishness if they please; I call it humanity and civilization and the furtherance of the common weal.

All of which we endorse as a concise statement of an accepted truth which we commend to the reflection of those who are now engaged in the attempt to prevent labor from being accorded that full measure of freedom which is its right under the laws of this republic.

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The Supreme Court and the Contempt Case

The final outcome of the Gompers-Morrison-Mitchell contempt case has been received by trade unionists with mingled feelings of satisfaction and disappointment—satisfaction, of course, because the attempt to imprison these well-known labor leaders has been thwarted; disappointment, because by setting aside the penalties inflicted by Judge Wright on the grounds that the statute of limitations barred further proceedings, the highest court failed to decide upon the principles of a free press and free speech which were vitally involved in this important case.

It is indeed disconcerting to find that at the end of this prolonged litigation we are still in the dark as to the status of organized labor when menaced by the

injunctive process and as to whether it is in the power of members of the judiciary, themselves acting as lawmakers, judge and jury, to suspend at will the constitutional rights of citizens who voluntarily band themselves together in trade unions. Nothing has been legally defined to show how far trade unionists can go in seeking to withhold or bestow patronage in coping with unfair employers or to show how far the collective action of a body of working men striving to better industrial conditions differs from the individual action of a single working man who exercises lawful discriminatory rights vested in him as a citizen. In short, the injunctive judge is still at liberty to wield at his own caprice the sword of Damocles over the head of trade unionism.

This famous case started in December, 1907, as an outgrowth of the struggle between the International Union of Metal Polishers and the Bucks Stove and Range Company, when Mr. Justice Gould of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia issued a sweeping and general injunction against the American Federation of Labor, its officers and all others within the jurisdiction of the court, from making any reference whatsoever to the company's relations with organized labor. No injunction ever issued equaled this drastic writ, which ordered that no reference could be made of the fact that the company was engaged in a dispute, or that it had been unfair to labor. President Gompers and his colleagues showed that this injunction even denied them the right to discuss Justice Gould's order and the principles involved, as the company's name would necessarily be mentioned, thereby violating the order and making them liable to punishment for contempt of court. This, the unionists pointed out, was the extreme limit of government by injunction rule, as the constitutional guarantees of free speech and free press were attempted to be set aside by an order of a court. The three men were ultimately sentenced to jail, but the United States Supreme Court in 1911 set the conviction aside because the defendants had been proceeded against as if the proceedings were a part of the boycott suit. The District Court the day after the reversal then began separate proceedings for the same offense. This resulted in the second jail sentence of thirty days for President Gompers and fines of $500 each for Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison, which have now been set aside.

About the only point of importance which the decision definitely settles is that contempts of court are crimes; that proceedings in criminal contempt are for the punishment of nothing else than crimes and can be punished by the usual criminal procedure. It is important not to forget, however, that while the Supreme Court did not decide upon the principles involved, this whole volume of litigation is not without its value from an educational standpoint. It has served to focus the attention of the public on one of the greatest judicial abuses of modern times—the development of the injunctive process. Public opinion now realizes as never before the great inroads that court injunctions have made upon the liberty of trade unionists and as a result there is to-day an imperative call for remedial legislation which will curb that abuse of judicial power which the injunctive process fosters.

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The Shorter Working Day

Comes now no less a personage than Charles P. Steinmetz, the renowned consulting engineer of the General Electric Company, with the statement that work (meaning thereby the average grinding toil of modern factory life) is a curse and that it should be the aim of modern civilization to reduce it to a minimum.

With a sort of Shavian malice this prominent official of the greatest electrical concern in the world recently startled a number of conservatively-minded people with the explosive statement that what society today should aim at is the

abolition of work. And he never batted an eyelid in making that assertion. Of course, Dr. Steinmetz made it perfectly clear what he meant by work. He meant in no sense the abolition of energy or occupation but the dimunition of soul-destroying, body-dwarfing toil; creative effort and work which allowed for free play of brain power and initiative was not work in the ordinary acceptance of the term and could not be compared with standing long hours in front of a punch press.

Eight hours a day is too long, Dr. Steinmetz believes, for a human being to tend a machine. The man who works in a shop eight hours today works longer than the man who worked twelve or fourteen hours years ago, he contends, for in those days his occupation may have been crude, but he could get interested in it. He was making something, a shoe or a wheel or a box. There was much disagreeable labor thrown in, but his occupation gave him some play for his creative faculties. The machine, he said, had taken that opportunity away.

This is, of course, essentially true, but the world is not yet ready or likely soon to be forced to accept Dr. Steinmetz's ideal of a four-hour working day in the more arduous, toil-grinding occupations. Revolutionary demands of that nature are not obtained on short notice. They come slowly, born of campaigns of education, aggressive agitations and innumerable compromises. We do not doubt that a much shorter working day is in store for the workers of the future, but it is yet afar off. Today the four-hour working day seems quite a revolutionary demand, much more so perhaps than did the eight-hour day seem half a century ago.

At present trade unionists are busily enough engaged in making universal the eight-hour working day to be much concerned with a campaign for even shorter hours. Through strong organization and close inter-craft combination alone have workingmen been able to obtain the eight-hour day, and it is a noticeable fact that the more highly organized the craft the more prevalent is the shorter working day in its ranks. This is particularly true of the miners, carpenters, bricklayers, structural iron workers and several other strong organizations. In the ranks of the U. B. the volume of trade movements seem to lay greater stress each year upon the eight-hour day and the Saturday half-holiday, the number of locals working nine and ten hours a day diminishing at a steady rate. It is a fact worth mentioning, too, that the millmen in the ranks of the U. B., whom it would seem need the shorter workday most of all, are the most backward in this respect. That, however, must be attributed to weakness of organization. As the millmen grow collectively stronger—and their present progress indicates they are doing so at a rapid rate—they will be in a position to remedy this state of things.

The eight-hour day has proven of incalculable benefit to the workers of the country. It has given them opportunity and leisure to be something more than simply drudging automatons. As a result they have gone forward intellectually and socially. The worker has at least a few hours of each day for his own use and benefit which he may while away as he sees fit, in recreation, in agreeable by-pursuits or in a social way. The health of the toilers has improved in consequence and they have the opportunity to develop into normal, well-informed and intelligent citizens. Thus the great mass of workers have become an intelligent force in the civic life of our communities and have contributed much to raise the uniform standard of citizenship. The eight-hour workday has proved to be a direct boon to the human family. Science and the medical profession enthusiastically greet it in the interests of human betterment and welfare. Public opinion, too, is overwhelmingly on its side. All who enjoy it are aware of its benefits and should strongly support the efforts of the American labor movement to make it universal among all classes of workers.

The Clayton Bill and Labor

That the Clayton House omnibus bill will go through both houses of Congress in an amended form is probable. The Clayton bill is the measure by which the administration proposes to cover all trust legislation now pending in Congress and also those demands of organized labor embodied in the Bartlett-Bacon bills, which it supersedes. In its present form it cannot obtain the full endorsement of labor bodies because it is plainly evident that several of its provisions fail to meet the requirements of labor in that they are not specifically precise enough to curb those abuses from which labor unions suffer as a result of the modern judicial interpretation of the Sherman law.

At the recent sessions of the A. F. of L. executive council held in Washington, D. C., this new development in anti-trust legislation was discussed and the importance of seeing to it that the Clayton bill be adequately amended was emphasized. The council in this connection unanimously passed a resolution which, after setting forth the historical facts relative to the Sherman law and organized labor, declared as follows:

Whereas, the anti-trust bill, H. R. 15657, now being considered by the House of Representatives, is the administration measure and is intended to cover supplementary trust legislation, with the avowed purpose to meet the Democratic platform declarations in reference to its labor planks, and

Whereas, Section 7 of H. R. 15657 contains language which is indefinite, ambiguous and liable to an interpretation by the courts inimical to labor's rights and interests, is out of harmony with the declaration of the Democratic party and is therefore unsatisfactory to the organized workers, and certain amendments to the bill are essential before the measure can be regarded as satisfactory; therefore, be it

Resolved by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, That we advise our friends in Congress and all others who are concerned, that the words, "be construed to forbid the existence and operation of," on Line 4, Section 7, Page 24, of the bill, should be stricken out and the words, "apply to" be substituted, so that the section would definitely and clearly exempt the organizations of laborers and producers from the civil as well as the criminal sections of the Sherman anti-trust law, and by so doing redeem the pledges of the Democratic party to the people; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That the following words, "nor shall any of the acts enumerated in this paragraph be considered unlawful in any court of the United States," be added to Section 18, after the word "thereto" on Line 23, Page 36. The inclusion of this sentence would insure to the workers the bill of rights which Section 18 is evidently intended to secure to voluntary associations of laborers and farmers; associations owning no capital stock and instituted not for profit, and to the members of such associations.

Should the amendments proposed in the above resolutions prevail they would greatly strengthen the Clayton bill in its relation toward labor, but it is to be feared that they will not go through in that precise form. It is said the amendments are opposed on the grounds that they would "put labor unions beyond the reach of the courts in any act that they may commit except in violation of criminal laws." Indications therefore seem to point toward the Clayton bill going through Congress in a less definite form. It is to be hoped, however, that whatever amendments are adopted will meet with the approval of trade unionists, otherwise the bill cannot be regarded as final. There will still be a measure of uncertainty regarding the status of the labor union in its relations to the anti-trust law and it will still rest with the courts to define just how far labor unions can go in strikes and walkouts, an unsatisfactory state of affairs from every angle and a disappointment to those who expect that the present session of Congress would see a full settlement of labor's demand. If the outcome is such labor can only keep up the battle for a full measure of justice until some future day.

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Oregon and Women's Wages

Sufficient time seems to have elapsed since the enactment of Oregon's law providing for the establishment of a legal minimum wage for women workers to enable one to get an adequate idea of the worth of the measure. The industrial welfare commission, provided by that law, has availed of its power to

make several rulings with regard to wages which have been regarded by the people of the state as eminently fair and just. These rulings have been acceptable to employers and employes alike and the fears expressed by enemies of the measure, prior to its enactment, that it would cripple legitimate business enterprises have proved groundless. The measure is in no sense an arbitrary ironclad one, but a law which, intelligently and impartially administered, is elastic enough to adjust itself to the interest of all concerned.

Eight other states—California, Colorado, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin—have passed laws providing in various ways for the establishment of a minimum wage for women. All of these have provided permanent state commissions with the exception of Utah, which has established a flat minimum wage of not less than 75 cents a day for minors, 90 cents a day for apprentices and $1.25 a day for women over the age of 21 years. The enforcement of the latter law lies with the Utah commission of immigration, labor and statistics.

The Oregon statute marks a great advance on that of Utah. The necessity of determining a just minimum wage under its provisions falls upon an industrial welfare commission instituted by the act. But this commission—of itself—can not fix wages arbitrarily. It must call a conference of employers, employes and representatives of the general public. This conference (known as a wage board in some other states) is practically a board of arbitration and the commission can only act on its findings. Furthermore, the recommendations made by the conference are submitted to a public hearing before the welfare commission, at which all interested may appear and testify, and at its close the commission is at liberty to reject such recommendations or issue an order making them obligatory.

Up to a short time ago the Oregon commission called four conferences and held public hearings upon their recommendations. Three referred to industries within the city of Portland and one to the industries in the state at large. These rulings varied in accordance with divergence in the cost of living in different occupations and localities and with regard to the conditions existing in different industries. In manufacturing establishments in Portland the minimum weekly wage for experienced women was fixed at $8.64, with fifty hours a week as the maximum hours of employment.

For office help in Portland the minimum wage is $9.25 a week and the maximum hours fifty-one per week. In addition rulings were made covering practically all industries in the state employing women and applying to all industries in Portland which had not been affected by previous orders of the commission. The latest ruling which becomes effective June 21, fixes the minimum weekly wage of women employes in department and other mercantile stores in the State at $10. This applies to girls 18 years and over and adult women who have one year's experience.

These rulings provide that the lowest minimum wage in all occupations throughout the State for experienced adult women workers shall be $8.25 a week; that the maximum hours shall be 54 hours a week; that the employment of woman in manufacturing and mercantile establishments and laundries shall be prohibited after 8:30 p. m. of any day, and finally that in no occupation shall more than a year's employment be required to become an experienced worker. The minimum for inexperienced adult workers is fixed at $6.00 a week. These provisions apply to women employed at time rate only, but they affect piece rates in that the minimum piece rate must be so fixed as to supply workers of average ordinary ability with a wage sufficient to defray the cost of living.

In determining the lowest minimum wage at which women may be employed in the state of Oregon it can not be said that the above figures are exorbitant.

taking the cost of living in that state into consideration. They have, however, been agreeable to both employes and employers; the latter, in fact, supporting the rulings made by the commission in each case which came before it. But, of course, the law should in no sense be regarded as tending to limit or restrict women's wages to these figures. Its purpose is the determining of a minimum wage which shall put a stop to the exploitation of women and girls by greedy employers. As the chairman of the commission, the Rev. Edwin V. O'Hara, said recently: "The principle involved is that any industry that does not pay its employes a living wage is parasitic in character. It is a rotten member of the body economic." One of the results of the Oregon law will be that unscrupulous employers of underpaid women workers will be forced to pay living wages or leave the state. We would like to see a minimum wage law based on that of Oregon in force in every state of the Union. What a great deal of good, for instance, such a law would do in relieving conditions brought about by sweatshop woman labor in the eastern states.

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Peace Prospects in Colorado

Developments during the last month in the southern Colorado situation are not calculated to give any reasonable assurance that conditions there have taken a more hopeful trend. The coal operators continue to maintain an obdurate front, adhering grimly to their original declaration that there is nothing to arbitrate. On the other hand, the strikers have announced their willingness to accept fair mediation. Consequently the intransigent attitude of the operators is the stumbling block which stands in the way of anything of a practical nature being done to bring about normal industrial activity. Peace is being maintained in the coal fields mainly through the presence and prestige of the federal troops sent there by President Wilson.

The most important act of the specially called session of the state legislature was the appointment of a committee to investigate the strike and to bring about a settlement if possible of the differences between the unions and the operators. But this committee, however useful it might prove to be, is effectively hampered in its work by the present attitude of the operators. The legislature refused to pass a compulsory arbitration bill and also a measure for the creation of a state constabulary, on the order of the Pennsylvania cossacks. In the words of Judge Ben Lindsey, of juvenile court fame, who recently went to Washington to put the Colorado situation before the President: "Colorado now sits on an industrial volcano. The situation has got beyond the mere question of a strike. It has become a question of peace or civil war." A commission appointed by the President similar to that appointed by President Roosevelt at the time of the great Pennsylvania anthracite strike is the remedy suggested by Judge Lindsey, who declares that the governor and legislature of the state are totally incapable of bringing about arbitration.

Much interest at the present time hinges upon the result of the investigation being made by William R. Fairley of the United Mine Workers and Hywell Davies of Lexington, Ky., president of the Kentucky Coal Operators' Association, who are in the strike district as the special emissaries of President Wilson. They have held a number of conferences with coal operators and strike leaders. After getting all the facts it is understood that they will propose the establishment of a conciliation board, consisting of four representatives from the operators and four representatives of the strikers. Such a board has successfully operated in the Pennsylvania fields and never has failed to come to an agreement on any question, although it might be expected to "split even" on many matters. Such a board has power to discipline operators and employes alike, and in Pennsylvania closes mines if the operators do not pay the penalties imposed and forces the union to expel mem-

bers who do not comply with the board's orders.

Notwithstanding the present unsettled situation something concrete is bound to result from the efforts of all the social forces which are at present co-operating to bring about peace. The mine operators cannot very much longer hold out against the force of public opinion, which is overwhelmingly on the side of the strikers. The public can be very patient, but it has a habit of losing its temper occasionally, and if the capitalists of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company should goad it to fury in this instance, all we say is, so much the worse for themselves.

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Foreign Labor Unrest

While we have been having our colossal strikes in Colorado and in the Michigan copper region in recent months, other parts of the world over seas have also been the theater of industrial strife, if not as sanguinary, at least as sensational and melodramatic in many of their phases. We refer particularly to the struggle between the government of South Africa and the South African railroad unions and the great strike which has gone into history in Dublin, Ireland.

The latter struggle was the more protracted. It took the form of a strike between a loosely-strung organization of underpaid workers in a number of occupations and a strongly-organized federation of employers. Dublin is, of course, known to be one of the weakest cities in the British Isles in economic structure and was just the place for such a conflict. The business world there is occupied chiefly with carrying and commerce, very little with manufacture, the body of workers being engaged in low-wage occupations with not less than one-fourth of the population in great poverty. In the struggle which ensued the strikers showed a heroic front of solidarity but were no match for the highly-organized employers. The latter were out to "smash Larkinism," referring thereby to the fiery and eloquent leader of the strikers. They threatened and they performed, treating with contempt the efforts of citizens' peace committees and so forth. The dispute did not reach a conclusion, it merely stopped. In some cases the men went back to work with no questions asked. In the building trades they were forced to sign a repudiation of the transport workers' union. The carpenters had served upon them a requisition, which so far they have refused to sign, to introduce into their agreement new clauses renouncing the sympathetic strike and the doctrine of "tainted goods" (non-union products). As a result of the defeat of the men there has been plenty of victimization and plenty of desertion and a large body of strikers are said to be still drifting about unemployed.

In a recent issue of the staid and conservative Dublin Review, Professor T. M. Kettle, formerly a Nationalist member of parliament and now professor of economics in the University of Ireland, sums up the present status of the Dublin situation in the following vivid manner:

> At the first blush it would seem as if the employers had won all along the line. But they themselves are not quite certain what it is that they have won. It is not a victory over trades unionism for the employers formally declared that they were not fighting trades unionism but Mr. Larkin. It is not a failure of the general strike, or even of the much more limited sympathetic strike; neither was seriously tried. In Dublin the controlling feature was the fact that the transport union was not a specialized trade or craft body, but a sort of hotch-potch organization into which such diverse elements as biscuit-makers, street car men and agricultural laborers were gathered. It might have been founded on that classic page in which Mill points out that all economic effort is reducible to the moving of matter from one place to another.
>
> Nobody supposes that things in Dublin have swung back to anything like stable equilibrium. Mr. Larkin may go to South Africa, but he will not take with him the slums, the hunger or the hopelessness of outlook that are the true organizers of revolution. If there is peace in Dublin it is the peace of industrial anaemia, not that of a healthy civilization.

The South African struggle was a sharper, more equal conflict than that of Dublin, and it might have shown immedi-

ate tangible results for the men were it not that it ended upon one of the most sensational climaxes in the history of industrial disputes. As a consequence there is at present something of the same indefiniteness about the situation there as characterized the outcome of the strike in Dublin.

What occurred in South Africa was this: In July last the government made an agreement with the trade unions, but it did not keep its bargain with the railway workers, and these, in defense of their rights, struck work in a perfectly legitimate manner. There was practically no disorder except that promoted by the government, but there was a chance of a strike being successful, and so the government proclaimed martial law, armed 60,000 of the back-veldt Boers, trained artillery upon the unarmed trade unionists, who were meeting in the trades hall at Johannesburg, and by grotesque though terrible threats of violence compelled those inside to surrender. Other leaders who were hated by the government were seized in the night, thrown into solitary confinement, and then, to prevent any action by the South African courts, dragged out of prison in the middle of the night, forced into a special train and carried to the coast, where, between double lines of bayonets and with revolvers at their heads they were, without being able to communicate with their families, forced on board a specially-chartered vessel and deported to England.

The outrage caused the greatest indignation in England, where the deported trade unionists received a great reception upon landing, and numerous protest meetings were held. On all sides it is held that trade unionism in South Africa can not be retarded by despotic methods such as this. Already the workers there and all lovers of liberty have been aroused to action and the fall of the Smuts and Botha government regime is predicted as a consequence.

The Working Girl's Wage

"Much has been said about the living wage for the working girl, meaning by this a wage barely sufficient for her to live. We of the Trade Union League wish more than this. We set a high standard and want the worker to receive not merely what will cover her necessities, but a wage that will give her joy in life, leisure and opportunities for self-improvement. We demand that she receive an equivalent for what she puts into the industry.

"It is the custom for the employer about to hire a woman to ask if she lives at home. This really means that the employer intends to pay less to her if she lives with her family, because her support is partly met. Why should she receive less? As a matter of fact, that girl usually contributes her own wages to the support. Should she not receive just what she earns by putting her working power into the industry?

"The remedy for these conditions of unfair rewards for work is trade unionism. Only through the trade union can we hope to get what is rightly coming to us."—Agnes Nestor.

Swift Packing Company and Organized Labor

A resolution adopted by L. U. 276 states that, despite repeated protests of the union carpenters and the Central Trades and Labor Council of Oklahoma City, the Swift Packing Company of Chicago, Ill., is having a large building erected there by a contractor who is bitterly opposed to organized labor. All overtures on the part of representatives of the labor unions to get the company to place the work in the hands of a fair contracting firm were ignored. The resolution urges members of the U. B. to show their disapproval in the most effective manner possible of the stand the Swift Company has taken toward them in letting this Oklahoma City contract to an unfair contractor.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF *The* UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS *and* JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building. Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
JAMES KIRBY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building. Indianapolis.

Second Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 225 State St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Mellish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 129 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1399 St. Denis, Montreal, Que., Can.

JAMES KIRBY, Chairman

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

-:- Our Principles -:-

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

Union-Made Goods

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trademark of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organizations they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

Labor Legislation

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

Immigration

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more atringent immigration laws.

Faithful Work

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

Shorter Hours of Labor

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

Miscellaneous

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion, or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities

Report of First General Vice-President Hutcheson for Quarter Ending March 31, 1914

April 13, 1914.

Mr. James Kirby, General President
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—Greeting:

Following is my report as First General Vice-President for the quarter ending March 31, 1914:

During the quarter just ended there has been an increased demand for the label on the products of various firms, with the result that I have issued the label to our local unions and district councils in the following cities for use on the products of the following firms:

Atlanta, Ga.—T. H. J. Miller, Alf. Stellings, manufacturers of general mill work.

Denison, Texas—Leipps & Thorn, manufacturers of general mill work.

Greenville, Texas—White Manufacturing Co., St. Clair Screen factory, Greenville Power and Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of general mill work.

Laporte, Ind.—Builders Millwork Co., Laporte Sash and Door Co., manufacturers of general mill work.

Miami, Fla.—Seminole Novelty Works, Right Now Carpenter Shop, Biscayne Novelty Works, C. B. Rawlins, W. H. Fleming, Williams Bros., J. T. Fleming, manufacturers of general mill work.

Newton, Mass.—Strangman Manufacturing Co., Wentworth-Lyster Co., manufacturers of general mill work.

Oneida, N. Y.—Hendrickson & Ingraham Co., manufacturers of general mill work.

Petaluma, Cal.—Camm & Hedges Co., Cavanagh Lumber Co., manufacturers of general mill work.

Sherman, Texas—J. M. Pennington, manufacturer of general mill work.

The following mills have been lined up and issued the labels in cities where same was formerly introduced:

Hammond, Ind.—E. Ulrich shop, manufacturers of general mill work.

Newark, N. J.—Newark Cornice and Skylight Co., manufacturers of general mill work.

Springfield, Ill.—Breimer & Dawson Mill, manufacturers of general mill work.

Seattle, Wash.—Seattle Cigar Box Company.

The following mills were omitted from my list of January 1, 1914, in error:

Chicago, Ill.—Western Casket Co.

Milwaukee, Wis. — Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., Haas & Lange Co., cabinet work.

Seattle, Wash.—Ed. Gomel & Co., cabinet work; Shaw Show Case Co., Merle-Heany Company, cabinet work; Beardslee-Graham Show Case Co., Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., Seattle Interior Finish Co.; Benton Cabinet Works, Union Cabinet Works, Eckloff Cabinet Works, Square Cabinet Works, Sephton Cabinet Works, Brighton Cabinet Works, Junction Cabinet Works, Doty Cabinet Works, Gunther & Wilson, Boutan Cabinet Works, cabinet work.

Twin Falls, Idaho—Twin Falls Sash and Door Co.

Vincennes, Ind.—M. A. Bosworth, Knox County Lumber Co., Wm. Simpson Lumber Co., general mill work.

Owing to conditions that have arisen it has been necessary to recall the label from the following firms:

Newark, N. J.—Russells' Novelty Shop.

Quincy, Ill.—The Globe Furniture and Fixture Co.

Springfield, Ill.—Peter Vredenburg Lumber Co., C. A. Powers Planing Mill Co., Springfield Planing Mill Co.

Streator, Ill.—Thomas Pettigrew shop.

The Milwaukee Cabinet Company of Milwaukee, Wis., was published in my list of January 1, 1914, in error, as they do not have use of the U. B. label.

I attended the conventions of the State Councils of Massachusetts, Michigan and Pennsylvania, where a great many matters pertaining to the welfare of our organization were considered and acted upon. Also explained to them the manner in which our label is issued by this office and the way in which it should be handled by the local unions, District Councils and shop stewards, and urged

the necessity of complying with the requirements of the General Constitution in reference to the procuring and use of same.

I received some complaint in reference to the Freeport Casket Company, who have the use of our label. I learned that they had sold some of their products to a company who manufacture caskets and do not employ members of our organization, and therefore are not entitled to the use of our label. After investigating this matter I informed the manager of the Freeport Casket Company that we could not allow our label to be placed on material and then sold to a company who manufacture the same kind of material and do not recognize our organization, as it would be unfair and unjust to the members of our organization; that if this practice was continued it would be necessary to recall our label from said factory.

While visiting the factory of the Freeport Casket Company, I interviewed the steward of the shop and informed him as to the manner in which our label was to be handled in reference to placing same on the material of said company.

In closing my report, I desire to extend to you and the general membership of the Brotherhood my very best wishes.

Fraternally yours,
WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON,
First General Vice-President.

Report of Second General Vice-President Arthur A. Quinn for Quarter Ending March 31, 1914

Newark, N. J., April 12, 1914.

Mr. James Kirby, General President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—Greeting:

I herewith submit to you my report for the quarter ending March 31, 1914:

During the past quarter I was engaged in auditing the books of the Newark, N. J., District Council, and as I was engaged exclusively on this work with the exception of a visit I made to Philadelphia to attend the first convention of the State Council of Pennsylvania, my report will necessarily be short. As regards the audit on which I have been engaged, I am pleased to say that it is about completed, the result of which I feel will settle satisfactorily a misunderstanding that has existed in the D. C. for some time.

On March 24 I visited Philadelphia, where I had the pleasure of meeting First Vice-President Hutcheson, General Treasurer Neale and Brother Post, members General Executive Board, who were in that city for the purpose of attending the convention of the State Council. In the evening, accompanied by the president of the D. C. and a number of other members, we attended the meetings of Locals Nos. 167, 277 and 122. These meetings were largely attended, which goes to show that our members in Philadelphia are all interested in the constructive work in which the U. B. is engaged.

On the twenty-fifth I was present at the morning session of the convention of the State Council, and, judging from the caliber of the men attending the convention, the council will, if its energies are properly directed, prove a great power in advancing the interests of the trade union movement in Pennsylvania.

With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,
ARTHUR A. QUINN,
Second General Vice-President.

Agreement Entered Into with Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers

All Local Unions, District Councils, State Councils, Business Agents and Organizers—Greeting:

The following is a copy of an agreement recently signed and approved by the Executive Board of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

AGREEMENT

Agreement by and Between the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America

AND THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

First—We agree to a general "offensive and defensive" alliance under the following conditions:

Second—That no member of either organization shall work on any operation where workmen are employed other than those who are in good standing in the respective International unions.

Third—That in all "offensive and defensive" movements no subordinate local of either International Union shall be permitted to take any local action whatsoever until the question requiring joint action shall have first been submitted to and determined upon by the presidents of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union of America and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Fourth—No movement of an "offensive or defensive" character shall be countenanced in cases where such would be a violation of existing agreements that have been submitted to and duly approved by the presidents of both International Unions as is required by the constitutional laws thereof.

In witness whereof we, the undersigned, hereby set our hand and seal this 24th day of April, 1914.

For the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America:

WM. J. BOWEN,
General President.
THOS R. PREECE,
1st General Vice-President.
WM. DOBSON,
General Secretary.

For the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

JAMES KIRBY,
General President.
FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

On the part of the United Brotherhood it is our desire that this agreement be carried out faithfully. Should any occasion for its application arise, the suggestion is made that the local representatives take the matter up and endeavor to adjust same if possible. If unable to do so, before taking any action you are directed to communicate with the undersigned at once. I am of the opinion that this agreement will be of great benefit to the two organizations interested, and will be the means of adjusting many trivial jurisdictional matters that are continually arising in the building world. Respectfully submitted,

JAMES KIRBY,
General President.

Special Notice

To all Local Unions, District and State Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—Greeting:

For several months past official notices have been published in this journal to the effect that the Eighteenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in Indianapolis, Indiana, in September of this year. At this time we wish to call your attention to certain sections of our general constitution so as to avoid misunderstandings relative to the election of delegates and alternates to the convention. We particularly desire to call your attention to Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the general constitution.

Let us here inform you, first: A Local Union having 100 members or less in good standing is entitled to representation by one delegate. A union with more than 100 members and less than 500 is entitled to two delegates. A union with more than 500 members and less than 1,000 is entitled to three delegates, and a union of 1,000 or more members is entitled to four delegates.

Second: A Local Union indebted to the General Office for two months' per capita tax is not entitled to representation, and if delegates from such union are sent they will not be seated until such time as the indebtedness is liquidated.

Third: The election of delegates and

alternates must be held during the month of July of the present year.

Fourth: All members should be notified by mail to attend the meeting when the election of delegates takes place.

Fifth: A member to be eligible as a delegate must be a journeyman carpenter, joiner, stairbuilder, ship joiner, millwright, planing mill bench hand, cabinet maker, car builder, or must be engaged in running wood working machinery.

Sixth: It further specifies that a delegate or alternate must be working at or depending on the trade for a livelihood or be employed by the organization. In either case he must be a member in good standing in the U. B. at least twelve months prior to his election, except, of course, when a Local Union has not been organized that length of time and an organizer is not eligible as a delegate, unless he gives up that class of work three months prior to the holding of the convention.

Seventh: Each delegate shall establish his claim for a seat in the convention by official credentials supplied by the General Office for that purpose, duly signed by the president and recording secretary of the Local Union he represents, with the seal of the union attached thereto.

Eighth: Each delegate is entitled to one vote only. Proxy representation will not be allowed.

Ninth: Contractors who are members of the organization are not eligible as delegates.

Tenth: Mileage and expenses of a delegate attending the convention must be defrayed by the union or unions he represents.

Eleventh: Local Unions will please take notice that Section 9 of the general constitution specifies that the recording secretary shall be fined $5.00 for failing to send in the name and postoffice address of each delegate and alternate to the General Secretary.

As no special rates can be guaranteed by the railroads the delegates will have to make their own arrangements for traveling to and from the convention city with their home passenger agents.

We again wish to remind you that Section 235 of our general constitution provides that:

"All amendments to the general constitution, submitted by Local Unions, District or State Councils, for the consideration of the convention, shall be forwarded to the General Secretary not later than the 15th day of July immediately preceding the holding of the convention, and the said amendments shall be published in our official Journal in the issue immediately following their receipt by the G. S., and no further amendments shall be considered by the constitution committee other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any section can be offered from the floor during the report of the constitution committee."

We also wish to call your attention to the action of our Salt Lake City convention in 1908 on the report of the committee on appeals and grievances, which can be found on page 434 of the proceedings of that convention. The committee reported as follows:

"We respectfully recommend that in the future no appeal case be considered in convention unless the General Secretary has been notified at least thirty days before the convention meets so that all the papers pertaining to the case may be before the committee on appeals and grievances."

This recommendation was concurred in by the convention.

If our Local Unions, officers and members will follow the instructions herewith given much misunderstanding will be avoided.

Hoping this special notice will be carefully considered in all its details, I am,

Fraternally yours,

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary.

Proposed Constitutional Amendments

Local Union 131, Seattle, Wash:

Amend Section 78, of the general constitution, by adding the following, viz: "A local union owing the General Office any sum equal to six months' dues shall be thereby suspended from membership

in the U. B., and the local union stricken from the rolls of the U. B., and in the next issue of The Carpenter all such suspensions shall be published, which shall be official notice of such suspension."

Local Union 850, Leadville, Colo.:

Amend Section 80, of the general constitution, by striking out the following words in lines 2, 3 and 4: "must not be less than 21 and not over 50 years of age at the time of admission to membership."

Local Union 850, Leadville, Colo.:

Strike out Section 86, of the general constitution.

The manifest injustice of a funeral allowance of $500 and no accident benefit must be evident to every member of the Brotherhood. A respectable and decent funeral is impossible as the allowance would not buy a casket, much less pay the general expenses of a funeral. Such parsimony and discrimination is shameful and disgraceful. This proposition has been many times before our general conventions and it has always been refused a referendum vote.

District Council of Jacksonville, Fla., and vicinity:

Substitute the following for Section 102: A member who leaves the jurisdiction of his local union to work in another locality, or transfers his membership, must apply to the F. S. of his L. U., present his due book and have a clearance card properly filled out.

It is compulsory for the L. U. to issuo the clearance card, provided the member has no charges pending against him, pays all arrearages together with the current month's dues and states to the F. S. the name of the town he expects to locate in.

The F. S. issuing the card shall require the name of the place the member expects to go to, to be stated at the time of issuing same.

Within forty-eight hours (48) after issuing a clearance card the F. S. shall notify in writing the D. C., or, where no D. C. exists, the L. U. of that town, that the brother (giving his name, age and date of his initiation) has taken out a clearance and stated to him that he intended to visit their town, and for a failure to do so the F. S. shall be fined the sum of ten dollars for each offense, said fine to be paid on demand of the G. S. from the funds of the L. U. and collected from the F. S. by the L. U. in the manner provided in Section 203.

It is compulsory for a member to report at the office of the D. C. (or L. U., where no D. C. exists) and deposit his clearance card before securing work and pending a meeting of the L. U. and comply with all the local trade rules. In no case shall a F. S. receive dues from a member working in another jurisdiction without the consent of that L. U., under penalty of a fine of ten dollars for each offense.

A member must report himself at some D. C. or L. U. within twenty days from the date of taking out a clearance card, and for every day over twenty that he fails to so report himself he shall be fined one dollar per day.

In case the member fails to locate at the place designated at the time of taking a clearance he shall notify the D. C. or L. U., as the case may be, together with the F. S. of his own local, of the change in his plans and comply with the requirements of this section in his new location as though the new location had been the one designated at first.

Where a member returns to his own L. U. without depositing his clearance card or reporting himself, as required by this section, an affidavit sworn to by the business agent or two members in good standing of the L. U., in whose jurisdiction the offense has been committed, to the effect that the member has been actually at work in violation of this section, shall be deemed sufficient evidence to cause the G. S. to levy the fine provided for this offense, but the member in such a case shall have the right to an appeal to the G. P. upon depositing the amount of his fine with the F. S. of his local within ten days from the date of notice of his being fined, and he must, within ten days from taking an appeal, file his evidence with the G. P.; all money so deposited shall be returned to the member in the event of his appeal being

sustained, otherwise to be disposed of as hereinafter provided.

A member entitled to sick benefits in his local at the time of obtaining a clearance card shall remain a beneficial member of that L. U. for the length of time necessary for him to become beneficial in accordance with their by-laws, provided such time does not exceed three months. It shall be the duty of a F. S. receiving a clearance card to notify the L. U. issuing the same, of the date when the member will become entitled to sick benefits under their by-laws; this must be done at the time when the coupon is returned to the L. U. issuing same: a violation of this clause is finable in the sum of $5.00 for each offense.

Requisitions for sick benefits under this clause must be signed by the President, R. S. and F. S. of the L. U. making the requisition and be accompanied by a doctor's certificate as to the nature of the illness and a L. U. endeavoring to obtain sick benefits for a member not entitled to the same shall forfeit its charter. In the event of a member becoming three months in arrears in a local into which he has cleared, notice of such arrears must be forwarded to the L. U. from which he obtained a clearance card.

All fines collected under this section shall be divided as follows: Fifty per cent. shall be retained by the G. S. and applied to the fund for organizing, the remaining 50 per cent. shall be forwarded to the D. C. in whose jurisdiction the offense was committed, or if no D. C. exists, a credit slip shall be issued to the L. U. having jurisdiction, which credit slip shall be accepted at the G. O. for all obligations of that L. U. except assessments levied to support a strike.

All clearance cards shall mature on the last day of the month in which they are issued, but may be accepted by a L. U. at any time during the succeeding month, provided the L. U. collects dues for that month and pays per capita tax on the member.

All clauses of this constitution which conflict with this section are hereby repealed in so far as they do so conflict, otherwise to remain in full effect.

Local Union 75, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Amend Section 38 of the general constitution to read as follows: "The General Secretary shall annually gather statistics as to the hours of labor, rate of wages, meeting nights, places of meeting, Saturday half-holiday and agreements with employers of all local unions and district councils and publish same annually in the August issue of The Carpenter. He shall publish an annual report of his work and submit a biennial report to the convention and shall perform such other duties as required of him by this constitution."

Local Union 75, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Amend Section 102, of the general constitution, by changing the words "together with current month's dues," after the word "arrearages" in the seventh line to "together with current and ensuing month's dues." Rest of section to remain as it now reads.

We find that there is constant turmoil in the local unions as a result of the present arrangement, because if a member takes out a clearance card on or after the 28th day of a month it may not be possible for him to deposit same before it expires, and if the member presents his card to a local union and the clearance card is two days old the local will not accept same.

Local Union 98, Spokane, Wash.:

Amend Section 154 in the tenth line by striking out, after the word "by," the next four words, and insert the words "G. P."

Local Union 98, Spokane, Wash.:

Amend Section 157 by striking out the words "L. U. or D. C. imposing" and insert the words "G. P."

Local Union 259, Jackson, Tenn.:

Amend Section 86 to read, after tenth line: "except members who have been members of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. for ten consecutive years and never during said time of ten years been as much as three months in arrears for dues, fines or assessment. They shall be entitled to all benefits and donations in Sections 82,

83 and 84 by paying not less than 75 cents monthly dues to their local."

—Local Union 144, Macon, Ga.—

Add new section to the General Constitution to read: "That all locals shall pay five cents a month for a delegate to the general convention so that local can send a delegate and be better represented at the general convention, and it shall be sent to the General Secretary with the monthly per capita tax. When a delegate is elected by his Local Union the General Secretary shall furnish funds for the said delegate to the general convention, and if Local Unions see fit to send more than one delegate they shall furnish the funds from their treasury for the extra delegate."

—Local Union 144, Macon, Ga.—

Add new section to the General Constitution to read: "That the General Secretary shall furnish the monthly carpenters' Journal to each brother's address, which shall be furnished by the F. S. of each Local Union."

—Local Union 144, Macon, Ga.—

Amend Section 19 of the General Constitution of 1913 as follows, so far as organizers are concerned: "That all organizers employed in one State shall be elected from any local in the State.

"Each State shall be divided into two districts. All organizers shall perform their duties only in the district in which they are elected.

"Each organizer shall be elected by the Australian ballot system and appointed by the General President. All organizers shall make a report to the Local Union where no D. C. exists, and if there is a D. C., he shall report to the D. C. the conditions of the city."

—Local Union 144, Macon, Ga.—

Amend Section 32 of the General Constitution on the fourteenth line after the word "necessary" to word "in" on the same line, and insert: "and shall see that the organizer is paid four dollars a day and three dollars hotel and incidentals for such part of his time in service of the U. B."

—Local Union 325, Paterson, N. J.—

To the Members of the United Brotherhood:

Brothers—The members of Local 325, Paterson, N. J., after long and serious consideration, appointed a committee to draw up resolutions to submit to the next convention in the interest of old members, who have upheld union principles for a long number of years, and who, because of many reasons, have not succeeded in acquiring the means of keeping themselves in good standing and meeting the absolutely necessary calls for food, clothing, etc. The committee drew up the resolutions printed below; had them passed at a summoned meeting and were instructed to appeal, through the columns of our journal, to all Brotherhood men to take the matter into consideration, and, if possible, retain our old members to the end of their lives.

In dealing with this matter our local took every objection we could think of into consideration. We knew that our general fund would be unable to meet such a demand as the resolution calls for without hampering the very efficient work which characterizes our General Officers, so, as far as possible, we put the burden on our locals, and gave them the honor of saying what they were inclined to do for their old members, thereby guarding against the abuse of a sentiment too often expressed that "it does not matter as long as it comes from headquarters."

There will be a very slight addition to the burden of the general insurance fund, but if our officers are unable to meet this slight call the thought must arise that our insurance tables were compiled by men who cared a great deal more for profit than they did for brotherhood.

Of course, locals that have a contingent fund could, and many of them do, carry out the principle of the resolution without any appeal to a convention; but our desire is to keep all our old members with us as long as God leaves them to us; nor will there be much if any loss in the end, for many of our old members drop out years before their time because there is nothing to encourage them to hold on.

We appeal to officers and active members of all local unions to have the resolutions read and considered at their meetings, and if they send delegates to the convention to instruct them to vote for the principle, because we are not so egotistical as to suppose such a serious proposition will be adopted without amendment.

Signed on behalf of Local 325:

DAVID PETRIE.
LEONARD STOLK.
ANDREW CARSON.
SAMUEL PAGE.
M. F. LAMBERT.

Whereas, The discrimination which is now undoubtedly practiced by employers against aged workmen makes some of our oldest and most faithful members unable to pay dues or assessments, thereby forcing them out of the union altogether and thus forfeiting all the benefits they had hoped to derive from long membership, even the last earthly hope of man, the desire of decent burial; and,

Whereas, Section 71 of the constitution absolutely prohibits the exemption of any officer or member from the payment of dues or assessments; be it therefore

Resolved, That said section be amended to read after the word assessments: "Unless such member shall, on application to a quarterly or summoned meeting, be declared an honorary beneficial member."

New section: An honorary beneficial member must be over sixty years of age, fifteen years a member of the Brotherhood and two years a member of the local in which he makes application. On declaring a member an honorary beneficial member the local shall make a standing appropriation to pay such member's per capita and assessments at headquarters from the regular funds of the local, all such per capita and assessments to be deducted from such member's death benefit, together with 5 per cent. interest by his local. Such member shall not be entitled to sick or disability benefit.

—Local Union 971 of Reno, Nev.—

Amend Section 20 of the General Constitution by striking out the words "delegate to the A. F. of L. and B. T. Department" wherever mentioned in Section 20 of the General Constitution on page 6.

—Local Union 971 of Reno, Nev.—

Amend Section 18 of the General Constitution (General Officers) by adding after the word "members" in the fourth line of said section, the following: "and all delegates to the A. F. of L. and the B. T. Department."

—Local Union 1544 of Coal City, Ill.—

Amend Section 159 of the General Constitution as follows: After the word "conductor," on third line, insert the following addition: "an assistant conductor."

—Local Union 1544 of Coal City, Ill.—

Amend Section 174 of the General Constitution on the fifth line after the word "standing" and insert the following: "and request the assistant conductor to report matters pertaining to the promoting of the U. B. and other union labels among the local's membership since last regular meeting, also shall advise the members of their obligation agreed to and read at each meeting the resolves published in our official Journal under the head of "Our Principles."

—Local Union 1544 of Coal City, Ill.—

New Section 184A: Duties of assistant conductor: "Assistant conductor shall inquire, collect data relative to the promoting of the use of the union label, and wherever the U. B. label is in use, shop or factory, and help the steward to advertise and promote its use locally and generally, and he shall report to each meeting the inconsistent members that patronize non-union production of wearing apparel and supplies."

A. F. of L. Executive Council and the Colorado Situation

At the last meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor the following resolution was adopted in regard to the Colorado strike situation:

For months America's workers have been aroused to indignation at the injustice and the succession of outrages that have been heaped upon the miners of Colorado, we have been deeply moved at their suffering and bitter grief, but we have been inspired by the brave, dauntless struggle for rights by men bleeding in body and in heart. The blood-stained mines of Colorado take their place among the historic battlefields sacred to the cause of human liberty. They

stir feelings too deep for words.

In the cause of the struggle most serious abuses have arisen, abuses subversive of free government. Laws have been cynically violated and governmental agencies for law and order have been used for the furtherance of private interests against the general welfare. Mine operators collected private armies and inaugurated a reign of anarchy and violence. Military government supplanted civil government and the ancient writ of habeas corpus denied. Men, women and children lived in terror of the violence of armed ruffians. They risked their lives and their all for the rights of free men. Many have made the ultimate sacrifice—they lost their lives.

The cause which inspired the fidelity of the miners and held their devotion is the cause that has ever spurred free workers on to service and greater achievements—the right to organize to promote their own welfare.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has arbitrarily denied its employes this right. They expressed their denial under guise of allegiance to the principle of individual freedom of contract—a principle that has been the stronghold for innumerable attacks upon efforts to secure greater freedom and protection for the workers.

Responsibility for this policy rests upon John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who absolutely refused to submit to arbitration the difference between him and his employes. He arbitrarily refused his employes the only method by which they can be free to make contracts securing them just conditions. He refused to consent to the only method by which permanent peace may be made to prevail in Colorado.

Therefore, we, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, do express our disapproval and condemnation of the policy pursued by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as the person responsible for that policy. We urge and insist that governmental forces for law and order be used only to promote justice and freedom. We wish to impress upon all those responsible for the present terrible and disgraceful conditions in Colorado, the duty that rests upon them of establishing peace with justice and agencies to maintain that peace.

To the miners of Colorado we wish to express our sympathy with their suffering, our admiration for their courageous sacrifices, and our support in their struggle for industrial freedom and justice.

Rejections

Garabaldi Dolbahian and Charles Johnson, of 42 Bush street, Providence, R. I.; Joseph Moore, of 827 Charles street, Providence, R. I., and James Romallo, of 42 Grape street, Providence, R. I., candidates who applied for admission into L. U. 1096, of Boston, Mass., were rejected three times.

The application of Fred Miller for admission into L. U. 1314, of Oconomowoc, Wis., was rejected at three successive meetings.

Localities to Be Avoided

Owing to the pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ann Arbor, Mich.
Arcadia, Fla.
Akron, O.
Asheville, N. C.
Ashland, Ky.
Athens, Tex.
Atlanta, Ga.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Augusta, Ga.
Aurora, Ill.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Bay City, Mich.
Bay City, Tex.
Beacon, N. Y.
Binghamton, N. Y.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bisbee, Ariz.
Blackwell, Okla.
Bloomington, Ill.
Boise, Idaho.
Boone, Ia.
Brainerd, Minn.
Brenham, Tex.
Brownwood, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Calgary, Can.
Canton, O.
Central City, Ky.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.
Clarksville, Tenn.
Cleveland, O.
Clinton, Iowa.
Columbia, S. C.
Columbus, O.
Corpus Christi, Tex.
Dayton, O.
Decatur, Ill.
Denison, Tex.
Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque, Ia.
Duluth, Minn.
Edmonton, Can.
El Centro, Cal.
Elmira, N. Y.
E. St. Louis, Ill
El Paso, Tex.
Escanaba, Mich
Evansville, Ind.
Fond du Lac, Wis.

Fort Myers, Fla.
Framingham, Mass.
Fresno, Cal.
Galveston, Tex.
Gardner, Mass.
Gary, Ind.
Grand Forks, N. D.
Great Falls, Mont.
Greeley, Colo.
Halifax, N. S.
Hamilton, O.
Hammond, Ind.
Hazleton, Pa.
Holyoke, Mass.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y
Hutchinson, Kan.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Jacksonville, Tex.
Jamestown, N. Y.
Jasonville, Ind.
Joliet, Ill.
Kankakee, Ill.
Kansas City, Mo.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kincaid, Ill.
Kissimmee, Fla.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Lewiston, Mont.
Lakeland, Fla.
Leadville, Colo.
Lexington, Ky.
Little Rock, Ark.
Long Beach, Cal.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Marietta, O.
Marshalltown, Ia.
Palestine, Tex.
Parsons, Kan.
Passaic, N. J.
Peoria, Ill.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Palm Beach, Fla.
Portland, Me.
Portland, Ore.
Pueblo, Colo.
Racine, Wis.
Red Bank, N. J.
Richmond, Cal.
Richmond, Va.
Robstown, Tex.
Rochdale, Tex.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rock Springs, Wyo.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Diego, Cal.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
San Francisco, Cal.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Shreveport, La.
St. Augustine, Fla.
St. Catherines, Ont.
St. Paul, Minn.
St. Louis, Mo.
St. Petersburg, Fla.
Seattle, Wash.
Santa Cruz, Cal.
Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
Savannah, Ga.
Sioux City, Ia.
Smithtown, L. I.
South Omaha, Neb.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mass.
Springfield, O.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tampa, Fla.
Teague, Tex.
Temple, Tex.
Terre Haute, Ind.
The Dalles, Ore.
Toronto, Can.
Trenton, N. J.
Tri-Cities—Davenport, Ia.; Rock Island and Moline, Ill.
Troy, N. Y.
Tulsa, Okla.
Urbana-Champaign, Ill.
Vancouver, B. C.
Victoria, Tex.
Waco, Tex.
Waterbury, Conn.
Watertown, N. Y.
Watertown, S. D.
Washington, D. C.
Watsonville, Cal.
Wichita Falls, Tex.
Wilmington, N. C.
Medina, N. Y.
Miami, Ariz.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Montreal, Can.
Morris, Ill.
Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.
Mount Carmel, Ill.
Mowbridge, S. D.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Newark, N. J.
New Bedford, Mass.
Newburgh, N. Y.
New Orleans, La.
Newport, News, Va.
Newport, R. I.
New York City.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Norfolk, Va.
North Bend, Ore.
North Yakima, Wash.
O'Fallon, Ill.
Omaha, Neb.
Ottawa, Can.
Marysville, Cal.
Maryville, Tenn.
Medicine Hat, Can.
Wilmington, Del.
Worcester, Mass.
Yonkers, N. Y.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

New York, N. Y.
Sydney Mines, N. S., Can.
Dominion Park, Que., Can.
Orangeburg, S. C.
Orangeburg, S. C.
Cincinnati, O.
New Orleans, La.
East San Diego, Cal.
Port Angeles, Wash.
Florence, S. C.
Florence, S. C.
Scituate, Mass.
Wakefield, Mass.
Parrish, Ill.
Oakland, Cal.
Oakland, Me.
Concordia, Kan.
Wilmington, Ill.

Total, 18 Local Unions.

The Measure of a Man

While walking down a crowded city street the other day
I heard a little urchin to a comrade turn and say:
Say, Jimmie, you know I'd be happy as a clam
If I only was the feller that me mudder t'inks I am.
She t'inks I am a wonder and knows her little lad
Would never mix wit' nuthin' that was ugly, mean or bad.
I often sit and t'ink how nice it would be, gee whiz!
If a feller was de feller dat his mudder t'inks he is.
So, my friends, be yours a life of toil or undiluted joy,
You still can learn a lesson from this small unlettered boy.
Don't try to be an earthly saint with eyes fixed on a star,
Just try to be the fellow that your mother thinks you are.

—D. B. Lewis.

Chicago, Ill.

"Do It Now"

Do it now, brother, do it now.
What's the use raisin' a row?
If you've got anything to do, do it,
An' that's all there is to it.
If you've got to chop wood, chop it;
If you've got to stop drinkin', stop it;
If you've got to churn milk, churn it;
If you've got the toothache, durn it,
You go to the dentist an' get through it,
An' that's all there is to it.
What's the use o' your hemmin' an' hawin'?
You stop your grumblin' an' jawin'.
I tell you, man, don't be a slob,
But buckle down to your job,
An' stick to it till you get through it—
An' that's all there is to it.

Atlantic City, N. J. "BUCKTAIL."

Correspondence

Help the Colorado Strikers

To the Editor:

I enclose herewith copy of an appeal which our International Executive Board has made to the public for financial help in support of the striking miners and their families in Colorado.

Will you please have the same published in your paper?

Thanking you in advance, I beg to remain, Fraternally yours,

WM. GREEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

—An Appeal—

To Organized Labor, Its Friends, and a Sympathetic Public:

By instructions of the International Executive Board, United Mine Workers of America, we appeal to you for financial help for the striking miners and their families in Colorado.

Their struggle for social justice and industrial freedom is your struggle. Involved therein is the fight of humanity against oppression and of right against wrong. The slaughter of the women and children at Ludlow, Colo., on April 20, ought to appeal to human sympathy in a most extraordinary manner.

Will you aid them financially in their struggle against John D. Rockefeller, Jr., his predatory associates and the interests he represents? The request of the President of the United States through his personal representative that Mr. Rockefeller use his influence in behalf of peace was refused. When he denied the President's request, he assumed to be bigger than the government itself. Shall such a condition be tolerated by a free people? Is Mr. Rockefeller and the interests he represents larger and more powerful than the government of the United States?

We need your help, your sympathy and your support. We appeal to you to respond promptly and liberally and thus place yourself fairly and squarely on the side of all the people as against John D. Rockefeller, Jr., whose name is inseparably associated with Standard Oil.

Send all donations to Wm. Green, 1106 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FRANK J. HAYES, Vice-President.
WM. GREEN, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Situation in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Editor The Carpenter:

Readers will be interested to know that our L. U. 531, of St. Petersburg, has weathered the gale of thirteen years of adversity and is today a strong organization, which merits the esteem and confidence of the community. For years the word "union" was spoken softly, but by zealous work and active interest in administrative affairs, obstacles which impeded our progress were overcome. As a result, our rate of wages is today the equivalent of many, and better than some, northern cities. I may remark also that our old "scab" contractors have sought other lines of business and in their places up-to-date and level-headed contractors have come in. Consequently, in the last three years a much better class of work has been done with little more, if not as much, cost, but with much more satisfaction to the owners.

Our brotherhood is whatever you or I help to make it. All should remember that. By all means observe the trade rules of your local or those of any that you may happen to visit. In this connection I would ask brothers who expect to come south next fall not to come here and conceal their identity by keeping their cards in their pockets and accept work from our comparatively few scab people. Conditions here are peculiar.

Nearly 40,000 well-to-do visitors come here every winter and a large number of them are expecting something for nothing. Many build houses, sell them to the other fellow, beat the workingman down as cheap as possible, baiting him along with the promise of more work to follow when in reality all they are figuring on is the one job, making a handsome profit and going north in the spring, boasting of their shrewdness and business ability. This has been the game heretofore.

Brothers who are coming to Florida next fall, especially to St. Petersburg, will benefit themselves and help us in maintaining our standing by first registering their names with the "tourist club" of their own State; and, secondly, by visiting our local and getting acquainted with the boys. I also wish to add that if adversity overtakes a brother while here he will be provided for so long as he shows himself white and true blue.

Fraternally yours,
JOSEPH O'DQNNELL, L. U. 531.
St. Petersburg, Fla.

Bridgeport's Labor Day Plans

Editor The Carpenter:

It may be of interest to the membership of our organization to know that the State of Connecticut is to have a demonstration of union labor in the city of Bridgeport on Labor Day, 1914.

This demonstration is to be the greatest thing of its kind ever held within the borders of this State if present indications count for anything. The convention date of the Connecticut Federation of Labor was changed by its last convention to come on a date immediately following Labor Day and to be held in our city. By this it will be seen that Bridgeport, Conn., is to have five days of union activity of a Statewide character.

A monster parade will be but one feature of the Labor Day demonstration. Already the friendly rivalry is keen, for each craft seems determined to outdo the other in point of members in line and in general enthusiasm. The carpenters of the State of Connecticut are not going to take a back seat with anyone, for plans are being laid to welcome every union carpenter in the State to our city.

Local 115 of the U. B. of Bridgeport, Conn., has a committee at work planning for the reception of our brother tradesmen and their families, and it is a safe bet that when the date is at hand the work of this committee will show in some novel and appreciated results.

Every local and every officer and member is being invited to be with us on September 7, 1914. Our general officers at headquarters are being invited to be present with us on that day, as are also our State council officers, as well as the officers of the adjoining State councils —and this is just the carpenters' part of the affair. All in all, we look for one great round of enthusiasm and pleasure on Labor Day this year.

A number of locals have already engaged bands for that day and others have negotiations pending for their music. Messages received from various sources indicate that in all sections of this State active preparation is being made by all branches of organized labor to make a very strong showing of union's strength in the State of Connecticut.

We sincerely believe that Labor Day, 1914, will long be remembered by the people of the State of Connecticut.

LOUIS ATWATER,
Secretary of Committee of Arrangements for Local 115, U. B. of C.
Bridgeport, Conn.

The Old Age Pension Question

Editor The Carpenter:

The Brotherhood of Carpenters is getting fairly strong in numbers now and I think it is almost time that the older members of the order were considered in the form of a pension. There has been some talk about it but nothing concrete was ever done to put it into force. The younger members do not give it a thought, but they themselves are getting old as fast as time goes and will soon be where the older members are now. In order to create a pension fund

I would suggest that every full-fledged member in good standing be taxed 25 or 50 cents per quarter to start a fund for this pension. Then let all members who joined the U. B. between the years 1880 to 1890 be thirty-five-year members, all members joining from 1890 to 1900 thirty-year members, and all members after 1900 be twenty-five-year members before being entitled to a pension. That, I think, would enable the head office to have a fund on hand.

I would like to hear from some of the other members of the Brotherhood on this subject before the next convention.

Yours truly,

E. HANCOCK,
Member of L. U. 18.
Hamilton, Ont., Can.

A Plea for the "Old Guard"

(The following letter, which was written to L. U. 61 of Kansas City, is published herewith at the request of that local):

Kansas City, Mo., April 2, 1914.

Brother President and Brothers of Local Union No. 61:

I am writing this letter in behalf of the old men and for the good of organized labor.

Brother President, we, the old men in the labor movement, have labored unceasingly night and day without pay from any source for many years to build up the labor movement in this country for the benefit of our children and the rising generation who are to take our places, which the contractors and our young men are today enjoying as the result of our labor. Then why should the contractors and our young foremen discriminate against the old men who have made it possible for them to have existing conditions, eight-hour days at 65 and 70 cents an hour, which they could not enjoy had not our labor made it possible for them to do so.

We all know that it is not the superior efficiency of the young man above that of the old man that has created for him his lofty greatness.

It seems to me that it is the duty of the Local Unions to take some aggressive action in behalf of the old men; many others, like the writer, are homeless, moneyless and without friends except our old comrades who have been with us in the battles for many years.

Brothers, I am now sixty years old, and the only thing that looks me in the face today is to beg, steal or scab, and be it known to you, my brothers, that I will never scab on my past efforts.

I have fought for honest conditions and will die for honest conditions. To work for less than the scale to me would be scabbing on my past efforts. Therefore, to work on a permit for less than the scale is a decaying spot in the structure of unionism. You will find this to be true sooner or later.

And another thing should have our attention, and that is: The men who are striving to do two days' work in one, or to drive nails at one stroke of the hammer. This was the instruction given me on Friday, March 27, on the J. I. Case job by the young foreman who came to where I was nailing floor, and with his hammer in hand showed me how to drive nails with one stroke of the hammer. No, oh no! of course I did not know how it was done until he came and showed me the artistic art it was done with.

Yes, I want to do an honest day's work for an honest day's pay, but not a dishonest day's work for a dishonest day's pay. If I do the work of two men in one day, that is a dishonest day's work for a dishonest day's pay.

I want to recommend, or request, that this letter be printed in letter form, with the local union's recommendations, and a copy of the same be sent to each of the brother carpenters who are now acting as foremen, and to those who are striving for foremanship, and a copy be sent to the Journal by the local union, requesting its insertion in the Journal, omitting the writer's name.

Fraternally yours,

From Louisville, Ky.

Editor The Carpenter:

Local Union No. 64 has endorsed the following resolution:

"Be it resolved, That we as members of Local No. 64, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in regular meeting assembled, do hereby voice our protest against any war with our sister republic, Mexico. We, as members of the working class, who always furnish the fighters, feel that we have no grievance with the Mexican people. We feel that when the American capitalists invested their money in Mexican property they did so voluntarily with the full knowledge of their risk. We object to sacrificing the flower of our American manhood and furnishing fodder for Mexican carrion just to insure dividends on paltry dollars for a few multimillionaires and thereby again dooming the Mexican peon to slavery for years to come and wasting what he has already gained by the revolution. We favor non-interference and allow the Mexican people to work out their own destiny. We believe all foreigners in Mexico who are not satisfied with conditions there should leave its borders and allow the natives to settle their own disputes.

"HENRY VOIT,
"Secretary L. U. No. 64."

Boost all Labels, but the U. B. Label in Particular!

Editor The Carpenter:

In the April number of The Carpenter I read an article which was what I call the proper "dope." It was headed, "Union Label Crusade Progressing."

Our crusade in the past has not been progressive enough. We have been too timid about asking the people who sell us the articles we have to buy to show us the union label thereon—the only guarantee we can get that those who produced them did so in a place that was at least fairly decent and received a wage that came somewhat near giving them the necessities and common comforts of life to which all are justly entitled.

There are various "labels" on a great variety of goods for which the really genuine union man will ask when he goes into a store to supply his needs. There is one, however, that a carpenter should especially look for, and that is the label of his own organization. When he sees that on a piece of wood he knows that the conditions under which it was made were good and that the man who ran the machine and the man at the bench who transformed the wood into its present shape received a wage which closely approached or was sufficient for the needs of himself and his family.

Furthermore, the union label of his own craft deserves his consideration and respect because that label was affixed to that article by one of the members of his own immediate craft family. (Of course, all workers, universally considered, are his brothers and sisters, but not in the intimate sense that links him fraternally with his brothers in the U. B. of C. and J. of A.)

So, brothers, let us join hands closer than they have been in the past; take a new grip on ourselves; demand the U. B. label on every piece of material we nail up that is produced through the efforts of mill machine men and other members of the wood-working crafts so that we may ultimately make every planing mill, sash and door factory and so forth a genuine union shop in every sense of the word from the man who bills the stuff to the man who feeds the shavings into the furnace.

Fraternally yours,
G. B. JENKINS, F. S. L. U. 44.
Urbana, Ill.

Some Particulars About Proposed Union Cigar Box Exhibit

Editor The Carpenter:

Perhaps you are aware that there is a movement on foot among the union cigar box manufacturers and their employes, who are members of the carpenters' union (the latter being the only union affiliated with the A. F. of L. having

jurisdiction over the workers employed in the box industry) to form "Union Label Exposition Clubs" composed of boxmakers, union paper makers, union lithographers, union photo-engravers, union typographical printers, union pressmen and union cigar box trimmers. This organization is for the purpose of boosting their respective union labels. It can be shown that but little of the product of these seven trade unions is used in the cigar box make-up which usually bears the blue label of the cigarmakers. Hence to promote the use of these labels the members of the unions engaged in cigar box production intend to combine voluntarily and form label-promoting clubs for their own protection and also to help the union label of the cigarmakers, the progenitor of sixty-seven other labels that are now applied to as many union products and recognized by the A. F. of L.

It is also the intention to hold an exhibit of the union-made cigar box at the Panama-Pacific Pan-American Exposition in San Francisco, the birthplace of the union label. The four printing trades will exhibit new designs of cigar box stock labels and other union-made paper supplies produced by union lithographers, photo-engravers, etc. Pictures will also be shown of labor temples, strictly union-built structures, of city, state and federal officials friendly to organized labor, and also of cigar stores that handle union-made goods exclusively and employ union help, and so forth. Two national officers of each union will be invited to take part in the proposed exhibit. Further information on the subject can be had from the writer.

Fraternally,

D. J. FARLEY.

111 Jefferson St., Joliet, Ill.

Waking Sunny San Antonio Up!

Editor The Carpenter:

I was accosted a few mornings ago by a member of L. U. 14, who asked me where I was going. I told him to the postoffice to get a $2.00 money order for application blanks, and added that we would certainly make use of them.

"Albert," said this brother, "you must be 'away off' when you expect to use that many application blanks here."

I said our General President had sent Brother Harris into this open-shop town to organize it and that all should put their shoulders to the wheel and work for a stronger union and a better city in the interest of the U. B.—also better conditions.

"Well," he replied, "do you believe yourself and Brother Harris can do this, when this is such a low-wage-scale city, with so many non-union men in it and so many carpenters always coming in?"

"If our membership," said I, "wakes up and helps then we will surmount all obstacles, for God only helps those who help themselves."

"Now, Albert," he rejoined, "when you, Fuller, Berry, Rosendahl, Grimes and Brother Rabe could not improve conditions and establish a union shop here, how can you and Brother Harris do it?"

My answer was that I was instrumental in building up the treasury of the local union from $44.00 to the four figure mark; that the membership has been doubled and that it was now up to *all the members* to complete the job while Brother Harris was here. Will this be done?

Fraternally,

ALBERT GMEHLIN.

L. U. 14, San Antonio, Texas.

Protests Against Existing Conditions

Editor The Carpenter:

In looking over the different labor journals of the building trades I am impressed with one fact: we have got to reduce the hours in which we work for several important reasons, viz.:

First, the advancement of labor-saving machinery has displaced so many human hands that we are confronted with a vast army of unemployed men and women, new methods of production and distribution in all lines of work has so reduced the number of workers required in proportion to the population, that it is impossible for all to get work.

In the next place we are not living in accord with the demands of twentieth century civilization by working long hours.

In summing up the whole situation, there is no necessity for it, because with all the vast resources of nature at hand, with all our accumulated knowledge and power of production and distribution we can produce ten times more than we can consume, by the adoption and application of machinery to the resources to nature. There is absolutely no excuse for poverty in present day civilization, no more than there is for disease, unsanitary surroundings, misery and rags, hunger and want.

Now, fellow worker, if you are really in earnest in wanting to do something for yourself, for your wives and children, for your fellowman, for your country, and for a better order of society, I call on you now to arouse yourself, to use all the power of your being to free yourself of this horrible curse of wage-slavery, and let me tell you that you will never do it while you are contented with the scant living that you now get—I will not say enjoy, for there is no enjoyment to it.

Now, brother, can you show me the sanity of the present system under which we live? Why go without clothes, the very best of food, comfortable homes when, by our labor, with the aid of improved machinery, we can produce a hundred times more than we can consume?

I would like for some brother to explain, in terms that can be understood, the necessity of thousands going hungry, that a chosen few may be enabled to enjoy the labor of the millions that toil. This unnatural and unjust system will continue as long as we consent to it. When society as a whole withdraws its consent to allowing one man to own a million acres of land, and a million men without an acre, then it will cease and not before. The land was given to all the children of the earth by the creator of the earth, and not to a chosen few. Children are invited by nature to come; they come as invited guests, and why should they be subjected to all the injustice that is practiced on the majority of them. They are denied a happy childhood, proper education, physical and mental training, and all that goes to make strong men and women.

Let us consider the effects of this system on the mothers of the human family; look in the mills and factories, sweatshops, cotton fields, hop fields, and all the degrading work that they are forced to do in order to exist. Look for a moment at the multiplied thousands that go down to the grave every year, for no other reason than that they are forced into a life of shame in order to live.

Brother, what are you doing to stop this awful condition of things? Are you exerting yourself to bring about a better order of society? Are you making any effort at all? In the name of justice, in the name of humanity, let us speak out our condemnation, let all who read this resolve that this unjust system must come to an end; it can be done, it must be done.

Fraternally,

H. D. HARNEY,

Member of L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal.

Conditions in Saskatoon, Can.

Editor The Carpenter:

We would like to ask all recording secretaries for names of all members who have taken out clearance cards and have come to this province. We understand that several carpenters who have recently come to this and other cities are union men, but as they have not deposited their cards, we cannot get in touch with them. We have reason to believe that some have secured work on the government elevator being erected here and, as we have gone to considerable trouble to secure the rate per hour as specified in the contract, we think the very least they could do to show their appreciation of our efforts (the result of which in many cases is a difference of 10 and 15 cents per hour) would be to help us as much as they could, instead of giving the union

the cold shoulder, as they are doing. We have written several locals about the matter so far without result. At the same time we would warn all carpenters of the state of trade, which is as bad as it can be. There are hundreds of men out of work, with no sign of any kind of employment, and any man coming to this city to look for work will be very ill-advised to even think of it.

Yours fraternally,
ARTHUR NUTTALL, Sec.
Saskatoon, Sask., Can.

Happenings in the World of Labor

Reports showing a gain of 69,756 members of affiliated unions for April, 1914, over that month in 1913 have been made public by Secretary Morrison following the final meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor recently. The total paid-up membership for 1914 was 2,069,157; that of April, 1913, was 1,999,401.

Secretary Morrison's report showed that in the seven months of the fiscal year ending April 30 there were 106 charters issued. The treasury balance on April 30 was reported at $105,098.01.

Officials in charge of the compensation act in the state of Wisconsin have published figures which show that the payments for compensation to workers injured through industrial accidents in April was at the rate of over $1,000,000 a year. The amount of compensation paid to employes was $67,175.61. The expense for medical, hospital and surgical services, which is also paid by the employers, amounted to approximately $33,587.80, making the total relief furnished to injured men $100,762.41. This was at the rate of $3,358.41 per day, or $1,209,148.92 per annum. The expense of the commission for administering the law during April was less than $900.

The greatest damage verdict ever given a workman in the state of New York, $75,000, was awarded by a jury to Oscar Fried, who had both arms burned off while in the employ of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad. Fried, who is thirty years old, touched an electric wire last year and 11,000 volts of electricity penetrated his body. He was comatose for eight days, and then both arms, which were burned to a crisp, were amputated.

An agreement ending the strike of tire makers at the Fisk Rubber Company, Springfield, Mass., has been reached, and the men are again at work. The demands of the tire makers have been granted by the company, except that the men will do the washing of the rubber pieces, to which they objected, until employes and apparatus have been secured by the company for taking this work off their hands. A limit of thirty days has been agreed to for this change. The company promises to take up any grievance of the men, and provisions for arbitration are included in the agreement. The tire makers have been organized and chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

The State Supreme Court of California has upheld a law fixing the interest limit at 2 per cent. a month in that state. The decision is a blow to the chattel loan agents. The law not only limits the rate of interest, but prohibits any further charge upon the borrower "for recording, insuring, or examining the property, or for any other service, or upon any pretext whatsoever, provided that with the consent of the borrower he may be required to pay the fees actually expended, where the same are made necessary by the law to give full legal effect to any instrument given hereunder."

State Commissioner of Labor Houck of Minnesota is an ardent advocate of "safety first" campaigns, and produces statistics to show that these educative movements have resulted in reducing the number of injuries in Minnesota since 1910, when 251 fatal and 8,137 non-fatal accidents were reported. Against these

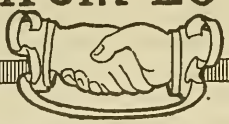
figures the state official shows that last year the number of fatal accidents have been cut down to 136, and the non-fatal to 5,490. Commissioner Houck says that employers have, in many cases, willingly co-operated in this accident-prevention campaign, and that where an employer will accept the value of safety he becomes a "booster," which is more effective than dragging him into court and fining him $25 or $50. For the unduly stubborn employer Mr. Houck makes the following suggestion: "The laws of the state must be so stringent that if a case comes up where an employer refuses to install proper safety devices or methods he can be compelled to do so."

The State Supreme Court of Ohio has upheld that section of the workmen's compensation act which prohibits an employer from pleading the common law defenses of "fellow-servant" responsibility, "contributory negligence," or "assumption of risk" if he neglects to contribute to the compensation fund for injured employes. Under the law, a failure of employers to contribute to the fund debars them from using these defenses in a suit for damages, and the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company claimed this was in contravention to the state constitution and the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution, as it "deprived them of property without due process of law." The court refused to accept this viewpoint. The Jeffrey Company did not contribute to the workmen's compensation fund. The law does not make this actually mandatory, but the provision that the common law defenses may not be used in personal injury suits brought against an employer is considered rendering it virtually compulsory for employers of more than five persons to be contributors.

Many unions in Boston, Mass., report wage increases and better working conditions that have been secured without strikes. The Grocery and Provision Clerks' Union is meeting with success in its shorter workday campaign. The Garment Workers' Union has raised a big defense fund to oppose those employers who favor returning to non-union shop methods. Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers' Union announces that its 1914 agreement, carrying substantial betterments, has been accepted by all union employers. The discharge of one of their number, without cause, resulted in a strike against a large shop by the Inside and Ornamental Iron, Bronze and Wire Workers' Union, which has only recently been organized. The second wage increase for street railway employes is now in effect. The lathers have secured a wage increase of 25 cents per 1,000 for ordinary wood lathing. The elevator constructors' third increase, under its agreement, is now in effect. The journeymen get $5 a day, and helpers and apprentices $3.24. The Egg Inspectors' Union reports wage increases and better working conditions without a strike. Stationary Firemen's Union No. 243 reports that a number of men who went to a seceding union have returned to the bona fide organization.

With the passing of a workmen's compensation bill by the Ontario legislature, Canadian trade unionists have won their long struggle for this remedial legislation, which was only made possible through the most persistent activity of the organized workers, who furnished the finances wherewith to carry on agitation, to hold public meetings, to issue literature and papers and give the question the publicity that made success finally certain. The act is to become effective not later than the first of next year. Domestic servants and farmers are not included in the legislation. In case of death, compensation is paid to the dependents in the form of a pension for life, except in the case of the children left. Their compensation stops when they reach the age of sixteen. Compensation for disability is based upon the earning capacity of the worker. In case of total disability, compensation for life with a limit of $1,100 a year is allowed.

News Notes from Local Unions



Binghamton, N. Y., L. U. 233—Conditions in the trade are dull here at present and traveling brothers are consequently urged to stay away until further notice. H. S. Weaver, R. S., L. U. 281.

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Urbana-Champaign, Ill., L. U. 44.—At a recent meeting of this local it was decided to warn traveling brothers against advertisements appearing in outside newspapers inviting carpenters to come here. No attention should be paid to them. Conditions in the trade here are bad. Edward C. Hotchkiss, R. S.

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Morris, Ill., L. U. 1161.—This is a good neighborhood for carpenters to stay away from at present. Conditions in the trade are dull and many of our local men are idle. Traveling brothers will only incur expense in coming here as there is no work for them to do. H. R. Johnson, R. S.

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Watertown, N. Y., L. U. 278—All carpenters should stay away from Watertown. We are endeavoring to establish the eight-hour day here and are meeting with opposition. At present half our men are out of work and notwithstanding this a New York City firm are sending men here to work on their job. James Hyland, president, L. U. 278.

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West Palm Beach, Fla., L. U. 819—This local desires to contradict the impression that there is a building boom on in West Palm Beach and vicinity. As a matter of fact there is not enough work to keep members of the local busy. Many have been idle for the last two months and prospects are not now very bright. Traveling brothers are asked to stay away. W. G. Hager, R. S.

Portland, Me., L. U. 517—Traveling brothers should stay away from Portland, as conditions in the trade are dull. Low wages are being paid and there are plenty of men on hand to take care of all work in sight. M. E. Rowe, R. S., L. U. 517.

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Hammond, Ind., L. U. 599—Owing to dullness in local trade conditions, traveling brothers are urged to stay away from Hammond until further notice. There are a number of unemployed men in this vicinity. L. P. Houston, R. S.

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Kankakee, Ill., L. U. 496—At the regular meeting held May 14 it was decided to issue a notice asking all traveling brothers to stay away from Kankakee. Trade conditions are very dull and there are a number of our men out of work. A. R. Hamilton, R. S.

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Boone, Ia., L. U. 315.—Owing to depression in the building trade here, brothers are urged to keep away. There is also a strike on for a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour and an eight-hour day. All traveling brothers will aid us by complying with our request to stay away. W. E. Conklin, R. S.

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Columbus, Ohio, L. U. 200—Work in our trade is almost at a standstill in this city at the present time. Outside carpenters will serve their own interests best by keeping away. Many of our members have been forced to take up other employment in order to support their families, and just now things do not look good for a prosperous season. W. H. Cranston, secretary.

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London, Ont., Can., L. U. 1946—As a large number of the members of this local are unemployed at present owing

to a trade dispute with a contracting firm here, traveling brothers are requested to stay away from London. Pay no attention to advertisements offering employment here.

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Brenham, Texas, L. U. 1891—Probably 85 per cent. of our members are unemployed at present, owing to bad conditions existing in the trade here. All traveling brothers are urged to keep away from Brenham. G. H. Schmitt, R. S., L. U. 1891.

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Walla Walla, Wash., L. U. 1214—Trade conditions are bad in Walla Walla at present and the outlook for the immediate future is not very promising. Traveling brothers are therefore advised to keep away from this town. O. D. Keen, secretary.

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Albany, N. Y., L. U. 117—As trade is slow in this vicinity and as Albany seems to be overrun with brothers from other cities and towns, all traveling carpenters are asked to stay away—at least until conditions improve. F. C. Ludlum, secretary.

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Indianapolis, Ind. (Marion County D. C.)—Traveling carpenters are advised to stay away from Indianapolis, as work is scarce at present. A very dull winter has been experienced and work is slow coming out this season. There are hundreds of idle mechanics in the city. Otto M. Hofmann, secretary, D. C.

Savannah Millmen Organize

The recent organization of a millmen's local, L. U. 1608, in Savannah, Ga., is an instance of the energetic organization campaign which is being carried on by the Savannah D. C. to extend the ranks of the U. B. in that city. Since its institution, L. U. 1608 has been steadily progressing and promises to become one of the strongest millmen locals in the south. The following officers were recently elected and installed: C. C. Coppedge, president; E. J. Barfield, vice-president; W. Youngling, recording secretary; W. T. Strickland, financial secretary; B. A. Phillips, treasurer; W. E. Kelly, conductor; J. S. Somellian, warden; J. Roberts and H. W. Williams, trustees; J. Rabelle, E. J. Barfield and J. S. Somellian, auditors.

Information Wanted

The present whereabouts of Frank Holmes, a union carpenter, formerly of Brockton, Mass., is sought by his wife and three children. Holmes transferred

FRANK HOLMES.

from Brockton to a Boston union. He is about 5 feet 8 inches tall, weighs about 140 pounds and, has blue-gray eyes. He is about 44 years old and is rated as a first-class mechanic, being mostly engaged upon inside finishing work on big buildings. Information regarding him should be sent to Mrs. Jennie Holmes, 548 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

The present address is desired of a carpenter named William M. Clifton. He is about fifty-four years old and was last seen in Grand Island, Neb., about six years ago. Information concerning him should be sent to Fred Eissler, L. U. 1055, care Labor Temple, 217 N. Eleventh St., Lincoln, Neb.

Florida's State Convention

The Florida state convention of the U. B. was held at Kissimmee, one of the prettiest spots in the garden section of Florida, Monday and Tuesday, May 4 and 5, and was a success from every point of view. A large number of delegates from locals in every section of the state were present Monday afternoon when the proceedings were opened by the vice-president, who officiated in the absence of President A. B. Sawyer. The latter was detained at Miami because of illness in his family. There was also a night session at which the report of the credentials committee was presented and the personnel of various other committees announced. On Tuesday the real business of the convention was transacted between the hours of 7:30 a. m. and 6:00 p. m., when a number of important questions pertaining to the welfare of the Brotherhood in the state came up for discussion. Great interest was manifested in the convention proceedings by the various delegates and the work accomplished before adjournment was of a practical character which can not fail to result in greater prosperity in the ranks of the Brotherhood in Florida.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows:

President, Robert Marshall, Local 1776, Lakeland; vice-president, H. N. Bratton, Local 1359, Kissimmee; secretary-treasurer, Frank Mullan, Local 696, Tampa. Executive Board: E. L. Hammock, Local 1359, Kissimmee; George Blackwelder, Local 1751, Sanford; G. C. Brown, Local 627, Jacksonville; G. F. Gilbert, Local 1776, Lakeland. Sanford was selected as the next meeting place. After adjournment a social hour was spent prior to the delegates leaving for their homes.

Charge Against a Contractor

L. U. 1028 of Ardmore, Okla., has issued a warning against a contractor named A. H. Lee, who had several houses under construction in that place recently. Lee is charged with having drawn money on the jobs and leaving town without paying his men. He also owes L. U. 1028 the sum of six dollars which he held out on permits.

Book and Card Stolen

H. E. Strong, recording secretary of L. U. 314 of Madison, Wis., reports that his book and card were stolen about the date of May 12. Members of the U. B. should be on the lookout for any one using same.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

Connecticut—President, Stephen Charters, 111 Wakelle ave., Ansonia, Conn.; Secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich ave., Greenwich.

Florida—President, Robert M. Marshall, Lakeland, Fla.; secretary-treasurer, Frank A. Mullan, Box 599, Tampa, Fla.

Georgia—President, A. M. Copeland, 128 Plum st., Atlanta, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, R. L. Singleton, 3 Gilmore st., Waycross, Ga.

Maryland and District of Columbia—President, Jos. E. Wontisseth, 27 N. Mount st., Baltimore, Md.; secretary, A. E. Foltz, 612 N. Mulberry st., Hagerstown, Md.

Massachusetts — President, W. H. Walsh, Brookline, Mass.; secretary, P. Provost, Jr., 75 Bond st., Holyoke, Mass.

Michigan—President, F. C. Plambeck, 1101 N. 8th st., Saginaw; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Whittaker, Jackson, Mich.

New Jersey—President, Samuel Botterill, 118 Main st., E. Orange, N. J.; secretary, John R. Burgess, 452 Hoboken ave., Jersey City.

New York—President, T. M. Guerin, 290 2d ave., Troy, N. Y.; secretary, Chas. Fiesler, 508 E. 86th st., New York City.

Northwest State Council—President, P. W. Dowler, 1620 4th st., Seattle, Wash.; secretary, G. L. McMurphy, 825 S. Steele st., Tacoma, Wash.

Oklahoma—President, A. B. Mays, Atoka, Okla.; secretary-treasurer, W. W. Holt, 322 F st., S. W., Ardmore, Okla.

Ontario Provincial Conference — President, Wm. Irwin, 358 Howland ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.; secretary-treasurer, Tennison Jackson, 34 Applegrove ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.

Pennsylvania—President, D. A. Post, 416 S. Main st., Wilkes-Barre; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Ryan, Philadelphia.

Rhode Island—President, Clarence E. Briggs, 172 Division st., Pawtucket, R. I.; secretary, C. Clarkson, 1022 Main st., Pawtucket, R. I.

Texas—President, D. B. White, 1103 N. Travis st., Sherman, Texas; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbia st., Houston, Texas.

Trade Notes

Troy, N. Y. Strike at an End

A settlement of the strike which had been in progress in Troy since April 1 between members of the U. B. and the Contracting Carpenters' Association was effected May 14, resulting in a victory for the men. By the terms of the agreement, which is binding for five years terminating April 1, 1919, it is provided that outside carpenters shall be paid a minimum wage of 50 cents per hour and the machine millmen a minimum wage of 40 cents per hour. This is an increase of 5 cents over the agreement which terminated April 1. An eight-hour day with Saturday half-holiday is also stipulated. More than five hundred members of the D. C. were affected by the strike. The men made a game fight throughout, only two being lost.

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Successful Trade Movements

Washington, Pa.—The demand of L. U. 541 for an increase in wages was acceded to by the contractors on May 1, when an agreement was signed for two years, which provides for a minimum scale of 50 cents per hour and an eight-hour day.

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Santa Rosa, Cal.—The differences which arose between L. U. 751 and the Builders' Exchange as a result of the recently started trade movement have been adjusted and the local has been granted its demand for a minimum wage of $4.50 per day and a Saturday half-holiday from July 20, 1914. This will include both inside and outside men and millmen. The old scale was $4.00 per day. Executive Board Member W. A. Cole was on the ground and was largely instrumental in bringing about the desired settlement. He was accorded an unanimous vote of thanks by L. U. 751.

Pottsville, Pa., and Vicinity.—The movement recently started by the Lower Anthracite Region D. C. for better conditions has been terminated and all members, with the exception of two or three at Shenandoah, are back at work on the following basis: Tamaqua, Lansford, McAdoo, Frackville, Mahanoy City and practically all of Shenandoah have obtained an agreement for one year at a minimum scale of 37 cents per hour and a Saturday half-holiday. Ashland and part of Girardville, which have heretofore received various rates up to 28 cents per hour, have an agreement calling for 34 cents per hour to June 1, 1915, and 37 cents per hour from June 1, 1915, to June 1, 1916. Pottsville, having lost during its movement nearly half of its membership, is in the rear with 33 1-3 cents per hour over the old rate.

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Whitby, Ont., Can.—On May 11 the spring trade movement started by L. U. 2654 reached a satisfactory conclusion when an increase in wages of 5 cents an hour became effective. This makes the minimum scale prevailing in this jurisdiction 40 cents per hour. All the members of the local are working on a government contract job on the new home for the insane at Whitby.

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Sterling, Ill.—L. U. 695 has been completely successful in obtaining the demand made in its recent trade movement for an increase in wages from 35 cents to 45 cents per hour. All the contractors have agreed to the new minimum scale except in one instance. Members of the union working for the latter contractor left him and have found work elsewhere.

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Duluth, Minn.—At a recent meeting of L. U. 361 the offer of a minimum scale

of 47½ cents per hour offered by the contractors as a compromise of our recent demand for 50 cents per hour was accepted. The new scale became effective June 1. This makes an increase of 2½ cents per hour over the old rate.

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Sanger, Cal.—The spring trade movement started by L. U. 1843 has come to a successful conclusion, wages being increased from the old rate of $4.00 to $4.50 per day of eight hours. The successful outcome of this movement was marked April 25 with an enjoyable supper, at which eighty guests were present, including members of the Fresno County Building Trades Council, members of L. U. 701, of Fresno, and members of the Fresno painters' union.

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Sheboygan, Wis.—All local contractors have agreed to sign an agreement renewing the previous year's scale of wages of 43 cents per hour. The two mills here, however, while satisfied with the scale, desire concessions made with regard to the seven-hour day from November 1 to March 1. We are hoping for an amicable settlement of this difficulty in the near future. Charles Schirmeister, R. S.

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Uniontown, Pa.—Our trade movement for an eight-hour day and a minimum wage of 45 cents per hour proved completely successful, new conditions going into effect May 1. All of the contractors and millmen signed up for the year and no concessions whatever had to be made by L. U. 1010. Conditions in the trade in the district are fairly good and about all of our men are working. J. C. Cruse, R. S.

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Zanesville, Ohio.—After a delay of two weeks the trade movement started here has ended, the men receiving an increase of 30 cents per day. This is not as much as was originally asked for, but, taking local conditions into account, it is universally regarded as satisfactory.

Fracksville, Pa.—All the contractors here have signed the 1914 and 1915 trade rules of L. U. 1853, and everything is now O. K. All the members of the local are not working, however, but prospects for a favorable change in trade conditions seem imminent. C. W. Trautman, R. S.

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Jackson, Mich.—The recent movement for an increase of wages for members of L. U. 651 has been terminated, an agreement having been reached with the contractors for an increase of 2½ cents per hour for the coming year. This makes the minimum wage in this jurisdiction 40 cents per hour.

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St. Catherines, Ont., Can.—By the terms of our new agreement with the employers, which was signed up May 2, the wages paid members of L. U. 38 will be increased as follows: Until June 30 the current minimum rate of 40 cents per hour will continue, and from July 1, 1914, to April 30, 1915, a wage of 43 cents per hour will be paid. Our movement met with the strong opposition of the local Builders' Exchange. James Carty, R. S.

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Beaver, Pa.—As a result of the spring trade movement which terminated here recently the minimum wage of carpenters in the jurisdiction of the Beaver Valley District Council has been raised from $3.60 to $4.00 per day. A forty-four-hour week has also been obtained which gives the men the benefit of the Saturday half-holiday.

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Texas City, Texas.—There was no opposition on the part of the contractors to the new wage scale demanded by L. U. 973, which went into effect May 15. The contractors here carry cards and stood ready to meet our demands, which took the form of a minimum wage of $4.50 per day of eight hours or 50¼ cents per hour. Hours of work are forty-eight per week.

Movements for Better Conditions

L. U. 1291, Poteau, Okla.—By a vote of the membership it has been decided to institute a trade movement to become effective June 1. Our principal demand calls for an increase in wages of 7½ cents per hour. Present wages are 37½ cents per hour and working hours are eight per day. Conditions in the trade in this district are fair and we do not anticipate trouble in obtaining our requirements.

The Vices of the Poor

It is a pity that those who speak disparagingly of the masses have not wisdom enough to make due allowance for unfavorable circumstances in which the masses are placed. Suppose that after weighing the evidence it should turn out that the workingmen do exhibit greater vices than those more comfortably off; does it therefore follow that they are morally worse? Shall as much be expected from their hands as from those born into a more fortunate position? Surely the lot of the hard-handed laborer is pitiable enough without having harsh judgments passed upon him.

To be wholly sacrificed in other men's happiness; to be made a mere human tool; to have every faculty subordinated to the sole function of work—this, one would say, is alone a misfortune, needing all sympathy for its mitigation.

It is very easy for you, oh respected citizen, seated in your easy chair, with your feet on the fender, to hold forth on the misconduct of the people, very easy for you to be a pattern of frugality, of rectitude, of sobriety. What else should you be?

Here you are surrounded by comforts, possessing multiplied sources of lawful happiness, with a reputation to maintain, an ambition to fulfill, and prospects of a competency for old age.

If you do not contract dissipated habits where is the merit?

How would these virtues of yours stand the wear and tear of poverty? Where would your prudence and self-denial be if you were deprived of all the hopes that now stimulate you? If you had no better prospect than that of the Dorsetshire farm servant with his 7 shillings a week, or that of the perpetually straitened stocking weaver, or that of the mill hand with his periodical suspensions of work?

Let us see you tied to an irksome employment from dawn to dusk; fed on meager food, and scarcely enough of that; married to a factory girl ignorant of domestic management; deprived of the enjoyments which education opens up; with no place of education but the pot house and then let us see if you would be as steady as you are.

Suppose your savings had to be made, not as now, out of surplus income, but out of wages already insufficient for necessities, and then consider whether to be provident would be as easy as you at present find it.

How offensive it is to hear some pert, self-approving personage, who thanks God that he is not as other men are, passing harsh sentence on his poor, hard-worked, heavily burdened fellow countrymen, including them all in one sweeping condemnation, because in their struggles for existence they do not maintain the same prim respectabilities as himself!

Of all stupidities there are few greater, and yet few in which we more doggedly persist, than this of estimating other men's conduct by the standard of our own feelings. We cannot understand another's character except by abandoning our own identity, and realizing to ourselves his frame of mind, his want of knowledge, his hardships, his temptations and discouragements. And if the wealthier classes would do this before framing their opinions of the workingman, their verdict would savor something more of that charity which covereth a multitude of sins.—Herbert Spencer.

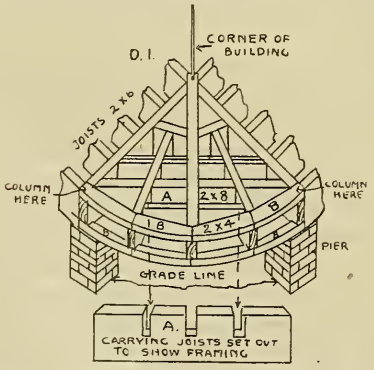
Craft Problems

Erecting a Circle Porch

(By A. A. Stafford, L. U. 141.)

Porch work is somewhat of a nice job, and some porches are more difficult to build than others. This one, known as the circle corner, is not often built for two reasons. They cost a little more and there are but few carpenters who care to tackle them on account of not being familiar with the circle work. As a matter of fact, however, this is no harder than any other, except that it calls for a little more application.

Looking at Fig. 1, some carpenters have to put in three piers to hold up the circle. (No use.) Put in a cross joist (A) from one pier to the other and do the framing tight, or wedge tight. Cut in the top as shown half way down and thickness of cross joists. Cut in the lower side of cross joists at these points and leave timbers so that they just fill the gain; cut them off on the circle, frame in pieces (B) top and bottom all around to bend skirting board on. Joist A should be two inches deeper than the other joists for a little more strength. If this framework is all put



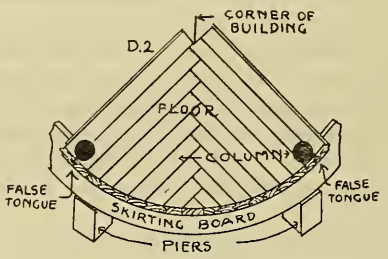
together as shown, when well done it will be sufficiently strong.

The cross section joists are cut in between the others. Don't kerf the skirting board. If the full thickness won't bend, then bend lath around circle and use half-inch board. Make the circles true and smooth for a good bending surface.

Fit all the pieces large enough and use radius pole from the corner of building to strike circles with. Lay out all the different lengths on it. Run the center joist of circle clear to the building and miter the others onto it. This gives a chance to fasten them all together solid.

Now in laying the floor (D. 2) start right at the corner of the building in middle of a board. This gives a solid butt joint directly over the center joist. After this corner is all filled out make two false tongues to put in. Reverse the flooring and lay the other way to the ends of the porch. The drawing ought to tell the story.

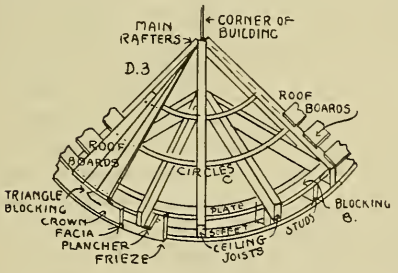
Now then (D. 3) is where some work with your hands and head comes in. Having the columns set right, put on the soffet. If the soffet is under the frieze board there must be a false circle worked out of rough stuff and put in to bend the frieze over, also the facing inside. If the soffet is between the frieze and facing, then it is worked out of finish lumber and the required width.



After the framing is all done, put on the roof boards on circle. Use 4-inch or 6-inch boards the right length and rip them wedge shape as shown. One board makes two pieces if cut to opposite corners. Rip them with a little bevel, then they will join tight. Start on each side with each half of board and finish in

center. This makes the beveling come right. Make the front edge of boards all line up to the corner of building. Nail them together in the thin part and make good smooth surface.

Now as to cornice. If possible use stuff long enough to go more than around the circle. Put on the frieze first, then the plancher. See that it is on a true circle out edge. Next facia and crown mold. Don't make the mistake of cutting this all into three-inch pieces, following the old fogy notion. There is a better way. Take a good, sound, straight-grained soft piece and rip it into three or four parts as shown in D. 4. Plumb in the crown; take the lower edge and nail it onto the facia to a line where it belongs. Then rip out some triangle blocks to just fit in between the mold and facia about 2 inches long and 6 inches apart all around. Take the next member of the crown and nail it onto the first and the blocks, and so on till it is done. By ripping with a thin saw it won't cut away enough to hurt, and however narrow it does make the mold, it can be eased down on



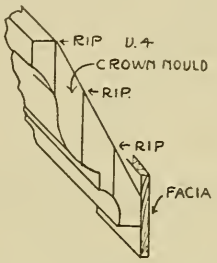
the ends of the other molds. Sand up the joints good and it makes a solid, neat job.

It is a good idea to put some white lead in the joints when putting them together. Rip all circle molds that won't bend. By this method the pieces are practically flat and can be bent in place without much trouble.

A good idea with all this bent stuff is to give it a bath with linseed oil and let it lay over night. It will bend a lot easier.

If the facing and frieze are too wide and heavy to bend they can be put on in two pieces, and put a face mold over the joint. Put the ceiling on the same as the floor, or if long ceiling is used and runs lengthways of porch, run it in on the circle each way to the quarter joists and then run miter on these two. Start the finish section with the shortest piece and match the beading so that it will show continuous clear around.

In putting the shingles on circle they



must all be cut off some on the edges to make narrow tops. See roof boards for idea. Don't use any shingle on circle over five inches wide. They make a nicer butt line. (Use a radius pole from the corner of building for spacing.) Nail the first course of shingles to the crown and see that the nails don't come out on the face. Then nail the top course high enough so that the second course will cover the nail heads. The porch rail for circle can be built up two or more ply and screwed together from the under side.

If square column is used, keep the two square on radius line.

These drawings are not intended to show more than the quarter circle to where it meets the straight line of porch, but I think if some brother wishes to do some of this kind of work this will give him an idea.

Plan of One End of Hip Roof

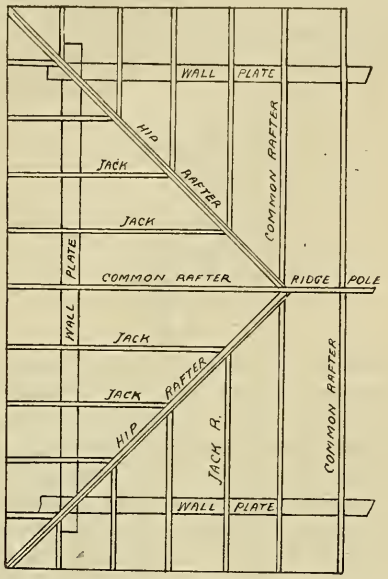
(By James Barry.)

This sketch represents finished roof of which last month I gave lengths of rough timbers.

The building is 16 feet wide by 22 feet long, with a rise of 6 inches to the foot and 4 inches to ridge pole.

The dimensions of timbers are as fol-

lows: Two wall plates, 4x8 inches; four hip rafters, 4x8 inches, 15 feet long; one ridge pole, 2x9 inches, 6 feet long; ten common rafters 2x6 inches, 11 feet long; eight jack rafters 2x6 inches, 8 feet 10 inches long; eight rafters 2x6 inches, 6 feet 8 inches long; eight jack rafters



2x6 inches, 4 feet 6 inches long; eight jacks 2x6 inches, 2 feet 4 inches long.

All timbers should be picked out before cutting and marked, each pile separate so that you may know what each stick is intended for. No other plans or drawings are required if above directions are followed.

No marks of any kind are necessary if you finish cutting all sticks before raising to wall plate.

Hints on Trimming

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

One of the most important yet often neglected items in setting door jambs is, forgetting to block behind them for the screws of the hinges. In rabbeted thin jambs this blocking is indispensable to get some grip for the screws. One should measure down about six inches from the head and nine inches up from the floor and nail in a good pine block on the stud or wall. If this be not done the screws will pull out and the door fall off after a short time.

If the door or window casings have beaded or molded edges they should be mitered with a jack as follows:

Take a piece of 1⅛-inch board, 1 inch or so wider than the width of the casings, about 24 inches long and nail a fence or strip of ⅞-inch on both edges rising above the surface the thickness of the casings. Now take a bevel, or miter square, as it is often wrongly named, and set it exactly—not nearly—but exactly—to an angle of 45 degrees, or from 4 to 4 on the steel square and reverse the bevel to make sure it is exact and true; mark two reversed miter lines across the edges of the ⅞-inch strips and the flat surface of the wide piece and over one edge, viz., that which has the short corners of the bevels.

Next saw deep enough into the wide piece on the marked edge to cut through the bead or molding on the casings when placed between the fences against the one which is sawn into.

After setting each piece of casing in its place and marking the top corner with a knife, it is placed against the fence with the mark exactly at the saw cut and having the saw outside the mark so as to leave it slightly on the wood.

By this means the miter cuts can be readily sawn without using a bevel or templet. The bottom end of every casing must fit to a close joint on the upper end of the case block or to the floor. If not, it must be scribed before mitering the top end.

All casings should be level across the faces so that when a straight edge or plumb rule is placed across the opening its edge will touch all their flat surfaces. The head should also be flush with the sides and all miters and joints tight and well nailed. All back hand and other moldings should also be closely mitered and well nailed.

In setting back window jambs, or those which have outside blinds with a panel back inside below the sill, proceed as follows:

On a straight line and with a chisel

cut out the groove where it stops against the sides of the frame inside casings, both top and foot on both, and clean all the mortar and dirt out of the ploughing groove. Now, take the short rabbeted jamb head and from a high horse place it with its tongue on the head groove and exactly mark with a sharp penknife the inside corner on the right and left-hand grooves. Square these marks across and lay out a dado or groove ⅜-inch wide and ⅜-inch deep. Next take the right and left upright jambs and square, one end (best the top) in pairs. Lay out and work similar tongue in these ends and run off a rabbet plane, shaving from the back side of the tongues of the head and side jambs. This will let the tongues slip easily into the grooves in the frame. casings.

Next nail the head on top of the sides, keeping all the edges flush. Set the tongues of the jambs in the frame grooves and drive in until they sound solid, using a block so as not to injure or bruise the edges. Next mark the groove at the sill and note that the jamb's edges come fair with the plastering, dado for the foot bead and finally set them up in place, drive home and permanently nail into the casings.

Jambs should never be set too wide nor too narrow for the plastering, as in many cases there is no back band molding.

In nailing on trim care should be taken to have the edge margin equal all around, and when the trim comes glued together and unequal margins look bad.

When possible nail all work so that the nail holes will be covered. For instance, when setting hardwood jambs nail through the edges, being careful not to split the wood, so bore if necessary.

The best way to make inside joints on hardwood trim is to scribe them such as on bare chair rail, etc. Often the stuff is warped and a squared joint will not work.

A good mechanic will think, make his calculations carefully and satisfy himself of the certainty of every cut and operation before making them.

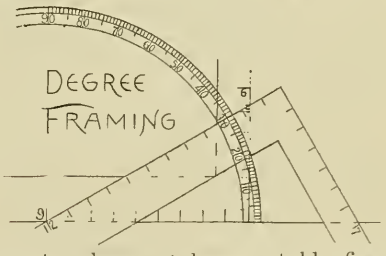
Finally proceed steadily and with concentration and do not mar the work with hammer marks or scratches.

Degree Framing

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

From the many inquiries that I have been receiving recently I have arrived at the conclusion that the architects throughout the country are giving in their drawings more and more roofs of a certain degree; instead of mentioning the pitch as we carpenters are used to, they simply give it at a certain degree.

Some years ago I put up a good deal of work for a Chicago firm and all their drawing was given in degrees, and I found it necessary to figure out the degrees. Not so very long ago I had this table published in The Carpenter, so I will not take up the time or space to have it published again. It may be found, however, in the degree table which I publish in my folder. Woods gives one in his "Key to the Steel Square," and there are others; but if the



carpenter does not have a table figured out he can easily lay off the degrees and get any degree that he wants.

For instance, if we had a building 18 feet wide, the run would be 9. If it was to be 30 degrees place your square at 30 degrees. By taking 12 on the blade and a little less than 7 on the tongue, the blade gives the 30 degrees. If you use the side of your square with the twelfth the nearest you could get, it would be 6 11/12; if you used the side of sixteenth it would be 6 15/16. The real measurement reduced to the thousandth of an inch is 6.928.

Place your square on these measurements and you will find for a nine-foot

run the rise would be about two-twelfths of an inch over five inches on the square as illustrated, or practically 5 feet 2 inches rise. Measure across the rise and run same as for any pitch and you get the desired 30-degree pitch roof, or looking at the square as I made it roughly in the illustration, the rafter would be about 10 feet 4½ inches.

I think this is plain enough to make one understand how to get any degree. Therefore I will not dwell longer on the subject. If the progressive carpenter of today wishes to be a framer of tomorrow he had better be giving degree framing some consideration, for we are bound to have to know more and more about it.

Dry Rot of Timber

During the building of a house the danger arising from the presence of dry rot may, according to a leaflet issued by the London Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, be reduced to a minimum by taking proper precautions. A thorough system of ventilation and the avoidance of damp, stuffy places is of primary importance. The endeavor to exclude dry rot by hermetically closing all communications with the outer air in the spaces between the floor boards and joists and similar places has been practically demonstrated to be an utter failure. Perhaps the greatest source of danger arises where the ends of joists are built into a wall near the basement of a house and this is more especially true where there is evidence of red stripe in the wood. As a precaution the ends of the joists should always be treated with creosote. Coal tar is not recommended, as its power of penetrating into the wood is limited and by forming a waterproof coating it prevents the wood from drying up.

A frequent cause of trouble is the use of damp deadening material and covering it over with boards before all the moisture has evaporated. The surface of boards coming in contact with deadening material should first be painted over with methylated spirit containing corrosive sublimate in solution—six ounces to one gallon. The spirit evaporates leaving a coating of corrosive sublimate on the boards which completely destroys any mycelium coming in contact with it.

It has been proven that the spores of dry rot can only germinate in moisture containing some alkali in solution; hence coal dust, cinders or any kind of humus should never be used for deadening or packing.

The spreading mycelium can be checked by the application of carbolic acid and when its presence is once detected all woodwork that can be reached should be saturated with the same substance.

The specific name of lacrymal or "weeping" alludes to the power of the fungus to attract moisture from the atmosphere. Under certain conditions moisture is absorbed to such an extent that it hangs in drops or even drips from the surface of the fungus. This moisture assists very materially in rotting the timber, which afterward becomes quite dry and friable. Hence the popular name "dry rot," which alludes to the last and most frequently observed stage of decay.—The Building Age.

Qui Bono!

Here's to the life we are living,
  Here's to the life we would live;
Here's to those who are giving,
  And those who wish they could give.

Here's to the life we are missing,
  Here's to the things we have missed;
Here's to the lips we are kissing,
  And those that have never been kissed.

Here's to the one that is for you
  Through life's many struggles and pain:
Here's to the heart that has always rung true
  No matter how hard was the strain.

Then fill your glasses full to the brim,
  And give not a thought to the morrow;
Take life as you find it, its struggles and sin,
  Let the future its own troubles borrow!

—JOHN G. NANTZ.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Geschäfte der zweiten Vierteljährigen-Sitzung 1914 des G. E. B.

In der Zwischenzeit der Januar und Aprilsitzungen wurden folgende Geschäfte per Korrespondenz erledigt:

30. Januar.

Kansas City, Mo. — Anfrage des D. C. um offizielle Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung zur Lohnerhöhung von $4.40 auf $5.00 den Tag, am 1. April in Kraft. Sanktion gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung auf später verschoben je nachdem Berichte in der G. O. eintreffen.

14. Februar.

Cleveland, Ohio. — Anfrage des D. C. um offizielle Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung der Mühlenarbeiter für eine Lohnerhöhung von 2½ Cents per Stunde, am 1. März 1914 in Kraft. Sanktion gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung auf später verlegt je nachdem Berichte eintreffen.

26. Februar.

Joplin, Mo. — Anfrage der L. U. 311 für Stiftungsgelder. Der Board bewilligte $100.00, welche unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabt werden sollen.

2. März.

Birmingham, Ala. — Nach persönlicher Untersuchung befürwortet der G. P. Stiftungsgelder in Birmingham. Der Board bewilligt $280.00, welche unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabt werden soll.

Indianapolis, Ind., 6. April 1914.

Die zweite Vierteljährige-Sitzung des G. E. B. wurde am obigen Datum von General-Präsident Kirby einberufen.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend außer Hutcheson und Potts, welche Frühjahr-Gewerksforderungen untersuchen.

Troy, N. Y. — Bericht bezüglich einer Gewerksforderung jetzt im Gange wurde als Information von dem D. C. erhalten.

Der G. E. B. entscheidet, daß Geldunterstützungen in Gewerksforderungen nicht zahlbar sind vor dem Ende der zweiten Woche des Streikes oder Ausschließung, und dann nur vom Anfange der zweiten Woche gerechnet.

Anfrage der L. U. 269, Danville, Ill.; L. U. 743 Bakersfield, Cal.; L. U. 136 Newark, Ohio; L. U. 154, Kewance, Ill.; L. U. 183 Peoria, Ill.; L. U. 495 Streator, Ill.; L. U. 1111 Fronton, Ohio; L. U. 1134 Mt. Kisco, N. Y.; New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. D. C.; des Erie, Pa., D. C.; des New Bedford, Mass., D. C.; des Northern Massachusetts D. C.; L. U. 1329 St. Louis, Mo. (von D. C. befürwortet); L. U. 25 Toledo, Ohio; L. U. 38 St. Catharines, Can.; L. U. 163 Peekskill, N. Y.; L. U. 314 Madison, Wis., um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanktion in allen genannten Fällen gewährt. Finanzielle Unterstützung auf später verschoben je nachdem Berichte in den Hauptquartieren eintreffen.

Anfragen der L. U. 332 Waxahachie, Tex.; L. U. 1074 Eau Claire, Wis.; L. U. 1226 Manistee, Mich.; L. U. 1643 Cameron, Tex.; L. U. 1843 Sanger, Cal.; L. U. 548 (Mühlenarbeiter) Minneapolis, Minn., um Sanktion in Gewerksforderungen gewährt.

Anfrage der L. U. 1925 Columbia, Mo., um Sanktion und Geld in einer Gewerksforderung wurde nicht gewährt, da Sektion 143 der General-Konstitution nicht befolgt wurde.

Fargo, N. D. — Mittheilung der L. U. 1176 bezüglich des Streikes. Der Board bewilligt $228.00 Streikgelder.

Der G. P. lenkte die Aufmerksamkeit des Boards auf die Verhältnisse in Cleveland, Ohio. Der Board bewilligte $100.00 für Stiftungszwecke, welche unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabt werden soll.

Der General-Schatzmeister brachte die Angelegenheit des Anspruches für Sterbegelder für Bruder Wm. E. Barnett von L. U. 90 von Evansville, Ind., welche er verweigerte weil der Verstorbene nur einhalb unterstütztes Mitglied war, anstatt ein voll unterstütztes wie von der Lokal-Union behauptet wird. Der Board beordert, daß der Fall wieder eröffnet und an den G. Sch. zurückgewiesen werde, und soll L. U. 90 für Irrthümer verantwortlich sein, wie per Sektion 120, General-Konstitution.

Philadelphia, Pa. — Anfrage des D. C. um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 36 auf 45 Cents per Stunde am 1. Juni in Kraft. Der G. E. B. befragt den D. C., daß die Mühlenarbeiter die Erhöhung auf 40 Cents herabzusetzen. Wenn sie dieses thuen, sanktionirt der Board ihre Forderung.

7. April.

Cincinnati, Ohio. — Bericht des D. C. bezüglich des Streikes der Kistenmacher dort, und der Board entscheidet die Streikgelder zu welchen der D. C. berechtigt ist zu bewilligen

sobald die Liste der Streiker untersucht ist. Kein Geld wird für die Streiker der ersten Woche erlaubt.

Anfragen des D. C., Columbia, S. C.; des Philadelphia, Pa., D. C.; L. U. 206 New Caste, Pa.; L. U. 421 Elwood City, Pa.; L. U. 465 Ardmore, Pa.; L. U. 492 Reading, Pa.; L. U. 1419 Johnstown, Pa.; L. U. 651 Jackson, Mich.; L. U. 657 Sheboygan, Wis.; L. U. 637 Hamilton, Ohio (von der Januar-Sitzung beibehalten); Cincinnati, Ohio, D. C., für L. U. 664 (Treppenbauer); L. U. 1104 Tyler, Tex.; L. U. 1141 Warwick, N. Y.; L. U. 1622 Utica, N. Y.; L. U. 1570 Marysville, Cal.; L. U. 1583 Chatham, Ont., Can.; L. U. 1588 Sydney, N. S., Can.; L. U. 2654 Whitby, Ont., Can., um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanktion gewährt. Finanzielle Unterstützung verschoben je nachdem Berichte in den Hauptquartieren einlaufen.

Anfrage der L. U. 695 Sterling, Ill., um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung wurde wegen der Zahl der unorganisierten Leute in dem Distrikte und den großen Forderungen an den G. P. gewiesen .

Anfrage um Sanktion in einer Gewerksforderung der L. U. 1309 French Lick, Ind., gewährt. Der Board meint, daß die nächste Forderung der achtstündige Tag sein sollte, ebenso in der Anfrage der L. U. 1395 Fremont, Neb.

Ballston Spa, N. Y. — Anfrage der L. U. 1321 um Sanktion in einer Gewerksforderung gewährt auch in der Anfrage der L. U. 1399 Okmulgee, Okla.

Schenectady, N. Y. — Anfrage der L. U. 1513 um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Forderung zur Herabsetzung der Arbeitsstunden von zehn auf acht. Der Board meint, daß dieses vorläufig zu viel ist für die jetzigen Verhältnisse und daß nur eine Stunde Reduzierung genug ist. Wenn die Forderung auf neun Stunden gebracht wird, so sanktioniert der Board die Forderung.

Anfragen der L. U. 1168 Pt. Colborne, Can., und L. U. 1216 Galt, Ont., Can., um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in Gewerksforderungen. Sanktion gewährt, finanzielle Unterstützung später verlegt, je nachdem Berichte eintreffen. Es ist die Meinung des Board, daß die nächste Forderung dieser beiden L. U.'en ein kürzerer Tag sein solle.

8. April.

Hutcheson anwesend.

Anfrage der L. U. 1946 London, Ont., Can.; L. U. 1644 Minneapolis, Minn.; L. U. 336 La Salle, Ill., um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanktion gewährt. Finanzielle Unterstützung auf später verschoben je nachdem Berichte einlaufen. Der Board meint, daß die nächste Forderung der L. U. 1946 ein kürzerer Tag sein sollte.

Der Board bewilligte $300.00 an den Seattle, Wash., D. C.; $100.00 an L. U. 1506, Detroit, Mich. (Mühlenarbeiter); $300.00 an den Frontier D. C., Humberstone, Ont., Can.; $200.00 an L. U. 41 Nashville, Tenn.; $150.00 an L. U. 730 Quebec, Que., Can.; $200.00 an L. U. 1338 Jonquieres, Que, Can., für Stiftungszwecke, welche unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabt werden sollen.

Detroit, Mich. — Anfrage des D. C. für Stiftungsgelder an den G. P. gewiesen.

Philadelphia, Pa. — Anfrage des D. C. um finanzielle Unterstützung in der „Arbeit Vorwärts" Bewegung in jener Stadt. Da ein Vertreter der V. B. verlangt wird, so wurde dieses an dem G. P. gewiesen.

Rochester, N. Y. — Anfrage des D. C. um Stiftungsgelder für die kleineren Städte in der Nachbarschaft und für die Möbelarbeiter in der Stadt. Da General-Präsident Kirby schon diesen D. C. einen Stifter versprochen hat, sobald das Wetter es erlaubt, so wurde die Geldanfrage an den G. P. für weitere Untersuchung gewiesen.

Springfield, Ill. — Anfrage der L. U. 16 Springfield, Ill., um finanzielle Hilfe. Der Board bewilligt $142.00.

Kankakee, Ill. — Anfrage der L. U. 496 um finanzielle Unterstützung für die ausgeschlossenen Leute an den G. P. für Untersuchung gewiesen. Der Bericht, wenn vollendet, soll dem G. E. B. unterbreitet werden.

Wilmington, Del. — Anfrage der L. U. 626 um finanzielle Unterstützung da die Kasse leer ist wegen besonderen Steuern und vielen Krankengeldern. Anfrage verneint, da die angegebenen Gründe nicht genügend sind.

Sydney, N. S., Can. — Anfrage der L. U. 1588 für Stiftungsgelder im östlichen Nova Scotia. Da dieses schon in den Händen des G. P. ist, so wurde die Anfrage verweigert.

Wilmington, N. S.—Mittheilung von der L. U. 477 bezüglich der vom Board bewilligten Stiftungsgelder wurde den Akten einverleibt.

Chicago, Ill. — Anfrage von der National Women's Trade Union League of America um weitere finanzielle Unterstützung zur Stiftung der Frauenarbeiter. Da die General-Konstitution ihnen die Authorität nicht hierzu giebt, so wird die Anfrage verweigert.

Elyria, Ohio. — Anfrage der L. U. 1426 für eine Regel in Bezug der Bezahlung der vierteljährigen Steuer von Mitglieder, welche in der letzten Versammlung im Viertel aufgenommen wurden, wurde an den G. P. gewiesen wie per Sektion 32 der General-Konstitution.

Folgendes Telegramm langte an und wurde in die Notizen eingetragen:

„James Kirby, Indianapolis, Ind.:

„Paine Fall auf Appellation gewonnen. Größter Sieg den wir je hatten.

(Gezeichnet) Chas. Maitland Beattie."

San Francisco, Cal. — Die Papiere in dem McCullough Falle wurden dem G. E. B. gezeigt und nach Besprechung des Falles entschied der Board, daß da der G. P. schon in diesem Falle entschieden hat, und kein Protest oder Appell eingereicht wurde, so ist der Fall geschlossen.

New Orleans, La. — Mittheilung von L. U. 76 bezüglich der geplanten Union in der Stadt, wurde als Information verlesen.

Toronto, Ont., Can. — Theilweiser Bericht vom D. C. über vom Board bewilligten Streikgelder. Der übriggebliebene Theil muß vor der nächsten Sitzung des G. E. B. zurückerstattet werden.

Portsmouth, N. H. — Die vom Board an L. U. 921 in 1913 bewilligten Streikgeld-Angelegenheit, welche noch theilweise unberichtet sind, wurde an den G. P. gewiesen wie per früherer Entscheidung des G. E. B.

Cumberland, Md. — Die Angelegenheit bezüglich der vom Board an L. U. 1024 bewilligten Stiftungsgelder über welche noch kein Bericht abgestattet wurde, wurde an den G. S. gewiesen.

Lake Charles, La. — Der Board bewilligte $118.00 an L. U. 953 für die 21 streikenden Leute.

San Francisco, Cal. — Vollständiger Bericht vom Bay Counties D. C. über bewilligte Gelder in der Tümcher-Angelegenheit wurde den Akten einverleibt.

Quincy, Ill. — Vollständiger Bericht der L. U. 1366 über im letzten Jahre bewilligte Streikgelder wurde den Akten einverleibt.

Saginaw, Mich. — Vollständiger Bericht des Tri-County D. C. über im Februar 1911 bewilligte Streikgelder wurde den Akten einverleibt.

Ein Sub-Komite von zwei Boardmitgliedern wurde ernannt um zwei Wochen vor der nächsten Versammlung des Boards sich in den Hauptquartieren der V. B. zu versammeln und einen Bericht für die Konvention zu machen. Brüder Martel und Guerin ernannt.

Das Unterpfand des Hauptklerks in dem Hauptquartier wurde erhalten und dem Vorsitzer des G. E. B. übergeben.

Niagara Falls, N. Y. — Anfrage der L. U.'en 322 und 1555 um Erlaubniß sich dem Niagara County D. C. zu entziehen und einen neuen D. C. zu gründen, wurde gewährt.

Milford, Mass. — Appell der L. U. 867 über die Erklärung des G. P. der Sektion 111 der General-Konstitution. Entscheidung des G. P. bestätigt und Appell entlassen.

9. April.

Alle anwesend.

Newark, N. J. — Appell des A. R. Wyatt und Mark Walton über die Entscheidung des G. P. in der Erwählung der Geschäftsagenten. Die am 17. Februar von G. P. abgegebene Entscheidung bestätigt und der Appell entlassen.

New York, N. Y. — Appell des J. F. O'Halloran über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle desselben vs. L. U. 340. Entscheidung des G. P. wegen der angegeben Gründe bestätigt und Appell verworfen.

Cincinnati, Ohio. — Appell des Cincinnati D. C. über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle des Wm. Williams vs. des Cincinnati D. C. Entscheidung bestätigt und Appell entlassen.

Cincinnati, Ohio. — Appell des Wm. Reinke über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle desselben vs. des Cincinnati D. C. Entscheidung bestätigt. Appell entlassen.

St. Louis, Mo. — Appell der L. U. 257 über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle von Ferrell et al. vs. L. U. 257. Entscheidung bestätigt. Appell entlassen.

New York, N. Y. — Appell des C. C. Antonius über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle desselben vs. dem New York D. C. Entscheidung bestätigt, und Appell verworfen.

New York, N. Y. — Appell des Joseph Comeau über die Entscheidung des G. P., welcher sich weigerte, Appell des Comeau wegen einer Handlung der L. U. 126 anzunehmen. Entscheidung bestätigt und Appell entlassen da der Appell nicht in der vorgeschriebenen Zeit eingereicht wurde.

San Francisco, Cal. — Appell des Bay County D. C. über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle des Edward E. Huddleson vs. dem D. C. Entscheidung bestätigt und Appell entlassen.

Elyria, Ohio. — Anfrage der L. U. 1426 um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanktion gewährt, finanzielle Unterstützung auf später verschoben je nachdem Berichte in dem Hauptquartier einlaufen.

Corry, Pa. — Appell der L. U. 992 über die Entscheidung des G. Sch., welcher Sterbegelder des H. H. Hill nicht erlaubte. Entscheidung unterstützt auf dem Grunde, daß das verstorbene Mitglied mehr wie sechs Monate im Rückstande war als er aufbezahlte und die L. U. 992 seine Beiträge annahm und dadurch Sektion 111 der General-Kostitution übertrat. Appell wurde entlassen.

East St. Louis, Ill. — Appell der L. U. 169 über die Entscheidung des G. Sch., welcher Sterbegelder für Guy Simmons, Mitglied der L. U. 169, nicht erlaubte. Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten wegen den angegebenen Gründen, nämlich, daß der Verstorbene zur Zeit seines Todes außer Unterstützung war (Sektion 109, G. C.). Appell entlassen.

New York, N. Y. — Appell des John Hart, Mitglied der L. U. 340, über die Entscheidung des G. Sch., welcher Unfähigkeitsunterstützungen für denselben nicht erlaubte. Entscheidung des G. Sch. bestätigt, da die An-

sprache auf das Geld nicht in der Zeit welche in Sektion 95, General-Konstitution, vorgeschrieben wird, eingereicht wurde. Der Appell wurde entlassen.

10. April.

Alle anwesend.

Springfield, Jll. — Vollständiger Bericht der L. U. 16 über in 1913 bewilligte Streikgelder wurde den Akten einverleibt.

Charlottesville, Va. — Anfrage der L. U. 1454 und L. U. 445 Palmer, Mass., um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanktion gewährt. Finanzielle Unterstützung auf später verschoben je nachdem Berichte in dem Hauptquartier eintreffen.

Cincinnati, Ohio. — Appell der L. U. 1602 über die Entscheidung des G. Sch., welcher Sterbegelder der verstorbenen Frau des H. L. Apwisch, Mitglied der L. U. 1602, nicht erlaubte. Entscheidung bestätigt da Sektion 89, General-Konstitution, übertreten wurde und der Appell wurde entlassen.

Warren, R. J.—Appell der L. U. 1269 über die Entscheidung des G. Sch., welcher Sterbegelder für die verstorbene Frau des Irene Charland nicht erlaubte. Entscheidung bestätigt und Appell entlassen da Sektion 71 übertreten wurde.

Oakland, Cal. — Appell des S. W. Remington, Mitglied der L. U. 36, über die Entscheidung des G. Sch., welcher Unfähigkeitsgelder nicht bezahlte. Entscheidung bestätigt und Appell entlassen da Bruder Remington nur ein halbunterstütztes Mitglied und als solches nicht zu Unfähigkeitsgelder berechtigt ist.

Niagara Falls, N. Y. — Appell der L. U. 322 über die Entscheidung des G. Sch., welcher Unfähigkeitsgelder des John Bauer, Mitglied der L. U. 322, nicht erlaubte. Appell entlassen und Entscheidung des G. Sch. bestätigt da der Anspruch auf dieses Geld nicht in den vorgeschriebenen zwei Jahren (Sektion 95, G. K.) gemacht wurde.

Waco, Tex. — Appell der L. U. 622 über die Entscheidung des G. Sch., welcher Sterbegelder für die verstorbene Frau des E. L. Maddox, Mitglied der L. U. 622, nicht erlaubte. Entscheidung bestätigt und Appell entlassen da Bruder Maddox zur Zeit des Todes seiner Frau nicht gutstehend war wie per Sektion 109, G. K.

Folgende Resolution wurde vorgeschlagen und vom Board angenommen:

Indem, Sektion 71 der General-Konstitution am 1. März 193 in voller Kraft und Wirkung trat als Theil unserer verbesserten Konstitution, und

Indem, Sektion 71 besagt, daß „Mitglieder, welche zu Unterstützungen berechtigt sind, wie in Sektionen 82, 83 und 84 vorgeschrieben sind, sollen nicht weniger als fünfundsiebenzig Cents per Monat bezahlen, und Mitglieder, welche zu Unterstützungen berechtigt sind, wie in Sektion 86 vorgeschrieben ist, sollen nicht weniger als fünfzig Cents per Monat bezahlen, u. s. w.," deshalb sei es

Beschlossen, daß keine finanzielle Unterstützungen für Sterbe- und Unfähigkeitsfälle von dem Hauptquartier ausbezahlt werden wenn das Beitragsbuch des Mitgliedes und das Buch der L. U. zeigen, daß Sektion 71 nicht befolgt wurde, und sei es ferner

Beschlossen, daß eine L. U., welche verfehlt der Sektion 71 nachzukommen, dazu gezwungen werden wird indem jedes Mitglied in einer Massensumme den Unterschied zwischen den bezahlten Beiträgen und den Konstitutionellen Beiträgen bezahlen muß für jeden einzelnen Monat vom 1. März 1913 an, und kein Anspruch wird vom Hauptquartier bezahlt werden wo eine L. U. verfehlt Sektion 71 oder dieser Resolution nachzukommen vor der Anspruch gemacht wird oder die Ursache dazu vorkommt.

Die Untersuchung der Bücher und Kontos wurde zu dieser Zeit aufgenommen.

11. April.

Alle anwesend.

Die ganze Sitzung wurde durch durch die Bücher Untersuchung aufgenommen.

13. April.

Alle anwesend.

Anfrage der L. U. 183 Peoria, Jll., um Streikgelder. Der Board bewilligt $444.00 für die Leute welche den Streik in den ersten zwei Wochen mitmachten.

Bücheruntersuchung fortgesetzt.

14. April.

Alle anwesend.

Der Board bewilligte $1,326.00 an den Troy, N. Y., D. C. und $120.00 an L. U. 953 Lake Charles, La., für Streiker, und $228.00 an den Cincinnati, Ohio, D. C. für streikende Kistenmacher.

Bücheruntersuchung fortgesetzt.

15. April.

Alle anwesend.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. — Mittheilung vom Wyoming Valley D. C., welche besagt, daß die Kontraktoren sich weigerten, dem Kontrakt für höhere Löhne welcher am 1. April in Kraft treten sollte, nachzukommen. Der Board unterstützt den D. C. in der Aufrechterhaltung der Uebereinstimmung in Frage.

Bücheruntersuchung vollendet und Bericht des Expert Buchführers wurde verglichen und Bücher und Kontos wurden korrekt befunden.

16. April.

Alle anwesend.

Quincy, Jll. — Anfrage der L. U. 189 um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung wurde verweigert da Sektion 144, G. K., übertreten wurde.

Der Board bewilligt $228.00 an den Illinois Valley D. C., La Salle, Jll., für streikende Leute, und $228.00 an L. U. 1176 Fargo, N. D., für Streiker.

(Fortsetzung in nächster Nummer.)

Departement Francais

Rapport du 1er Vice-President general W. S. Hutcheson pour le trimestre finissant le 31 Mars 1914

Mr. James Kirby, Président Général de l'Union Fraternelle des Charpentiers et Menuisiers d'Amérique:

Ci-dessous veuillez trouver mon rapport pour le premier trimestre finissant le 31 Mars 1914:

Pendant le trimestre qui vient de finir la demande pour l'étiquette sur les produits de differentes fabriques a augmentée et j'ai issue notre étiquette aux unions locales et conseils de district dans les villes suivantes pour être appliquée sur les produits des manufactures ci-dessous:

Atlanta, Ga.—T. H. J. Miller, Alf. Stellings, manufactures generales et scieries.

Denison, Texas—Leipps et Thorn, manufactures generales et scieries.

Greenville, Texas—White Manufacturing Co., St. Clair Screen factory, Greenville Power and Manufacturing Co., manufactures generales et scieries.

Laporte, Ind.—Builders' Millwork Co., Laporte Sash et Door Co., manufactures generales et scieries.

Miami, Fla.—Seminole Novelty Works, Right Now Carpenter Shop, Biscayne Novelty Works, C. B. Rawlins, W. H. Fleming, Williams Bros., J. T. Fleming, manufactures generales et scieries.

Newton, Mass.—Strangman Mfg. Co., Wentworth-Lyster Co., manufactures generales et scieries.

Oneida, N. Y.—Hendrickson et Ingraham Co., manufactures generales et scieries.

Petaluma, Cal.—Camm et Hedges Co., Cavanagh Lumber Co., manufactures generales et scieries.

Sherman, Tex.—J. M. Pennington, manufactures generales et scieries.

Les scieries suivantes sont entrées en ligne et l'etiquette a été issue dans les villes où elle avait déjà été introduite:

Hammond, Ind.—E. Ulrich shop, manufactures et scierie generale.

Newark, N. J.—Newark Cornice and Sky-Light Co., manufactures et scierie generale.

Springfield, Ill.—Breimer et Dawson Mill, manufactures et scierie generale.

Seattle, Wash.—Seattle Cigar Box Co., manufactures et scierie generale.

Les scieries suivantes avaient été omises, par erreur, dans ma liste du 1er. Janvier 1914:

Chicago, Ill.—Western Casket Co.

Milwaukee, Wis. — Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., Haas et Lange Co., menuiseries.

Seattle, Wash.—Ed. Gomel et Co., menuiseries; Shaw Show Case Company, menuiseries; Merle-Heany Co,, menuiseries; Beardslee-Graham Show Case Co., Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., Seattle Interior Finish Co., Benton Cabinet Works, menuiseries; Union Cabinet Works, menuiseries; Eckloff Cabinet Works, menuiseries; Square Cabinet Works, menuiseries; Sephton Cabinet Works, menuiseries; Brighton Cabinet Works, menuiseries; Junction Cabinet Works, menuiseries; Doty Cabinet Works, menuiseries; Gunther et Wilson, menuiseries; Boutan Cabinet Works. menuiseries.

Twin Falls, Idaho—Twin Falls Sash and Door Company.

Vincennes, Ind.—M. A. Bosworth, Knox County Lumber Co., Wm. Simpson Lumber Co., scieries générales.

Suivant certaines conditions qui se sont developpées il a été nécessaire de retirer l'etiquette des maisons suivantes:

Newark, N. J.—Russells, fabrique de nouveautés.

Quincy, Ill.—The Globe Company, meubles et fournitures.

Springfield, Ill.—Peter Vredenburg, marchands de bois; C. A. Powers, scierie mecanique; Springfield Scierie Mecanique.

Streator, Ill. — Thomas Pettigrew fabriquant.

La fabrique de Meubles de Milwaukee (Wis.) dont le nom a été publié dans ma liste du 1er. Janvier 1914, par erreur, n'emploie pas l'étiquette de l'union.

J'ai assisté aux conventions des Conseils d'état du Mass., Mich. et Penn, où beaucoup d'affaires pour le bien-être de notre organisation ont été considérées. J'ai explique dans ces conventions sous quelles conditions notre étiquette peut être issue par l'office général et la manière dont elle doit être trâitée par les unions locales et les conseils de districts et la nécessité de se conformer à la constitution generale pour la demande et l'emploie de l'étiquette.

J'ai reçu plusieurs plaintes concernant la compagnie des Cercueils de Freeport. J'ai appris que cette compagnie avait rendu de leurs produits à une compagnie qui fabrique des cercueils et qui n'emploie pas des ouvriers appartenant à notre organisation et qui par consequent n'a aucun droit à notre étiquette. Après avoir pris toutes les informations nécessaires, j'ai informé le gérant de la compagnie de Freeport que nous ne pourrions pas permettre notre etiquette d'être placée sur des produits qui sont rendus à une compagnie qui fabrique les mêmes articles et qui ne reconnait pas notre organisation car ce ne serait pas faire justice au membres de notre organisation et que si sa compagnie persistait dans cet usage il nous serait nécessaire de retirer l'emploie de notre étiquette de la dite fabrique.

Pendant ma visite à la compagnie des Cercueils de Freeport, j'ai informé le contre-maître de la façon dont notre étiquette doit être placée sur les articles de la dite compagnie.

En finissant mon rapport je désire vous vous exprimer, ainsi qu'aux membres de l'union fraternelle, mes meilleurs souhaits.

Fraternellement,
W. L. HUTCHESON,
1st Vice-Président Général.

Rapport du 2d Vice-President general Arthur A. Quinn pour le trimestre finissant le 31 Mars 1914

Newark, N. J., 12 Avril 1914.

Mr. James Kirby, Président Général de l'Union Fraternelle des Charpentiers et Menuisiers d'Amérique.—Salut:

J'ai l'honneur de vous soumettre mon rapport pour le trimestre finissant le 31 Mars 1914.

Pendant le dernier trimestre J'ai été occupé a vérifié les livres du conseil de district de Newark, N. J., et comme j'ai été engagé exclusivement dans ce travail, à l'exception d'une visite que j'ai faite à Philadelphie, pour assister à la première convention du conseil d'état de Pennsylvanie, mon rapport sera nécessairement court. En ce qui concerne la verification des livres dans laquelle j'ai été engagé et qui est apeu-prés complètée, je désire dire que le resultat sera satisfaisant et que les difficultés qui ont existees depuis quelque temps dans le conseil de district seront arrangées.

Le 24 Mars, j'ai visité Philadelphie où j'ai eu le plaisir de rencontré le premier Vice-Président Hutcheson, le trésorier général Neale et notre frère Post, membre du conseil general executif, qui étaient dans cette ville pour assister à la convention du conseil d'etat. Dans la soirée, accompagné par le président du conseil de district et un nombre d'autre membres nous avons assisté à la réunion des unions locales Nos. 167, 277 et 122. Nous avons constate beaucoup de membres présents à ces reunions et cela tient a faire voir que nos membres à Philadelphie sont tous interessés dans le travail constructif dans lequel l'union fraternelle est engagée.

Le 25 mars j'ai assisté à la réunion du matin de la convention du conseil d'état, et jugeant par le calibre des hommes qui étaient presents à la convention, je

dois dire que ce conseil, si son énergie est proprement dirigée, sera un grand pouvoir dans l'avancement des intérêts de l'union en Pennsylvanie.

Avec mes meilleurs souhaits je suis,
Fraternellement,
A. A. QUINN,
2d Vice-Président général.

Annonce Speciale

A toutes les unions locales, Conseils d'Etats et de districts de l'union fraternelle des Charpentiers et Menuisiers d'Amérique—Salut:

Nous désirons vous rappeler encore que dixhuitième Bi-annuelle Convention de l'union fraternelle des Charpentiers et Menuisiers d'Amérique aura lieu à Indianapolis, Ind., au mois de septembre prochain:

Le Secrétaire Général, de concert avec le conseil du district d'Indianapolis a déjà pris l'initiative pour faire les arrangements nécessaires pour la convention. Le large auditorium de la Maison Allemande "Das Deutscher Haus," situé a deux blocks de notre office général a été" retenu pour tenir nos réunions journalières. Les prix dans les différents hôtels ont été arrangés et seront fournis aux unions locales par correspondance.

Nous avons demandé aux compagnies de chemin de fer d'établir des prix speciaux pour cette occasion, mais nous avons été informés qu'il sera impossible d'obtenir des prix speciaux; consequemment les délégués devront faire leurs arrangements pour transportation avec les agents de chemin de fer dans leurs villes réciproques. Plusieurs autres choses sont encore à l'étude, mais avec l'aide de conseil de district d'Indianapolis tous les arrangements seront completés dans un avenir prochain.

Nous desirons encore rappeler à tous nos membres que la Section 235 de notre constitution générale est ainsi conçue:

Art. 235. Tout amendement à la Constitution générale soumis par les Unions Locales, conseils du district et d'état pour la considération de la Convention devra être envoyé au S. G. avant le 15 Juillet avant l'ouverture de la Convention; ces amendements seront publiés dans le journal officiel aussitôt reçus par le S. G., aucun autre amendement ne sera considéré par le Comité de constitution d'autre que soumis en accord, tel que mentionné plus haut; mais des amendements aux articles peuvent être offerts à la Convention durant le rapport du Comité de Constitution."

Consequemment toutes nos unions locales Conseils d'états ou de districts qui desirent changer, amender ou alterer nos lois présentes devront le faire aussitôt que possible en envoyer leurs changements, amendements ou alterations au Secrétaire Général pour être publiés dans le prochain numéro de notre journal officiel, "Le Charpentier" de façon que tous les partits interessés puissent avoir l'occasion de leur donner la considération à laquelle ils ont droit.

Nous désirons aussi appeler votre attention sur la décision rendue par le comité d'appel et de réclamation à notre convention à Salt Lake City et qui peut se trouver page 434 du rapport de procedure de cette convention.

Le comité en question à fait le rapport suivant:

Nous recommandons respectueusement qu'à l'avenir aucun cas d'appel ne soit considéré par la convention excepté si le Secrétaire Général en a été prevenu au moins trente jours avant la réunion de la convention de façon que tous les papiers concernant le cas soient remis entre les mains du Comité d'appel.

Cette recommendation a été endossée par la convention.

Nous esperons que notre demande sera reçue favorablement.

Fraternellement,
FRANK DUFFY, Secrétaire Général.

Appel pour la Convention du Conseil Provincial de Quebec

Trois-Rivières, 20 Avril, 1914.

A MM. les Président et Membres des Locaux Affiliés:

Confreres—J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que la Cinquième Convention du

Conseil Provincial de la Fraternité des Charpentiers et Menuisiers d'Amérique se réunira dans la ville de Trois-Rivières, le samedi, 20 juin prochain, à 10 heures précises du matin dans la salle du Théâtre Bijou, rue du Platon.

—Extraits de la Constitution—

Art. 4.—La représentation sera de deux délégués par Union Locale. Chaque délégué devra être muni d'une lettre de créance de l'union locale dont il sera le représentant.

Art. 5.—Chaque Union Locale paiera au Conseil Provincial la somme de $3.00 par délégué, par convention, payable à la présentation des lettres de créances des délégués.

Les délégués devront être munis d'une lettre de créance dûment signée par le Président et le Secrétaire-Archiviste de l'Union qu'ils représentent et être muni du sceau officiel.

Les quartiers-généraux seront à l'Hôtel Frontenac, le taux sera de $2.00 par jour.

Comme cette Convention sera la plus importante qui aura été tenue dans l'histoire de la Province, vu les nombreux changements projetés à la Constitution et spécialement le projet d'imposer une taxe per capita sur tous les membres, il est du devoir de tous les locaux de s'y faire représenter.

Pour toutes informations, adressez-vous à M. F. X. Michelin, le secrétaire, coin des rues Bureau et Royal, Trois-Rivières, P. Q.

A. MARTEL, Président.
F. X. MICHELIN, Secrétaire.

Malgré toute l'opposition, organisée ou non, qu'a rencontré notre mouvement unioniste, nous avons fait d'étonnants progrès pendant la dernière génération. La journée de travail a été réduite du lever du soleil à son coucher de dix à neuf heures et aujourd'hui, des centaines de milliers de nos travailleurs jouissent de la journée de huit heures. Nous avons obtenu un tarif de salaires plus élevé, nous avons éliminé beaucoup de ces conditions qui prévalaient autrefois au désavantage de l'ouvrier. Nous avons permis aux travailleurs de marchander collectivement la vente de leur labeur. Ce sont les non organisés qui travaillent de longues journées; ce sont eux qui reçoivent de bas salaires. Partout on peut voir des preuves irrecusables que les ouvriers organisés, reçoivent des salaires beaucoup plus élevés que les non organisés appartenant aux mêmes industries.

Le mouvement des "trade-unions" n'a pas d'excuses à présenter pour les erreurs qu'elle à commises. De même, il n'a pas de responsabilité à assumer pour les actes de certains individus. Il remplit une fonction importante dans le règlement des heures et des salaires dans le champ industriel; l'impuissance des travailleurs isolés à accomplir ce programme digne d'éloges a été amplement démontrée. Le mouvement représente tout ce qui est en faveur de l'élévation du labeur dans toutes les sphères d'activité, et de vie.

Le non unioniste est un obstacle sur le chemin du progrès; ses actes sont tous basés sur un égoïsme personnel. Il ne contribue rien à l'élévation du métier à un niveau supérieur dans l'échelle sociale; il accepte ce que son maître vent bien lui offrir comme salaire et conditions de travail. C'est un ennemi pour lui-même et pour la postérité.

Sans la protection offerte par le mouvement des unions de métiers aux classes ouvrières, la tendance à réduire les salaires et à augmenter les heures de travail, aurait fonctionné comme une chaîne sans fin dans sa course descendante. Ce fait peut se prouver par une enquête des tarifs de salaire et des heures de travail qui régissent dans les "sweat-shops," dans l'industrie de l'acir et dans les autres métiers où les hommes et les femmes ne se sont pas emparés de l'opportunité de s'organiser en unions de métiers.

Claims Paid

DURING MAY, 1914

No.	Name.	L. U.	Am't.
21797	Delphis Bibeau	134	$200.00
21798	Thomas Sargent	381	200.00
21799	Louis Le Sage	754	50.00
21800	H. J. Fishel	985	50.00
21801	H. E. Rhodes	1188	200.00
21802	Mrs. Lea Mecteau Briere..	134	50.00
21803	Mrs. Ida Chevigny	134	50.00
21804	Frank Mielbach	355	200.00
21805	Edward Hedge	408	50.00
21806	Mrs. Margaret E. Martines	691	50.00
21807	Arnold Gruner	1596	200.00
21808	Walter Hinchliff	48	200.00
21809	Mrs. May F. Skovmand	36	50.00
21810	Mrs. Sarah A. Kellar	228	50.00
21811	Azarias Pare	240	200.00
21812	Christian Nelson	282	200.00
21813	Percy R. Hogan	478	200.00
21814	Mrs. Anna E. Moberg	478	50.00
21815	Mrs. Rose Hessleitner	564	25.00
21816	Mrs. Susan Anderson	759	50.00
21817	Mrs. Nora E. Miller	1011	50.00
21818	Wm. O'Neil	1027	50.00
21819	Mrs. Lissette Roessler	1596	50.00
21820	Mrs. Augusta J. Tolck	1596	50.00
21821	Noah H. Davis	1776	200.00
21822	Albert Kerl	125	200.00
21823	Wallace C. Thrasher (dis.)	241	400.00
21824	Charles Shuler	306	50.00
21825	Mrs. Esther Reichman	375	50.00
21826	Isaie Forest	390	50.00
21827	Mrs. Margaret Flach	1388	50.00
21828	Fred Kieffer (dis.)	879	400.00
21829	C. B. Bratton	1355	200.00
21830	John R. Leary	23	200.00
21831	Mrs. Mollie Finkelstein	383	50.00
21832	Wm. A. Woodring (dis.)	398	300.00
21833	Mrs. Victoria Roberts	540	50.00
21834	Truman F. Canfield	1214	50.00
21835	Edward Konzakowski	1596	200.00
21836	John H. Burkett	1876	50.00
21837	Aaron T. Hutchinson	167	50.00
21838	Mrs. Mary E. Ochs	526	50.00
21839	Mrs. Millie Hanson	25	50.00
21840	Elmer W. Stout	31	200.00
21841	Wm. P. Havens	128	200.00
21842	Mrs. Emma Sitterly	146	50.00
21843	Mrs. Rosalia C. Carr	146	50.00
21844	Mrs. Inez Hearn	198	50.00
21845	Mrs. Martha A. Hutchison	225	50.00
21846	J. M. Hutchison	225	200.00
21847	Mrs. Honora Murphy	685	50.00
21848	Mrs. Emma E. Drake	710	50.00
21849	Mrs. Anna G. Plauck	710	50.00
21850	Verner Lemke	1367	200.00
21851	Mrs. Louisa Trephahn	1367	50.00
21852	Mrs. Leila Chapman	1836	25.00
21853	C. A. Johnson	1922	200.00
21854	Anton Berg	7	200.00
21855	Christopher Roeber	22	50.00
21856	Stalien Cambeta	42	200.00
21857	Mrs. Anna Wojciehowsky	175	50.00
21858	John Gustafson	464	200.00
21859	Mrs. Annie L. Cook	632	50.00
21860	Mrs. Melinda Y. Seguin	683	50.00
21861	Mrs. Iceola L. Lyons	1147	50.00
21862	Mrs. Julia A. Parmenter	1582	50.00
21863	August Edstrom	58	200.00
21864	C. A. Erickson	58	50.00
21865	Carl Ed. Thorsen	58	200.00
21866	Alfred C. Nettleton	370	200.00
21867	Pink Woody	384	100.00
21868	Gustaf Paulson	457	50.00
21869	M. H. Kime	562	200.00
21870	Carl S. Robinson	599	200.00
21871	Joseph Harder	674	200.00
21872	Mrs. Theresa Perasso	95	50.00
21873	John Westwater	142	200.00
21874	Chas. H. Marzillger	338	200.00
21875	Mrs. Evonne Talbot	351	50.00
21876	Martin Braun	402	200.00
21877	Abram Littlefield	407	50.00
21878	Philip Fick	466	200.00
21879	John Lee Webb	696	200.00
21880	Wm. Border	716	200.00
21881	Gustave Delin	1747	200.00
21882	Arthur H. Bull	1820	200.00
21883	Mrs. Minnie F. Westendorf	558	50.00
21884	Mrs. Anna M. Thompson	716	50.00
21885	Mrs. Eva Woodley	951	50.00
21886	Mrs. Anysie Latulippe	1210	50.00
21887	Mrs. Rosa Corley	1442	50.00
21888	Mrs. E. M. Armstrong	26	50.00
21889	August Kemnitz	231	200.00
21890	Wm. Lundstrom	7	50.00
21891	Fred Johnson	63	200.00
21892	Thomas Hurst	167	200.00
21893	Mrs. Carrie M. Craft	171	50.00
21894	Mrs. Annie Stewart	223	50.00
21895	Mrs. Emily Trenchard	240	50.00
21896	Thomas Clowes	306	200.00
21897	Charles Fransen	340	200.00
21898	Thomas R. Williams	514	50.00
21899	Mrs. Emilie Biscop	550	50.00
21900	George Lauterbach	567	200.00
21901	Mrs. Rosaria Collura	707	50.00
21902	Harry Mills (dis.)	755	300.00
21903	Dan B. Wills	947	50.00
21904	Mrs. Elizabeth D. Zeiner	1005	50.00

No.	Name.	L. U.	Am't.
21905	John A. Larson	1082	200.00
21906	Mrs. Mary E. Cockburn	1367	50.00
21907	W. R. Cook	1371	100.00
21908	Wm. H. Hyder	1517	50.00
21909	Harold Parker	281	200.00
21910	Frederick J. Weisinger	25	200.00
21911	Wm. Fork	419	200.00
21912	Ulric Lefebvre	470	200.00
21913	Mrs. Louisa Nagle	514	50.00
21914	Wm. Frederick Douglas	821	50.00
21915	Mrs. Laura A. Harran	847	50.00
21916	Henry W. Koenig	1366	50.00
21917	Roderique Lussier	1487	200.00
21918	Thomas Bogan	1893	200.00
21919	Frank Bily	5	200.00
21920	Mrs. Mary Uline	78	50.00
21921	O. L. Culpepper	103	200.00
21922	Nat Halliday	103	200.00
21923	Mrs. Rose C. Sanfillippo	103	50.00
21924	Mrs. Anna M. Collings	117	50.00
21925	Wm. E. Walker	159	200.00
21926	J. C. McCall	232	200.00
21927	Mrs. Mary Pafchugar	237	50.00
21928	Mrs. Mahalia E. Kothe	273	50.00
21929	Mrs. S. E. Van Steenburg	251	50.00
21930	Michael Lovett	260	200.00
21931	Mrs. Mary Ann O'Neil	260	50.00
21932	Mrs. Bessie P. Adams	283	25.00
21933	Mrs. Mary A. Pentecost	296	50.00
21934	Stanislaw Karczensky	309	200.00
21935	Mrs. Hagar Stewart	318	50.00
21936	F. M. Kelley	347	50.00
21937	John W. Smith	434	200.00
21938	Mrs. Alice Rufiange	134	25.00
21939	John C. Parsons	456	200.00
21940	Mrs. Clara McDermid	483	50.00
21941	W. J. McGillicuddy	483	200.00
21942	Mrs. Susie G. Thompson	531	50.00
21943	Mrs. Minnie Sulzer	534	50.00
21944	David S. Hepburn	750	200.00
21945	Mrs. Elizabeth Laake	1251	50.00
21946	Wm. Gardner	1354	50.00
21947	Mrs. Minnie L. Gillogby	1660	50.00
21948	R. A. Rochell (dis)	345	100.00
21949	Mrs. Ada A. Barr	13	50.00
21950	George W. Philips	220	200.00
21951	Frank Kigan (dis)	504	100.00
21952	E. A. Lenzen	1011	200.00
21953	Mrs. Anna Newman	1016	50.00
21954	Mrs. Ada Lucas	1131	50.00
21955	Mrs. Josie Evrard	1146	50.00
21956	Mrs. Cora B. Walker	1892	50.00
21957	Mrs. Mary Halderman	8	50.00
21958	Abraham Lajoie	23	50.00
21959	Victor Nelson	109	200.00
21960	Mrs. Maria C. Iali	210	25.00
21961	R. H. Schaeffer	273	200.00
21962	Mrs. Barbara Pleger	355	50.00
21963	W. P. Gustine	377	100.00
21964	Frank C. Hartenstine	997	50.00
21965	John Conard	1252	200.00
21966	Mrs. Virginia L. Foster	29	50.00
21967	Franklin P. Turner	29	200.00
21968	Mrs. Clara G. Phelps	131	50.00
21969	Simon Epstein	291	200.00
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21981	Jacob Fox	613	200.00
21982	James Stasch (dis)	1367	400.00
21983	Peter Reiter	1367	200.00
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21985	Morris Moonshine	26	200.00
21986	Hugo A. Weiss	32	200.00
21987	Wm. Hull	53	200.00
21988	Mrs. Mary Thill	58	50.00
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21991	J. T. Taylor	144	50.00
21992	Daniel Whitlock	750	50.00
21993	Mrs. Carolyn Batchlor	916	50.00
21994	Henry Lawrence	965	200.00
21995	Mrs. Bertha Breinard	1491	50.00
21996	John Zieminsky	1717	200.00
21997	Wm. Henze	10	200.00
21998	Mrs. Elizabeth Jungen	10	50.00
21999	Gus B. Linquist	20	200.00
22000	James Glascock	131	200.00
22001	Mrs. Clara B. Hammerle	637	50.00
22002	Mrs. Huldah Susat	24	50.00
22003	Mrs. Charlotte Borrs	513	50.00
22004	Mrs. Lydie Carver	8	50.00
22005	Mrs. Nellie New	8	50.00
22006	Mrs. Tabitha Elmore	16	50.00
22007	John M. Biddle	41	50.00
22008	Alex. Anderson	106	200.00
22009	Alban Heck	209	200.00
22010	Mrs. Ida Lindvall	1747	50.00
22011	Chas. M. Nichols (dis.)	469	200.00
22012	John Hanley	22	200.00
22013	Menzo Clinton	98	50.00
22014	J. B. Bryant	388	200.00
22015	Mrs. Margarette Hermit	530	50.00
	Total		$26,125.00

The judiciary committee of the National House of Representatives has appointed a sub-committee to handle the impeachment charges against Justice Wright of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The members of this committee are Representatives McCoy of New Jersey, Taggart of Kansas and Nelson of Wisconsin, who will inquire into the claims made by a local banker as to the integrity and judicial fitness of the accused.

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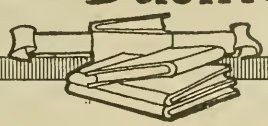

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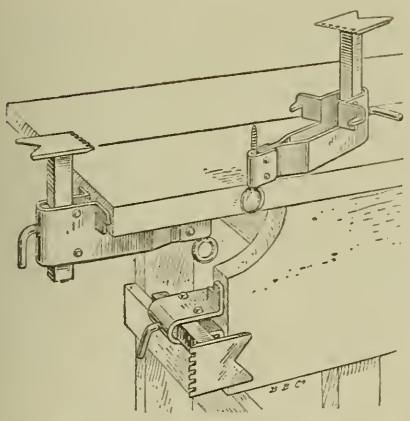

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The Function of the Labor Press

In a speech before the representatives of the American labor press at the recent St. Louis convention, Collis P. Lovely, general president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, gave it as his opinion that there were certain fundamental principles which should always shape the course of action of newspapers and magazines which professed allegiance to the cause of labor.

"The policy of a labor paper," he said, "should be at all times to advocate and defend the principles of the labor movement as represented in the American Federation of Labor. It should not only defend its laws but its policy as defined by convention.

"It should uniformly support national and international unions who are component parts of the American Federation of Labor and it should be ever ready to defend such national and international unions against the attacks of all individuals or groups of disgruntled men and women whose greatest hope is usually the damage that they may do to the legitimate organization of their craft. It is true there are but few so-called labor papers who have indulged in this undignified practice. It suffices to say that a sufficient number have done so to merit the serious consideration of your association. So-called labor papers which, for any reason, indulge in this practice should be branded as enemies of a bona fide labor movement, rather than be allowed to masquerade as its friend. Often times this practice is indulged in for no other reason than that a national union has failed to advertise in their columns."

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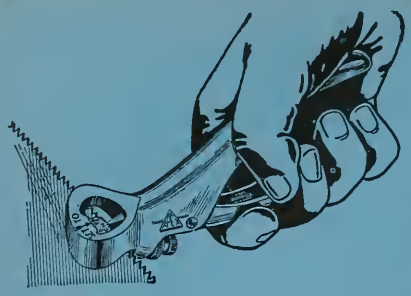

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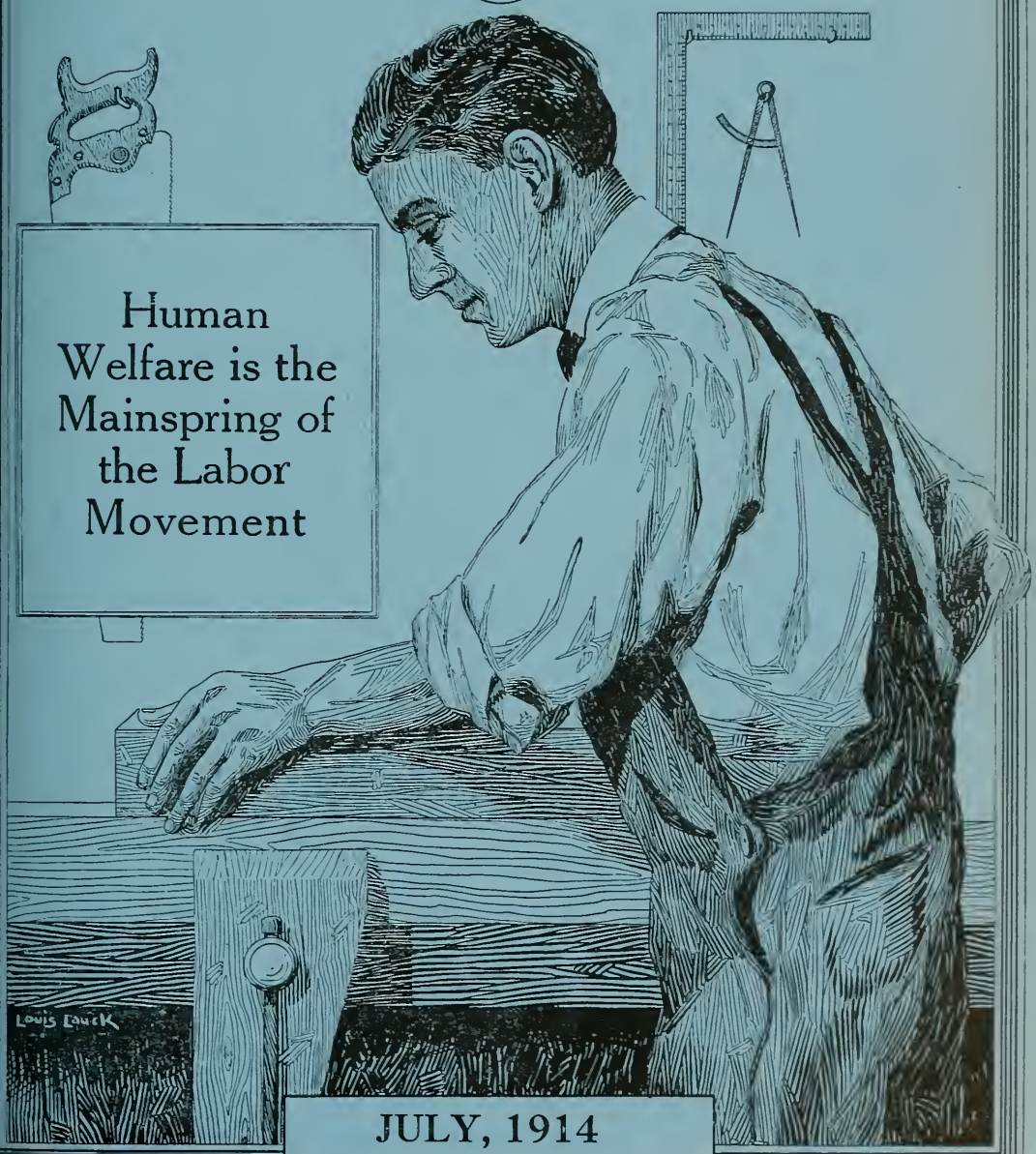

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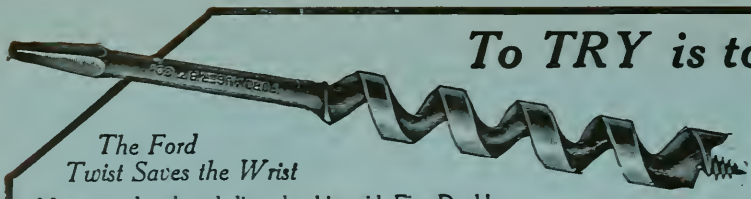

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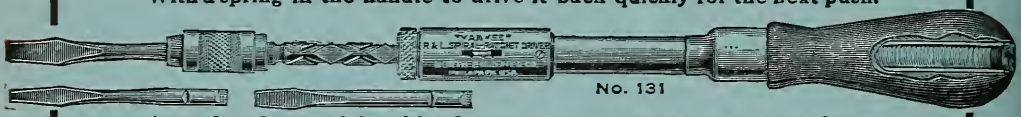

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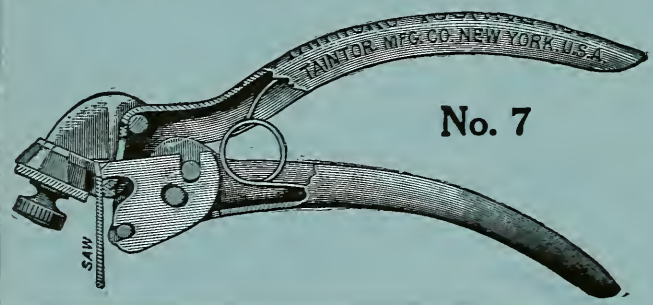

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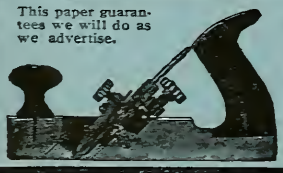

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Volume XXXIII—No. 7
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1914

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THE BUILDERS

All are architects of Fate,
Working in these walls of time;
Some with massive deeds and great,
Some with ornaments of rhyme.

Nothing useless is, or low;
Each thing in its place is best;
And what seems but idle show
Strengthens and supports the rest.

For the structure that we raise
Time is with material filled;
Our to-days and yesterdays
Are the blocks with which we build.

Truly shape and fashion these;
Leave no yawning gaps between;
Think not, because no man sees,
Such things will remain unseen.

In the elder days of Art,
Builders wrought with greatest care
Each minute and unseen part;
For the gods see everywhere.

Let us do our work as well,
Both the unseen and the seen;
Make the house where gods may dwell,
Beautiful, entire and clean.

Else our lives are incomplete,
Standing in these walls of Time,
Broken stairways, where the feet
Stumble as they seek to climb.

Build to-day, then strong and sure,
With a firm and ample base;
And ascending and secure
Shall to-morrow find its place.

Thus alone can we attain
To those turrets where the eye
Sees the world as one vast plain
And one boundless reach of sky.

—*Henry W. Longfellow.*

INFORMATION REGARDING WORKINGMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS

SEVERAL States have upon their statute books workingmen's compensation laws which affect members of our organization. These laws are seldom given attention until some accident is met with. That our membership may know how to proceed in case of an accident, the General President has compiled the following instructions, and if the membership will carefully study same they will be in a better position to protect themselves in case of injury. A warning is given to all members who are unfortunate enough to meet with an accident, to sign no papers with, nor make any statement to a stranger, and then follow the instructions given below:

Under the Arizona **compensation** act the injured employe should observe the following rules:

No compensation is paid for the first two weeks of disability.

Medical and surgical aid only furnished in case of death. when such expenses and undertaker's charges are paid out of lump sum compensation.

The law provides for semi-monthly payments.

The injured employe must submit to an examination, when first injured, and then at least once every three months, if necessary, to determine the compensation due.

All claims are to be adjusted by written agreement, arbitration or submission to the attorney-general.

Compensation is a preferred claim, the same as a lien for wages.

The injured employe can either claim compensation, or sue for damages under the general liability law.

In case of any dispute, notify the attorney-general of the State at once.

Under the **California compensation** act the injured employe should observe the following rules:

The injured employe should notify the employer at once, in writing, of the accident.

No compensation is paid for the first two weeks of disability.

All employments and all injuries covered; unless by wilful misconduct the employe is hurt.

The law provides for weekly payments.

Only when the employer is guilty of gross negligence may the employe, at his option, sue for damages.

No contract with employer will release him from liability, unless it provides full compensation.

The injured employe must submit to an examination. He may have his own physician present. If he refuses to be examined, compensation is suspended during such time.

Compensation is a preferred claim, the same as a lien for wages.

The employer must furnish medical, surgical and hospital treatment, not exceeding 90 days. If the employer refuses to furnish such aid, he will be liable for such reasonable expenses incurred by the injured employe.

In case of any dispute, notify the State compensation commission at once.

Under the **Connecticut compensation** act the injured employe should observe the following rules:

The injured employe should notify the employer at once, in writing, of the accident.

No compensation is paid for the first two weeks of disability.

All employments and all injuries covered; if employer has five or more working for him; unless by wilful misconduct the employe is hurt.

The law provides for weekly payments.

The injured employe must submit to an examination as often as reasonably requested. May have his own physician present.

The employer must furnish medical

and surgical aid for thirty days following the injury. If employer refuses to furnish such aid, the employe may do so at the expense of the employer.

Employe is presumed to accept the provision of the law, unless he files written notice to the contrary with the employer and district commissioner.

In case of any dispute, notify the State compensation commission at once.

Under the **Illinois compensation** act, the injured employe should observe the following rules:

Notify the employer at once, in writing, of the accident.

No compensation is paid for the first seven days of disability.

The law provides for weekly payments.

All employments and all injuries are covered.

The injured employe must submit to an examination at least once every four weeks. May have own physician present.

The employer must furnish medical and surgical aid for not more than eight weeks, and not exceeding $200.00 in amount.

Employe is presumed to accept the provisions of the act, unless he files written notice to the contrary, with the industrial board.

Compensation is a preferred claim, the same as a lien for wages.

In case of any dispute, notify the State compensation commission at once.

Under the **Iowa compensation** act, the injured employe should observe the following rules:

Notify the employer at once, in writing, of the accident.

No compensation paid for the first two weeks of disability.

The law provides weekly payments.

All employments and all injuries covered; unless by wilful misconduct the employe is hurt.

Employe is presumed to accept the provision of the law, in the absence of written notice to the contrary, served on employer and filed with the commission.

Employer must furnish reasonable medical and surgical aid for two weeks, not to cost in excess of $100.00.

Employe must submit to examinations as often as reasonably requested. May have own physician present. No compensation paid during continuation of refusal of examination.

In case of any dispute, notify the State compensation commission at once.

Under the **Kansas compensation** law the injured employe should observe the following rules:

Notify employer at once, in writing, of the accident.

No compensation paid for the first two weeks of disability.

The law provides weekly payments.

The employments covered, are certain extra hazardous ones (including building work and mills using power machinery) where five or more persons are employed for at least one month.

All injuries covered; unless by wilful misconduct the employe is hurt.

Employe is presumed to accept the provisions of the law, unless he files a written declaration of a contrary intention with the secretary of state.

The injured employe must submit to medical examination as often as reasonably requested. May have own physician present. No compensation paid during period of refusal.

In case of any dispute, notify the State compensation commission at once.

Under the **Kentucky compensation** act the injured employe should observe the following rules:

Notify the employer at once, in writing, of the accident.

No compensation paid for the first week of disability.

The law provides for weekly payments.

All employments and all injuries covered; if employer has six or more persons working for him.

Must make contract with employer accepting compensation provided; but contract is presumed where employer elects to accept.

No contract with employer will release him from liability.

The injured employe must submit to

examination at reasonable times; if employe refuses to be examined the right to compensation is suspended during such refusal.

In case of any dispute notify the workmen's compensation board at once.

Under the Maryland compensation, or liability law, the injured employe should observe the following rules:

Notify the employer at once, in writing, of the accident.

There is no waiting period provided in the law.

Payments can be made weekly, or in a lump sum, if employer elects to accept the provisions of the liability law.

All employments and all injuries covered; unless by wilful misconduct the employe is hurt.

Compensation is a preferred claim; and exempt from execution.

In case of any dispute, notify the insurance commissioner at once.

Under the Massachusetts compensation act, the injured employe should observe the following rules:

Notify the employer at once, in writing, of the accident.

No compensation is paid for the first two weeks of disability.

The law provides for weekly payments.

All employments and all injuries covered.

The injured employe must submit to medical examinations as often as reasonably requested; may have his own physician present; refusal to submit to examination suspends compensation during time of such refusal.

For first two weeks after injury, the employer must furnish medical and hospital aid.

Compensation is a preferred claim and not subject to execution or attachment.

The employe is presumed to accept the provisions of the law, in the absence of notice of a contrary intention, at time of accepting employment.

In case of any dispute notify the industrial accident board at once.

Under the Michigan compensation act the injured employe should observe the following rules:

Notify the employer at once, in writing, of the accident.

No compensation for the first two weeks of disability.

The law provides for weekly payments.

All employments and all injuries covered; unless by wilful misconduct the employe is hurt.

The employer must furnish, for a period not exceeding three weeks, medical and hospital aid.

The injured employe must submit to medical examinations as often as reasonably requested; he may have his own physician present; right to compensation suspended during continuance of refusal.

Employe is presumed to accept the provisions of the law, in the absence of a written notice of a contrary intention, given at time of employment.

In case of any dispute, notify the industrial accident board at once.

Under the Minnesota compensation act the injured employe should observe the following rules:

Notify the employer at once, in writing, of the accident.

No compensation for the first two weeks of disability.

The law provides for weekly payments.

All employments and all injuries covered; unless due to the wilful misconduct of the injured employe.

Employe is presumed to accept the provisions of the law, in the absence of affirmative election to the contrary, by written notice to the employer, and filing duplicate with proof of service with the labor commissioner.

Employer must furnish medical and surgical aid for a period of ninety days. If he does not furnish such aid he is liable up to a maximum of $100.00. Court can require him to furnish additional aid up to $200.00.

Compensation is a preferred claim, the same as a lien for wages.

In case of any dispute notify the labor commissioner at once.

Under the Nebraska compensation act the injured employe should observe the following rules:

Notify the employer at once, in writing, of the accident.

No compensation for first two weeks of disability, except medical aid and hospital treatment; compensation begins on the fifteenth day, and if disability continues over eight weeks, compensation is then paid from date of injury.

The law provides for weekly payments.

All employments and all injuries covered; unless by wilful misconduct the employe is hurt.

Employe must submit to medical examinations as often as requested; he may have his own physician present; no compensation paid during period of refusal.

Employer is liable for medical and hospital aid for first three weeks; the maximum amount being $200.00.

Employe is presumed to accept the provisions of the law in the absence of affirmative election to the contrary.

Compensation is a preferred claim, the same as a lien for wages.

In case of any dispute, notify the labor commissioner at once.

Under the **New Hampshire compensation** act, the injured employe should observe the following rules:

Notify the employer at once, in writing, of the accident.

No compensation is paid for the first two weeks of disability.

The law provides for weekly payments.

All employments and all injuries covered; unless by wilful misconduct the employe is hurt.

Employe is presumed to accept the provisions of the law.

The injured employe must submit to medical examination as often as reasonably requested; right of compensation is suspended during continuance of refusal.

Compensation is a preferred claim, the same as a lien for wages.

In case of any dispute notify the bureau of labor at once.

Under the **New Jersey compensation** act, the injured employe should observe the following rules:

Notify the employer at once, in writing, of the accident.

No compensation allowed for first two weeks of disability; except medical and hospital aid to the extent of $50.00.

The law provides for weekly payments

All employments and all injuries covered; unless by wilful misconduct the employe is hurt.

No contract with the employer will release him from liability.

The injured employe must submit to medical examinations as often as reasonably requested; he may have his own physician present; no compensation paid during period of refusal to stand examination.

The employe is presumed to accept the provisions of the law, in the absence of written notice to the employer.

Compensation is a preferred claim, the same as a lien for wages.

In case of any dispute, notify the commissioner of labor at once, and immediately after the accident, file written notice stating the essential facts of the injury with the commissioner of labor.

Under the **Nevada compensation** act the injured employe should observe the following rules:

Notify the employer at once, in writing, of the accident.

File application for compensation, together with physician's certificate with the Nevada industrial commission.

No compensation is paid for first two weeks of disability, unless incapacity extends over a period of eight weeks, and then compensation dates from day of injury.

The law provides for weekly payments.

All employments and all injuries covered; unless by wilful misconduct the employe is hurt.

The employe is presumed to accept the provisions of the law, unless by written notice served on the employer and filed with the commission, he elects to the contrary.

No contract with the employer will relieve him from liability.

Compensation is a preferred claim, the same as a lien for wages.

The injured employe must submit to medical examinations as often as rea-

sonably requested; no compensation paid during continuance of refusal.

In case of any dispute, notify the State industrial commission at once.

Under the New York **compensation** act, the injured employe should observe the following rules:

Notify the employer and commission at once, in writing, of the accident.

No compensation for first two weeks of disability.

The law provides for weekly payments.

All employments and all injuries covered; unless by wilful misconduct the injured employe is hurt.

No contract with employer will release him from liability.

The employer must furnish medical and surgical aid for a period of sixty days.

Compensation is a preferred claim, the same as a lien for wages.

The injured employe must submit to medical examinations when requested by the commission; employer and employe may both have their own physicians present.

In case of any dispute, notify the State compensation commission at once.

Under the **Ohio compensation** act the injured employe should observe the following rules:

Notify the employer at once, in writing, of the accident.

No compensation is paid for the first two weeks of disability; except medical and hospital aid not to exceed $200.00.

The law provides for weekly payments.

All employments where five or more are hired and all injuries covered; unless by wilful misconduct the employe is hurt.

No contract with the employer will relieve him from liability.

Employe must submit to medical examinations as often as required by the rules of the board. Compensation suspended during period of refusal.

Compensation is a preferred claim, the same as a lien for wages.

In case of any dispute, notify the industrial commission at once.

Under the **Oregon compensation** act the injured employe should observe the following rules:

Notify the employer at once, in writing, of the accident.

The law makes no provision for a waiting period, but provides for a flat rate of compensation to be paid monthly.

All employments and all injuries covered; unless by wilful misconduct the employe is hurt.

The employe is presumed to accept the provisions of the law, unless he gives written notice to the employer of a contrary intention.

In case of accident, notify the compensation commission at once, inclosing a physician's certificate.

The commission may provide medical and surgical aid, not to exceed in amount $250.00.

The injured employe must submit to medical examinations when requested by the commission. During period of refusal compensation is suspended.

Compensation is a preferred claim, the same as a lien for wages.

In case of any dispute, notify the industrial accident commission at once.

Under the **Rhode Island compensation** act the injured employe should observe the following rules:

Notify the employer at once, in writing, of the accident.

No compensation paid for the first two weeks of disability, except employer must furnish reasonable medical and hospital aid for the first two weeks after the accident.

The law provides for weekly payments.

Employe is presumed to accept the provisions of the law, unless, by written notice, served on the employer and filed with the commissioner of industrial statistics, he elects a contrary intention.

All employments and all injuries covered; unless by wilful misconduct the employe is hurt.

The injured employe must submit to medical examinations as often as reasonably requested; he may have his own physician present. No compensation paid during continuance of refusal to stand examination.

In case of any dispute, notify the commissioner of industrial statistics at once.

Under the Texas compensation act the injured employe should observe the following rules.

Notify the employer and the Texas employes' insurance association at once, in writing, of the accident. Be sure and include in your notice to the association a physician's certificate.

No compensation is paid for the first week of disability.

The law provides for weekly payments.

All employments and all injuries covered, except those where employer has not more than five hired.

Employe is presumed to accept the provisions of the law, where the employer has subscribed to the association.

Medical and surgical aid furnished when needed by the association, and if none be furnished the employe may secure such aid and receive re-imbursement.

The injured employe must submit, as often as reasonably requested, to medical examinations. Compensation is suspended during period of refusal.

Compensation is a preferred claim, the same as a lien for wages.

In case of any dispute notify the Texas Employes' Insurance Association at once.

Under the Washington compensation act the injured employe should observe the following rules:

Notify the employer, and the commissioners of the industrial department at once, in writing, of the accident. Be sure and include in your notice to the department a physician's certificate.

No provision is made for a waiting period; the law provides for a flat monthly rate of compensation.

All employments and all injuries covered; unless by wilful misconduct the employe is hurt.

Employe must submit to medical examinations upon request of department. Compensation suspended during period of refusal.

No contract with the employer will exempt him from liability.

Compensation is a preferred claim, the same as a lien for wages.

In case of any dispute, notify the commissioners of the industrial department at once.

Under the West Virginia compensation act the injured employe should observe the following rules:

Notify the employer and the public service commission at once, in writing, of the accident.

No compensation is paid for the first week of disability, except medical and hospital aid, and, if necessary, funeral expenses.

The law provides for weekly payments.

No contract with the employer will relieve him from liability.

All employments and all injuries covered; unless by wilful misconduct the employe is hurt.

Employe is presumed to accept the provisions of the law if employer, in writing, elects to contribute to the State fund, and posts notices to that effect in and around his place of business.

Compensation is a preferred claim, the same as a lien for wages.

In case of any dispute notify the public service commission at once.

Under the Wisconsin compensation act the injured employe should observe the following rules:

Notify the employer at once, in writing, of the accident.

No compensation for the first week of disability, unless the disability continues for more than four weeks, then compensation dates from the time of the accident.

The law provides for weekly payments.

Employe is presumed to accept the provisions of the law in the absence of written notice to employer of a contrary intention.

All employments and all injuries covered; unless by wilful misconduct the employe is hurt.

The employer must furnish reasonable medical and surgical aid for a period not in excess of ninety days.

The injured employe must submit to

medical examinations as often as reasonably requested. Compensation suspended during period of refusal to stand examination.

Compensation is a preferred claim, the same as a lien for wages.

In case of any dispute, notify the industrial commission at once.

THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

(By Chas. Speyer.)

MINDFUL of the fact that immigration of foreign labor has a great effect upon the standard of wages and living among the laboring classes of this country, our trade unions have at all times taken intense interest in the immigration problem. It is through the influence and activity of the trades unions that Congress passed the Chinese exclusion laws to prevent the entry of Chinese laborers to the United States, and the time is not very far remote when voices were heard demanding the exclusion of certain classes of European labor. In more recent years, however, our laboring people have become of broader mind and more farsighted regarding this subject. They have come to realize that the immigrant aliens have populated our cities and towns and cultivated the soil of our vast territories. They acknowledge that this country owes its wonderful industrial and agricultural development and its greatness in a very large degree to immigration.

However, while organized labor extends the hand of fellowship to the immigrant laborer who is willing to become a member of the organization of his trade or calling, submits to its rules and regulations, upholds the standard of wages and shares in the common struggle for decent living conditions, it still insists that alien contract laborers, who as a rule are brought here to work below the American standard, be debarred from entering this country.

Furthermore does organized labor object to the nefarious work of emigration agencies and transportation companies who make it a special business to cunningly stimulate and encourage immigration to this country.

In numerous instances these corporations have induced the alien to immigrate by offers or promises of employment at high wages, by this means raising false hopes in the alien's breast, with the result that after landing on our shore he finds his hopes blighted or finds himself stranded.

The late occurrences and the deplorable conditions obtaining in the textile districts of the New England States, the copper regions of Michigan, the coal mining districts of West Virginia and Colorado are vivid illustrations of the fate awaiting the alien induced to emigrate by unscrupulous corporations. Moreover, it is an undeniable fact that a considerable portion of the American employing class are looking with favor upon and are fostering immigration without discrimination, with a design to have an army of unemployed at their disposal upon which they may at any time draw for wage cutters or strike breakers.

A careful study of the immigration problem in all its phases must convince the American laboring people that they must themselves take an active part in its solution; they must make it a point to counteract the doings of emigration agencies and transportation companies.

In order to see clear in the matter it is of vital importance that we be properly informed of the volume of immigration and its component elements.

In a statistical table presented by the Bureau of Immigration of the Department of Labor in the Immigration Bulletin for March, 1914, we find a sys-

tematic collection and compilation of data showing the number of aliens immigrated during the last ten years and up to March, 1914, from which we gather the total of arrivals of all races or peoples, as follows:

IMMIGRATION, YEARS ENDED JUNE 30.

Years	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	July 1913, to March 1914	March 1914
Total	812,870	1,026,499	1,100,735	1,285,349	782,870	751,786	1,041,570	878,587	838,172	1,197,892	919,071	92,621

Note—Alien residents of the U. S., arrived and returning from a temporary trip abroad, are classified by the Bureau as non-immigrant aliens and are not recorded in the above table.

Here is a statistical table showing the number of immigrant aliens arrived during the period of July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, and up to March, 1914:

COUNTRIES	Immigrant Aliens Admitted		
	Year Ended June 30, 1913	July, 1913, to March, 1914	March, 1914
Austria	137,245	109,848	7,626
Hungary	117,580	102,383	13,927
Belgium	7,405	4,039	572
Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro	1,753	5,124	939
Denmark	6,478	4,161	994
France, including Corsica	9,675	7,484	653
German Empire	34,329	26,651	2,376
Greece	22,817	19,932	6,754
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	265,542	212,257	26,416
Netherlands	6,902	4,063	793
Norway	8,587	5,056	907
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands	14,171	5,740	962
Roumania	2,155	2,768	266
Russian Empire and Finland	291,040	206,559	13,704
Spain, Including Canary and Balearic Islands	6,167	5,690	689
Sweden	17,202	10,356	1,215
Switzerland	4,104	3,044	582
Turkey in Europe	14,128	7,509	154
United Kingdom:			
England	43,363	26,382	2,154
Ireland	27,876	14,487	795
Scotland	14,220	7,520	710
Wales	2,745	1,597	106
Other Europe	371	562	119
Total Europe	1,055,855	793,215	83,413
China	2,105	1,931	100
Japan	8,281	6,546	613
India	179	130	13
Turkey in Asia	23,955	18,636	695
Other Asia	838	770	37
Total Asia	35,358	28,013	1,458
Africa	1,409	1,095	146
Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand	1,229	913	108
Pacific Islands (not specified)	111	53	5
British North America	73,802	68,356	4,805
Central America	1,473	1,124	65
Mexico	11,926	12,017	1,417
South America	4,248	4,302	517
West Indies	12,458	9,885	685
Other Countries	23	98	2
Grand Total	1,197,892	919,071	92,621

The following table shows the number of immigrant aliens, admitted to the United States during the same period as above, by races:

RACES	Immigrant Aliens Admitted		
	Year Ended June 30, 1913	July, 1913, to March, 1914	March, 1914
African (black)	6,634	4,729	385
Armenian	9,353	7,141	311
Bohemian and Moravian	11,091	7,534	590
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin	9,087	9,473	1,391
Chinese	2,022	1,833	83
Croatin and Slavonian	42,499	31,612	1,035
Cuban	3,099	2,711	97
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian	4,520	3,964	300
Dutch and Flemish	14,507	8,622	1,436
East Indian	188	128	4
English	55,522	38,110	3,137
Finnish	12,756	10,025	533
French	20,652	13,592	1,158
German	80,865	58,322	6,405
Greek	38,644	28,407	7,131
Hebrew	101,330	113,814	8,735
Irish	37,023	21,300	1,363
Itallian(north)	42,534	33,533	4,070
Italian (south)	231,613	189,406	22,980
Japanese	8,302	6,564	610
Korean	64	118	14
Lithuanian	24,647	17,788	558
Magyar	30,610	30,085	5,748
Mexican	10,954	11,172	1,350
Pacific Islander	11	1	

RACES	Immigrant Aliens Admitted		
	Year Ended June 30, 1913	July, 1913, to March, 1914	March, 1914
Polish	174,365	99,041	5,251
Portuguese	13,566	5,778	987
Roumanian	13,451	15,710	2,922
Russian	51,472	35,656	3,183
Ruthenian (Russniak)	30,588	29,908	2,359
Scandinavian	38,737	24,691	3,533
Scotch	21,293	13,792	1,242
Slovak	27,234	19,675	1,849
Spanish	9,042	7,884	921
Spanish-American	1,363	1,016	67
Syrian	9,210	7,334	279
Turkish	2,015	2,435	101
Welsh	2,820	1,933	142
West Indian (Ex. Cuban)	1,171	1,024	38
Other peoples	3,038	3,207	323
Not specified	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,197,892	919,071	92,621

The occupation of immigrant aliens admitted, and also the number of non-immigrant aliens of the various occupations (those returning to the United States after a temporary absence) being worthy of note and of particular interest to our labor unions, we are here giving the respective data or figures collected by the Bureau of Immigration covering the fiscal year ended June, 1913. Professional people, such as actors, clergy, lawyers, etc., of both classes, immigrant and non-immigrant aliens, numbering 25,171, are omitted in this table.

OCCUPATION	Admitted	
	Immigrant Aliens	Nonimmigrant Aliens
Skilled		
Bakers	4,256	749
Barbers and Hairdressers	3,213	554
Blacksmiths	5,431	761
Bookbinders	543	52
Brewers	240	64
Butchers	3,748	597
Cabinetmakers	501	119
Carpenters and Joiners	15,035	3,089
Cigarette Makers	64	5
Cigar Makers	899	906
Cigar Packers	86	35
Clerks and Accountants	14,025	5,492
Dressmakers	6,411	737
Engineers (locomotive, marine and stationary)	1,594	1,091
Furriers and Fur Workers	607	86
Gardners	1,516	666
Hat and Cap Makers	805	65
Iron and Steel Workers	1,728	441
Jewelers	404	107
Locksmiths	2,811	180
Machinists	2,725	1,115
Mariners	4,979	2,399
Masons	7,377	1,731
Mechanics (not specified)	1,853	573
Metal Workers (other than iron, steel and tin)	793	142
Millers	804	68
Milliners	1,193	124
Miners	9,510	2,121
Painters and Glaziers	3,888	765
Pattern Makers	106	51
Photographers	389	113
Plasterers	418	264
Plumbers	778	290
Printers	1,104	293
Saddlers and Harnessmakers	616	66
Seamstresses	8,723	373
Shoemakers	11,578	1,036
Stokers	1,112	428
Stonecutters	1,111	303
Tailors	22,934	1,626
Tanners and Curriers	487	47
Textile Workers (not specified)	1,179	287
Tinners	879	84
Tobacco Workers	52	43
Upholsterers	262	46
Watch and Clock Makers	611	83
Weavers and Spinners	3,909	623
Wheelwrights	380	40
Woodworkers (not specified)	358	70
Other skilled	6,083	1,870
Total skilled	160,108	32,870
Miscellaneous		
Agents	1,148	1,646
Bankers	293	736
Draymen, Hackmen and Teamsters	933	236
Farm Laborers	320,105	48,613
Farmers	13,180	5,197
Fishermen	1,174	251
Hotel Keepers	315	328
Laborers	220,992	30,550
Manufacturers	454	776
Merchants and Dealers	13,919	11,391
Servants	140,218	18,686
Other miscellaneous	14,396	7,368
Total miscellaneous	727,127	125,778
No occupation (including women and children)	297,188	58,985
Grand Total	1,197,892	229,335

Of special interest to the members of our United Brotherhood is the subjoined data.

Of the 15,035 carpenters and joiners immigrated during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, the races and people furnishing the largest contingents are as follows: Hebrew, 2,971; Italian (south), 1,843; Italian (north), 525; Scandinavian (Norwegian, Danes and Swedes), 1,567; Polish, 1,389; German, 1,257; Eng-

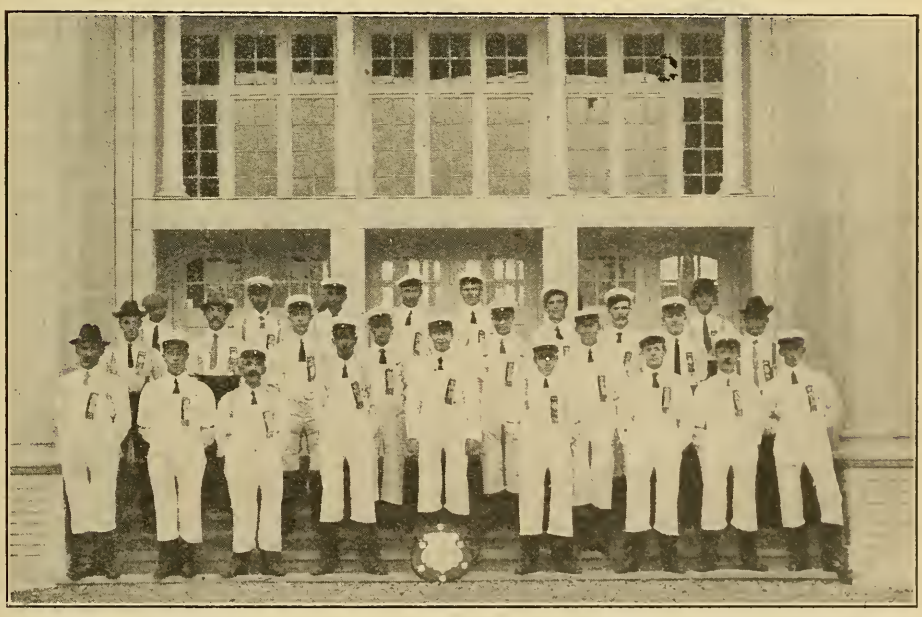
lish, 935; Scotch, 444; Dutch and Flemish, 418.

Of the 501 cabinet makers admitted during the same period the Hebrews number 162; Germans, 72; English, 48; Poles, 35.

The same statistical table shows that of the 380 wheelwrights arriving during the fiscal year 95 are Poles, 93 Germans and 45 Hebrews; the balance consists of smaller numbers of all races or peoples.

The number of alien contract laborers debarred from entry into the United States during the fiscal year amounts to 1,624 and to 1,333 in 1912.

In this connection it is to be observed that, as the commissioner-general of immigration states, better results could be obtained in the detection of contract laborers and such as are lured to this country under false pretenses and similar methods were the Department of Labor not handicapped owing to insufficiency of funds to secure the labor and material required. Therefore, and in view of conditions hereinabove described, it is obvious that the trades unions of this country, and our United Brotherhood, must to a great extent depend on their own resources in their endeavor to protect themselves against the ruinous competition of foreign labor. The constant watch our unions are keeping on new arrivals is insufficient; they must extend their influence and activity to the other side of the Atlantic, enter into regular intercourse with the trade organizations of foreign lands and have an understanding with them to the effect that their laboring people become properly informed as to American working conditions and the status from time to time of the American labor market. While such a course would by no means immediately solve the problem, it would be the expedient to gradually regulate and possibly reduce immigration. It would gradually bring the relief so long sought for by the American working people.



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Editorial

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Workingmen's Compensation Laws

Some very important information concerning workingmen's compensation laws in the different states will be found elsewhere in this issue of the journal, and members of the organization will do well to peruse it carefully, particularly that section of it which deals with the law in operation in the state in which they reside. This information presents as briefly and clearly as is possible at the present time the mode of procedure to be followed by a worker who is unfortunate enough to become the victim of an accident. Too frequently working people are completely at sea as to how they should proceed under such distressing circumstances, and oftentimes are victimized by designing lawyers working in the interest of the employer. The states that have workingmen's compensation laws upon their statute books are treated separately, for the reason that owing to the disparity between the laws as passed in the different legislatures no uniform instructions could be given which would embrace them all. Unfortunately, too, all the compensation laws are not as perfect as we would wish; but some are better than others. These instructions, if followed to the letter, are designed to obviate any misunderstanding which might arise from ignorance of the law in the state in which it is in operation and to put the workingman in a position whereby he may obtain every ounce of protection which that said law can afford him.

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The Union Shop

In a recent issue of the International Molders' Journal there appeared a quotation from an opinion handed down by Justice Higgins, president of the Australian court of conciliation and arbitration, which ably states the case for the union shop, and on that account deserves to be read by every trade unionist. Justice Higgins does not, of course, say anything strikingly original or anything that the average well-informed trade unionist does not firmly believe to be true, but he presents an admirable statement of the trade union attitude on this important question.

This decision was the outcome of a case between the building trades and 570 building contractors, and in it the justice took occasion to point out a number of reasons why union men were opposed to the so-called open shop and endeavored to establish union shops. As the principles involved operate the same in Australia as in any other country, his opinion applies equally to conditions in America.

"The truth is," Justice Higgins said,

"preference is sought for unionists in order to prevent preference of non-unionists or anti-unionists—to prevent the gradual bleeding of unionism by the feeding of non-unionism. It is a weapon of defense. For instance, some employers here hired men through the Independent Workers' Federation — a body supported chiefly by employers' money, and devised to frustrate the ordinary unions; and those who applied for work at the office of this body would not be introduced to the employer unless they ceased to be members of the ordinary unions and became members of this body. What is to be done to protect men in the exercise of their right as free men to combine for their mutual benefit, seeing that the employing class has the tremendous power of giving or withholding work? . . . It is, indeed, very trying for men who pay full dues to a legitimate union to work side by side with men who do not—with men who look to their own personal interests only, seeking to curry favor with the employers, getting the benefit of any general rise in wages or betterment of conditions which is secured without their aid and in the teeth of their opposition, men who are preferred (other things being equal) for vacancies and promotion. Every fair man recognizes the difficulty of the position—every man who is not too much of a partisan to look sometimes at the other side of the hedge. In another case recently before me, a non-unionist told me that he acted solely on the basis of his own personal interest, without any regard for the interests of his fellow workers. He looked for favors to himself, because he kept away from those who combined for the common good of the whole body."

These are, indeed, fair words, coming from an eminent jurist, and an able answer to the sophistry of the Rockefellers, the mine operators of Colorado and Michigan and the other capitalists and men of wealth who prate of "the principles at stake" when their despotism brings about industrial warfare. "Freedom of labor" is the hypocritical slogan which they fall back upon as a last resort. But from their lips we do not learn the fact that the "open shop" of their choice is invariably used as an instrument to break down and crush unionism. Justice Higgins pertinently directs attention to that fact.

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The Clayton Bill in the Senate

A very significant Washington news dispatch appeared in the daily newspapers on June 23, telling that business men representing 585 associations and a membership of 250,000 individuals and concerns had gathered hastily in that city to protest against the labor clauses in the Clayton bill and to bring their influence to bear upon the U. S. Senate judiciary committee, which is now considering it.

This is just a side light on the tremendous campaign that is being waged to influence and persuade senators from passing the Clayton bill. Those who profit by exploitation are doing everything in their power and bringing all the influence at their command to bear upon individual senators in one concerted, final effort to delay action or to secure amendments to the bill, which will rob it of its usefulness to labor. The opposition realizes that the enactment of this legislation will be of real value to the workers, and it is using its vast power and influence to defeat it at any cost.

The workers of the country have not the financial power and industrial influence of the employers' associations, but they have at least strength of numbers. United action is vitally necessary on their part at this stage of the fight to exempt the workers from the operation of anti-trust legislation. With victory now within sight after a long and weary struggle it would be almost a tragedy if the influences of organized capital were successful in filching it from them.

Let all officers of local, central and national organized bodies, every worker and every friend of labor write to their respective senators to secure the enact-

ment by the Senate of the labor sections of the Clayton anti-trust bill as passed by the House. This should be done at once. Address resolutions from your locals and personal communications to your senators at the U. S. Senate. Washington, D. C.

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Fra Elbert's Effusion

There came into our possession recently one of the Roycrofter publications, entitled "The Closed or Open Shop, Which?" written by that precious old poseur, Fra Elbert Hubbard, of East Aurora, N. Y. There has been a notable decline in the Fra Elbertus cult in recent years, and it is notable, too, that that decline dates from the time when he began to be known as a rabid anti-trade unionist. He has reached such a low ebb now that he has touched the heart of the "Associated Employers of Indianapolis," and they have taken pity upon him to the extent of sending out from their headquarters at 1406 Merchants bank building, in that city, a special edition of the above diatribe against trade unionism to their own kind and kindred—the chosen elect who may be depended upon to swallow any concoction of prejudice, misrepresentation and unadulterated ignorance, provided its shafts are aimed at trade unionism, "Sammy" Gompers, and so forth.

This choice production is a typical Roycrofter Hubbard booklet, having the imprimatur of the Associated Employers of Indianapolis duly inscribed upon its back cover. Through thirty-seven pages of Roycrofter black type, Hubbard foams at the mouth, rabidly denouncing trade unions, trade union officials and the American Federation of Labor. To attempt to analyze the production would be futile as well as unnecessary. Suffice it to say that it is a fulsome and nauseating mixture of bigotry, racial prejudice and bitter animosity toward trade unionism, a worthy production from the pen of such a colossal old humbug and crank as Fra Elbert undoubtedly is.

The Associated Employers of Indianapolis must be very hard set to discredit trade unionism when they descend to such methods as the circulation, on gumshoe principles, of such a scurrilous document. Thank heavens, the American labor movement has never, nor will never, descend to such vicious publicity methods to gain its ends. Who, we wonder, was the genius among the "Associated Employers of Indianapolis" who hit upon the idea of its circulation? The "Associated Employers" should adequately reward such Napoleonic ingenuity, but, perhaps, that genius has already attended to that by seeing to it that Fra Elbert hand him a handsome "rake-off" on what he makes on the edition. However, enough for the present of the "Associated Employers of Indianapolis" and their ally, Fra Elbert Hubbard! In passing, it strikes us that there is something singularly unfinished about the latter's name. It needs but two more letters of the alphabet to round it out, literally and figuratively—F-R-A-u-d Elbert would be much more natural.

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Labor Day and the Union Label

The communication which we publish in this issue under the head of correspondence from Secretary Tracy, of the Union Label Trades Department, brings to mind the thought that whereas every day in the calendar year is an opportune time to push the union label, Labor Day is veritably the psychological moment. At no other time does a better opportunity present itself to bring home to the average man or woman the value of the label and the principle that underlies its use and advocacy.

The Labor Day committees which are now organizing in almost every section of the country and mapping out the plans for the day's exercises should take special care to see that the interests of the label be not overlooked in any particular in this year's celebration. How often has it been the experience of those attending Labor Day outings in the past where stirring addresses on the duties of trade unionists were made to find at

the close of the speaking that the cigar one bought, or the refreshments served him, or, perhaps, the bands, bartenders or waiters upon the grounds, through lack of proper supervision or through carelessness on somebody's part, were of the non-union variety. In recent years the tendency has been to reduce such occurrences as this to a minimum, but there is no reason why, with the exercise of sufficient care, they should not be entirely eliminated.

In the rush of preparation matters such as obtaining a brand of union goods or union employes of one kind or another are sometimes overlooked, but committees that lay their plans carefully many weeks ahead have plenty of time to work matters out. It would be a good idea, for instance, if such committees were to appoint a sub-committee to handle the question of the union label instead of leaving it rest with all members collectively. This very likely would be a good way in which to prevent mistakes and misunderstandings on the score of the union label from occurring.

As the importance of the label campaign is growing annually it is only to be expected that it will play a greater part in Labor Day festivities this year than ever before. Members of the U. B. on committees preparing for the day are urged to do their part in attending to this, for the aim of such exercises should be the development and expansion of every branch of organized labor activity, and surely the label campaign is not the least important one. Endeavors should be made everywhere for a strong union label display on next Labor Day.

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Co-operation in Great Britain

The revival of interest in the Co-operative idea and the measure of success which has attended co-operative store experiments in this country in recent years, in many instances under union auspices, makes the proceedings of the forty-sixth annual congress of the co-operative societies of Great Britain and Ireland, which was held in Dublin, Ireland, recently, a matter of interest to many members of the U. B.

The congress was attended by about 1,200 delegates, representing about 500 societies and district associations, in addition to visitors forming deputations from outside bodies in the United Kingdom, and co-operative organizations in Austria, France, Germany, Sweden and Switzerland. The largest factor in the convention was, of course, the Co-operative Union of Great Britain and Ireland, a federation of 1,272 co-operative societies with an aggregate membership of 2,874,547, or about 95½ per cent. of the total membership of industrial societies known to the Union.

The report presented to the congress by the central board of the Union states that 1,501 societies had made returns to the Union for the year 1913, showing an aggregate membership of over three millions; a total share loan and reserve capital of 60¾ millions of pounds, an increase over 1912 of about 4½ millions; sales amounting to over 130 millions, an increase of more than seven millions; and profits on the year of 14¼ millions, or nearly one million more than in 1912. The total number of employes was 145,774, an increase over 1912 of 10,584.

Among the subjects discussed at the congress were the part to be taken by co-operative societies in counteracting the increased cost of living and the means to be devised for the advantageous exchange of goods, and the adoption of a common policy of propaganda and defense among agricultural, productive and distributive societies. It was agreed to appoint a committee to make a survey of the organization of the activities of the movement in education, production and distribution, and to report upon such changes as are necessary to give to the movement generally greater solidarity and flexibility.

A recommendation was submitted to the congress from a conference consisting of representatives of the Co-operative Union and of various labor organ-

izations urging the formation of a United Co-operative and Labor Board for the purpose of promoting a better understanding and closer working agreement between the Co-operative Union and the Co-operative Wholesale Societies, and the Trades Union Congress and the Labor Party. An amendment was, however, moved on behalf of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society, deferring the consideration of the subject until next year, and carried.

A resolution was adopted requesting the United Board of the Union to arrange for the formation of a conciliation board, to consist of an equal number of representatives of the committees of co-operative societies and of employes, to whom any disputes in the movement on questions of wages and working conditions could be referred; provision to be made in the scheme for arbitration in the event of the failure of the conciliation board to arrive at an understanding.

The proceedings of the Congress, as a whole, demonstrated the great hold that the co-operative idea has taken in the economic life of Great Britain; and although efforts made in the past to popularize the movement in this country did not always meet with success, there is no reason to doubt that future efforts on a sound business basis should not develop a prosperous co-operative movement in this country. The question is one that merits the consideration of every American wage earner.

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A Protest Against Child Labor

No body of American citizenship has taken a more pronounced stand on the great evil of child labor than the men and women who compose the trades unions of the country. Year after year have their voices been raised in convention halls, in meeting places and in legislative assemblies, protesting in no uncertain terms against the monstrous inhumanity of a system which permits heartless employers to grind the bodies and souls of helpless children into dollars and cents.

At the recent executive council meeting of the A. F. of L. at the request of the Pennsylvania Child Labor Association, the following resolution, drafted by President Gompers, was adopted, giving definite expression once again to the views of trades unionists on the subject of child labor:

No dividends, no profits can compensate for the waste and the wrong of child labor. The greatest thing that any nation has is its men and its women. There is no more deadly certain way to undermine national power than to deny its children rights necessary to most complete development of heart, mind, and body.

Child labor denies these opportunities, not only to the individuals themselves but to their children and their children's children. The effect of the wrong and waste is cumulative, sapping the life-force of the nation.

Many industries in our country are soulless corporations, as heartless as the "ogres" that were said to eat children. They have taken these little ones and have done their most to them. They have set dreary, tiresome tasks for little hands, they have permitted little feet to tread in dangerous places —all that they might have higher profits.

Statistics of child labor, however appalling, are a most inadequate method of evaluating the incalculable—the effect of child labor upon human minds, bodies and ideals. Child labor robs children of a chance to grow, a chance to learn and a chance to dream. It robs them of a chance to attain the fullest development of manhood and womanhood. It leaves them with a sense of the world's injustice burned into their inmost beings.

Children will become better citizens when the wrong of child labor is abolished. They will become healthier, more capable men and women when uninjured by premature overwork. They will become greater men and women when removed from associations that degrade and injure.

Child labor is not essential to any industry. An industry which cannot be profitably conducted without using child labor is not necessary to society, and is abhorrent to the social conscience. Men and women with hearts do not wish to encourage or to endorse in any degree those who profit by child labor. But often they are placed in the unfair position of giving seeming approval through patronage because they do not have access to information that will enable them to act in accordance with their sense of justice and their conviction of right.

It is due to those who earnestly desire the welfare of the nation's children that they should have the opportunity to help in the conservation and protection of the children.

It is a most solemn obligation due the children that all organizations for human welfare should use every available agency to promote humanity's progress.

Therefore, we, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, as authorized representatives of the greatest humanitarian movement of the country, declare that any who profits by the toil of children at all or by the labor of other minors required to toil more than eight hours a day, is unfair and unworthy of the patronage of true patriots and those who desire human welfare.

Child labor laws in recent years have much improved the status of children in industry and they have in a measure prevented the brutal exploitation which was so common in the past, but child labor is still a national evil of great proportions and it still flourishes in undiminished vigor in a number of plague spots in the industrial life of the country. The American labor movement will never cease to war against this great evil until it is finally wiped out. It will keep up the campaign it has been a leader in so long until

"These little pilgrims, prematurely worn
And bent as if they wore the weight
of years,
These childish faces, pallid and forlorn,
Too dull for laughter and too hard for
tears"

are freed from the enforced industrial servitude in which they now languish.

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Old Age Pensions in French Mining Industry

In France, we learn from the English Board of Trade Labor Gazette, that the principle of compulsory insurance against old age and infirmity was first applied in the mining industry by a law dated June 29, 1894. Under this measure the obligatory contributions from employers and work people might be paid either (a) direct into the national old age pension fund, or (b) to a benefit fund established by mine owners, either individually or collectively. By a law dated February 25, last, to come into force six months after that date, a single pension fund is established for the whole mining industry, and into this fund all contributions are to be paid in future. An important feature of this fund is that it is to be administered by a council on which the workers will be directly represented The council is to consist of eighteen members—six elected by the workers, six by the employers, the remainder consisting of representatives of various government departments.

As under the former law, the contributions amount to four per cent. of the wages of the workers employed, and are payable in the first instance by the employer, who may, however, deduct one-half from wages.

To become eligible for a pension a workman must have attained the age of 55 years, and have worked for at least 7,920 days in French mines during a period of thirty years. For purposes of this computation periods of incapacity caused through injuries or sickness are to be reckoned as days worked. The previous law also provided that pensions should become payable at the age of 55, but no conditions were made as to length of service.

The former law, while guaranteeing the pensions accruing from the contributions of work people and employers, made no provision for a State contribution. Under the new act the State undertakes to contribute twenty dollars per year in respect of each pension granted under the conditions of service above stated. It further undertakes to make an annual contribution of not less than £80,000 to a special fund, which is to be established for the following purposes: First, to meet the expenses of the management of the new general miners' pension fund; second, to insure that benefits already accruing under the old law shall not be reduced; third, to make supplementary grants to pensioners, so calculated as to bring their pensions up to about $146 a year; fourth, to give widows of pensioners a grant of at least half the amount of the pension of the deceased husband; fifth, to grant pensions, at the rate of about $2.25 per year, for each year

worked in mines, to former miners not enjoying pensions or allowances, who shall have ceased work before the present law comes into force, and who, being at least 55 years old, have worked for wages for thirty years, fifteen of which have been spent in mines; and, sixth, to assure to the widows and orphans of former miners, defined above, and to the widows and orphans of miners who died before qualifying for pensions, the allowances prescribed for widows and orphans of workmen under the old age pension law of April, 1910, from the operation of which miners and their widows and orphans had been excluded.

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Death of a Former General President

We deeply regret to record in this issue of The Carpenter the passing of a former General President of the organization, in the person of William H. Kliver, whose death occurred June 7, while traveling from Chicago to Caledonia, Ohio. Brother Kliver was General President of the U. B. from 1890 to 1892 and was 68 years old at the time of his death. He was a native of Bucyrus, Ohio, and learned the carpenter trade there, afterward going to Chicago, where he remained until the city of Gary, Ind., was started about ten years ago, when he removed to that place and became one of its pioneer citizens. For the greater part of his life Brother Kliver was prominent in labor union affairs and was always a staunch union man. He took a great interest in the U. B., and in its growth and progress, and his activity in its behalf won fitting recognition from the membership in electing him General President. He also found time to take part in politics and civic affairs and served two years in the Indiana legislature as representative from Lake-Porter counties district. During the last five years he was building commissioner of Gary and was regarded as a very efficient official until his retirement early this year because of ill health.

Funeral services for the deceased brother were held June 12, at Bucyrus, Ohio, with burial in Oakwood cemetery in charge of the G. A. R. He was one of the first members of the Keller Post, G. A. R., of Bucyrus, and was a member of Company E, 13th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the civil war. General Treasurer Thomas Neale represented the General Office at the funeral services. A committee representing L. U. 985, of Gary, Ind., of which Brother Kliver was a member, was also present. It was composed of Hugh Crabell, Clem Cressy and Walter Good.

The death of William H. Kliver marks the passing of another member of "the old guard," the sturdy pioneers who worked unceasingly for the success of the organization and had the pleasure of seeing it grow from small beginnings to its present prosperous and efficient state. To the family and friends of the deceased brother and former General President the sincerest sympathy of the U. B. is hereby tendered.

The Rules of the Game

Honor and love and riches
  And laurels of fame for some,
For others' loss and mourning
  And blight for all time to come;
Welcome smiles for the victor,
  The pride of the world's acclaim,
For others, pain of parting,
  Loneliness, sorrow and shame.

After the beat of battle,
  After the burdens borne,
After a valiant struggle
  Wounded, defeated, forlorn—
What is there for the vanquished
  Who lose in the game of life?
What for the worn out toiler
  Whose strength was spent in the strife?

'Tis not for us to question
  Or ask for a reason why
Over the roughest places
  The routes of the toilers lie;
Our paths are not our own choosing
  The worst roads man ever trod—
But perhaps the burden bearers
  Are the pioneers for God.

Toil must clear the stones, and debris—
  Make the roadways smooth and straight,
Carve from ugliness the beauty,
  Comfort for the world create;
Let us then get up and hustle,
  Cheerfully with none to blame,
Patiently through life observing
  All the set rules of the game.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF *The* UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS *and* JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
JAMES KIRBY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 225 State St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Mellish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 129 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1399 St. Denis, Montreal, Que., Can.

JAMES KIRBY, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

-:- Our Principles -:-

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

Union-Made Goods

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trademark of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organizations they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

Labor Legislation

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

Immigration

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

Faithful Work

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

Shorter Hours of Labor

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

Miscellaneous

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion, or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Convention Call

To the Officers and Members of all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America —Greeting:

The Eighteenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in the German House Auditorium, Indianapolis, Indiana, commencing Monday morning, September 21, 1914, promptly at 10 o'clock.

The headquarters for the general officers, committees and delegates will be at our general office, Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan street.

The following are the hotel rates:

	European.	American
The Bates	$0.75 & up	.....
The Claypool	1.50 & up	.....
The Colonial	1.00 & up	.....
The Denison	1.00 & up	$2.50 & up
The Edward	1.00 & up	.....
The English	1.00 & up	2.50 & up
The Grand	1.00 & up	.....
The Loraine	.75 & up	.....
The Barton	.75 & up	.....
The Majestic	.75 & up	.....
The Meridian	1.00 & up	.....
The Oneida	.75 & up	.....
The Plaza	.75 & up	.....
The Sherman	.75 & up	.....
The Spencer	1.00 & up	2.50 & up
The Washington	1.50 & up	.....

Delegates and alternates must be elected during the month of July preceding the convention, as per Section 8, of the General Constitution. See Section 6 of our general laws for basis of representation. Delegates must be journeymen carpenters, as per Section 53 of the General Constitution, working at and depending on the trade for a livelihood, as specified in Section 8, or must be employed by the organization and be at least twelve months a member of the U. B. in good standing prior to election, except in case where the local union has not been in existence that length of time. Remember, contractors are not eligible as delegates.

Mileage, time and expenses for each delegate must be paid by the local or locals he represents, as per Section 12. Under the provisions of Section 11 of our general laws, two or more unions in the same district or locality may club together and jointly elect a delegate to represent them where the financial condition of the individual local will not permit of the sending of a delegate. This method will allow local unions a long distance from Indianapolis to be represented, but in such cases the delegate must have credentials from the union of which he is a member. He shall, however, be entitled to only one vote in the convention.

Section 9 provides that the Recording Secretary, under penalty of five dollars' fine, shall at once report to the General Secretary the name and postoffice address of each delegate and alternate. After the election of delegates is reported to the general office, blank credentials and further information will be sent to the delegates.

Unnecessary misunderstandings and mistakes will be avoided if, before the election of delegates and alternates takes place, Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, of the General Constitution, are carefully considered and complied with.

Delegates should come prepared to stay in Indianapolis a sufficient length of time to complete the business of the convention. This will require probably ten days or two weeks.

We made application to the various railroads for special rates and we have been informed that no concessions would be granted in this respect. Delegates, therefore, will make their own arrangements with their home passenger agents for traveling to and from Indianapolis.

We wish to remind you that in accordance with the provisions of Section 235 of our General Constitution, all amendments to our general laws submitted by local unions, District or State Councils for the consideration of the convention, must be forwarded to the General Secretary not later than the 15th day of July immediately preceding the

holding of the convention, and the said amendments shall be published in our official journal in the issue immediately following their receipt by the G. S. No further amendments will be considered by the Constitution Committee other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any section may be offered from the floor during the report of the Constitution Committee.

The Salt Lake City convention in 1908 decided that no appeal case be considered in convention unless the General Secretary has been notified at least thirty days before the convention meets, so that all papers pertaining to the case may be before the Committee on Appeals and Grievances. Please be governed accordingly. Fraternally yours,

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Proposed Constitutional Amendments

—Local Union 850, Leadville, Colo.—

In publishing the reason given by Local Union 850 in the last issue of The Carpenter for proposing to strike out Section 86 of the General Constitution, an error was made in printing the amount of the funeral allowance as $500 instead of $50. The argument put forward by the Leadville local should therefore have read:

The manifest injustice of a funeral allowance of $50 and no accident benefit must be evident to every member of the Brotherhood. A respectable and decent funeral is impossible as the allowance would not buy a casket, much less pay the general expenses of a funeral. Such parsimony and discrimination is shameful and disgraceful. This proposition has been many times before our general conventions and it has always been refused a referendum vote.

—Local Union 94, Providence, R. I.—

Amend Section 157 by striking out same and substituting the following:

"In any case where a monetary penalty is imposed by any L. U. or D. C. an appeal shall be entertained by the G. P., provided such an appeal is made within thirty days from date such penalty is imposed without requiring the appellant to pay over the sum of money involved until the decision of the G. P. is rendered, after which the penalty imposed shall become effective against the appellant, to be paid within the time specified by the constitution."

The reason for this is that many times fines are imposed of such amount which makes it impossible for the accused to pay within the time specified, and the present position of our constitution does not give an opportunity for a review of such case through appeal. The proposed substituted section remedies this disadvantage, and gives time for any needed reflection in the disposal of these contentions from which emanate most all arising union complications of government.

—Local Union 470, Tacoma, Wash.—

In place of present Sections 6 to 12 inclusive substitute the following:

Sec. 6. The general convention shall consist of delegates from representative districts composed as follows: In convention years the G. E. B. shall, at its April meeting, divide the U. B. into representative districts containing as near as may be approximately 1,000 members each and composed of L. U.'s grouped about conveniently accessible to central points. Provided, that at its discretion the G. E. B. may make one district each of Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, and two of Alaska. And provided, that any L. U. having approximately 1,000 members, or more than 1,000 members, shall constitute one district, with one delegate for each 1,000 members and an additional delegate for every additional 1,000 members, or majority fraction thereof, and any D. C. having within its jurisdiction approximately 1,000 members, or more than 1,000 members, may, at its own request, if deemed advisable by the G. E. B., be made into one district with one delegate for every 1,000 members or majority fraction thereof. Otherwise each district shall be entitled to one delegate and no proxy representation shall be allowed. Each delegate shall be entitled to one vote only.

Sec. 7. The number of members on which per capita tax was paid for the

month of March preceding shall be the basis of representation.

Sec. 8. To be eligible as a delegate to the general convention a member must be a journeyman carpenter as per Sec. 53, working at the trade and depending on it for a livelihood, or employed by the organization, and must be a member in good standing in some L. U. in the district he represents, and must have been a member in continuous good standing in the U. B. for one year next preceding his election except when his L. U. has not been in existence that length of time.

Sec. 9. Conventions in representative districts for the election of delegates to the general convention shall be held in the month of July at such time and place as shall be determined by the G. E. B. and shall be fixed at the time the districts are formed, and shall be uniform for the United States, Canada and Mexico. The R. S. of the L. U. in the city where the district convention is held, or where there is more than one L. U. in the city, the R. S. of the D. C., or if there is more than one representative district in the jurisdiction of that D. C., the R. S. of one of the L. U.'s in the district shall act as secretary of the district convention and all the official acts of the convention as well as the credentials of the representatives shall be authenticated by the seal of that L. U. or D. C. of which the secretary is an officer. The secretary of the convention shall, under penalty of a $5.00 fine, at once report to the G. S. the names and post-office addresses of the delegates and alternates elected. The records of the proceedings of the district convention shall be deposited with the L. U. or D. C. of which the secretary of the convention is an officer.

Sec. 10. The mileage and per diem of delegates to the general convention shall be paid from the general funds of the U. B.; provided, however, that the G. E. B. shall have power to levy a special assessment for that purpose if they deem it advisable.

Delegates to the general convention shall be paid $6.00 per day for the time necessarily spent in going to, attending and returning from the convention and 2½ cents per mile for the distance traveled by the most direct route.

Sec. 11. Representation in district conventions shall be on the basis of one vote for each L. U. with fifty members or less, and an additional vote for every additional fifty members or major fraction thereof. It shall be optional with each L. U. to elect delegates equal to the entire number of votes to which it is entitled, or to elect a less number with power to cast the entire vote to which the L. U. is entitled. Otherwise no proxy representation shall be allowed.

Sec. 12. The per diem and expenses of delegates to district conventions shall be paid by the L. U.'s they represent.

—Local Union 470, Tacoma, Wash.—

Amend Sec. 219 by inserting the word "general" before the word "funds" wherever it occurs in said section.

New Section:

Sec. 219B. Any L. U. having fixed its monthly dues and its initiation fees for general fund purposes at not less than the minimum provided for such fees in Sec. 71, may create a contingent fund by fixing for such contingent fund an additional initiation and re-admission fee and such additional monthly dues not to exceed one-third the general fund dues as may be approved by the First G. V.-P. Said contingent fund shall be the sole property of the L. U., but shall be liable for all obligations incurred by the L. U., including per capita tax and assessments due the G. O. and may be used for any purposes not inconsistent with the objects of the U. B. as set forth in Sec. 3 of the constitution and our platform and with the agreement made with new members at the time of initiation as set forth in the ritual. Appropriations from the contingent fund shall only be made at a regular meeting and shall require a vote of two-thirds of the members present. But no appropriation shall be made for sectarian, religious or partisan political purposes except by unanimous consent

and after the motion for such appropriation shall have laid over for at least one week.

—Local Union 470, Tacoma, Wash.—

Sec. 220. Amend to read: No loans or donations to keep members in good standing shall be made from the general funds of the L. U.'s. No loans or donations, except sick donations and donations or loans in aid of other L. U.'s of the U. B. on strike, with the sanction of the G. E. B., shall be made from the general funds of L. U.'s unless specially sanctioned by the G. E. B., nor shall such loans or donations be made, nor any special tax or assessment be levied, unless such action be taken at a regular meeting at which all the members have been notified by mail to be present to vote on such proposition.

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—Local Union 55, Denver, Colo.—

Amend Sec. 19. Strike out the words two thousand in lines two, three and four and insert the words "twenty-five hundred." Strike out the word four in line six and insert the word "five."

—Local Union 55, Denver, Colo.—

Amend Sec. 36. Add after the word union, in line ten, "He shall mail a copy of the journal each month to the address of each member of the U. B. in good standing."

—Local Union 55, Denver, Colo.—

Amend Sec. 74. Strike out the words twenty-five cents in lines one and two and insert the words "thirty cents."

—Local Union 55, Denver, Colo.—

Amend Sec. 61. Insert after the word navy in line five, "Or who accept employment under non-union conditions, such as working in and around mines and factories during the time of a strike or a lockout, or being employed as armed guards for mining companies during a strike of the employes of said company."

—Local Union 55, Denver, Colo.—

Amend Sec. 121. Add after the word constitution, "Provided, that in towns, cities or districts where there are not a sufficient number of journeymen carpenters or persons eligible to membership in the U. B. to form a Local Union, the General Organizer, or some person designated by the General President, shall have the power to initiate members in such localities, provide such member with due book, constitution, etc. Members so initiated shall be under the jurisdiction and shall pay dues to the nearest Local Union to the locality in which he resides until such time as there are sufficient eligible persons in his locality to form a Local Union."

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—Florida State Council—

The Florida State Council of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., in convention assembled, offer the following as an additional section to the General Constitution to be submitted at the next general convention to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., during the month of September, 1914, and to be known as Sec. 193A:

"There shall be appointed at the first meeting in July by the President an investigating committee consisting of eight members, any three of whom may serve, and all applications for membership and all clearance cards shall be referred to this committee. No member appointed on this committee can decline to serve except a two-thirds vote of the members present at the meeting when the appointments are announced grant him permission.

"It shall be the duty of this committee to examine all applicants for membership as to his qualifications and to determine if the applicant is a competent mechanic capable of commanding the minimum scale of wages. They shall prepare a list of questions for the candidate to answer, and if at any time it develops that a candidate upon whom they reported favorable and who was admitted to membership is not a competent mechanic, the members of the committee whose names appear on the application as favoring his admission shall be fined the sum of $25.00

each and be forever debarred from holding any office in the U. B.

"This fine shall be assessed against the L. U. admitting the member in the first instance by the G. S. upon receipt of proof and applied to organizing purposes, the L. U. to collect the money from the offenders in the manner provided in Sec. 203."

—Florida State Council—

Substitute the following for Sec. 102: A member who leaves the jurisdiction of his Local Union to work in another locality, or transfers his membership, must apply to the F. S. of his L. U., present his due book, and have a clearance card properly filled out.

It is compulsory for the L. U. to issue the clearance card, provided the member has no charges pending against him, pays all arrearages together with the current month's dues, and states to the F. S. the name of the town he expects to locate in.

The F. S. issuing the card shall require the name of the place the member expects to go to, to be stated at the time of issuing same.

Within forty-eight (48) hours after issuing a clearance card the F. S. shall notify in writing the D. C., or where no D. C. exists, the L. U. of that town, that the brother giving his name, age and date of his initiation has taken out a clearance and stated to him that he intended to visit their town, and for a failure to do so the F. S. shall be fined the sum of $10.00 for each offense, said fine to be paid on demand of the G. S. from the funds of the L. U. and collected from the F. S. by the L. U. in the manner provided in Sec. 203.

It is compulsory for a member to report at the office of the D. C. (or L. U. where no D. C. exists) and deposit his clearance card before securing work and pending a meeting of the L. U. and comply with all the local trade rules. In no case shall a F. S. receive dues from a member working in another jurisdiction without the consent of that L. U., under penalty of a fine of $10.00 for each offense.

A member must report himself at some D. C. or L. U. within twenty days from the date of taking out a clearance card, and for every day over twenty that he fails to so report himself he shall be fined $1.00 per day.

In case the member fails to locate at the place designated at the time of taking a clearance, he shall notify the D. C. or L. U., as the case may be, together with the F. S. of his own local of the change in his plans and comply with the requirements of this section in his new location as though the new location had been the one designated at first. Where a member returns to his own L. U. without depositing his clearance card, or reporting himself as required by this section, an affidavit sworn to by the business agent or two members in good standing of the L. U. in whose jurisdiction the offense has been committed, to the effect that the member has been actually at work in violation of this section, shall be deemed sufficient evidence to cause the G. S. to levy the fine provided for this offense, but the member in such a case shall have the right to an appeal to the G. P. upon depositing the amount of his fine with the F. S. of his local within ten days from the date of notice of his being fined, and he must within ten days from taking an appeal file his evidence with the G. P. All money so deposited shall be returned to the member in the event of his appeal being sustained, otherwise to be disposed of as hereinafter provided.

A member entitled to sick benefits in his local at the time of obtaining a clearance card, shall remain a beneficial member of that L. U. for the length of time necessary for him to become beneficial in accordance with their by-laws, provided such time does not exceed three months. It shall be the duty of a F. S. receiving a clearance card to notify the L. U. issuing the same of the date when the member will become entitled to sick benefits under their by-laws. This must be done at the time when the coupon is

returned to the L. U. issuing same. A violation of this clause is finable in the sum of $5.00 for each offense.

Requisitions for sick benefits under this clause must be signed by the President, R. S. and F. S. of the L. U. making the requisition and be accompanied by a doctor's certificate as to the nature of the illness, and a L. U. endeavoring to obtain sick benefits for a member not entitled to the same, shall forfeit its charter. In the event of a member becoming three months in arrears in a local into which he has cleared, notice of such arrears must be forwarded to the L. U. from which he obtained a C. C.

All fines collected under this section shall be divided as follows: Fifty per cent. shall be retained by the G. S. and applied to the fund for organizing, the remaining 50 per cent. shall be forwarded to the D. C. in whose jurisdiction the offense was committed, or if no D. C. exists, a credit slip shall be issued to the L. U. having jurisdiction, which credit slip shall be accepted at the G. O. for all obligations of that L. U. except assessments levied to support a strike.

All clearance cards shall mature on the last day of the month in which they are issued, but may be accepted by a L. U. at any time during the succeeding month, provided the L. U. collects dues for that month and pays per capita tax on the member.

All clauses of the General Constitution which conflict with this section are hereby repealed in so far as they do so conflict, otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

—Local Union 388, Richmond, Va.—

Amend Sec. 86 to read as follows:

Any candidate over fifty years of age when admitted to membership, or who was in bad health when he joined, or who was not qualified for donations as prescribed by Sec. 80, shall be entitled to a funeral donation of $25.00 for one year's membership; $50.00 for two years' membership; $75.00 for three years' membership; $100.00 for five years' membership; $150.00 for seven years' membership, and $200.00 for ten years' membership, payable out of the general fund.

We believe the miserly pittance of $50.00 to bury an old member a disgrace to our organization, when numbers of these members have been our most faithful members for a number of years. And as this donation is paid out of the general fund, and each local pays as much per capita tax on an old man as a young one we think they should be paid more benefits than at present, as there will then be some inducement for an old man to try to keep up his membership.

If our records are examined it will be found that a very small percentage of our members whose heirs are paid the full funeral allowance of $200.00 have been members as long as ten years, therefore there will be no more risk on a man who joins at fifty than on one who joins at thirty years of age. And, furthermore, most mechanics are just in their prime at fifty years of age.

—Local Union 174, Joliet, Ill.—

Amend Sec. 53 of the General Constitution by inserting the following six (6) kindred branches of carpentry on the fourth (4th) and sixth (6th) lines under the heading, "Qualifications for Membership:"

(1st.) Addition on fourth (4th) line, after the word "stairbuilder," add, "pressed and stamped steel and iron or hollow metal-cover trim-builder."

(2d.) Addition on fourth (4th) line before ship-joiner, add "shipwright or shipjoiner."

(3d.) Addition on sixth (6th) line after the word "builder" add "box-making."

(4th.) Addition on sixth (6th) line before words, "or running," add "wood veneer maker."

(5th.) Addition on sixth (6th) line after "wood-working," add "or wood-turning machinery."

Sec. 53, as amended, to read: A candidate to be admitted to full membership in any Local Union of the U. B. must be not less than twenty-one (21) years and not over fifty (50) years of age, and must be a journeyman carpenter or joiner; stairbuilder, pressed and

stamped steel and iron hollow metal-cover trimbuilder; shipwright or ship-joiner, millwright, planing bench hand, cabinetmaker, carbuilder, boxmaker, wood veneermaker, or running wood-working or wood-turning machinery. He must be of good moral character and competent to command standard wages. (See Sections 56 and 80.)

—Local Union 174, Joliet, Ill.—

Amend Sec. 54 by inserting after trim on last line, by adding the words as follows: "and room and parlor mantel and exterior and interior steel or copper cornice."

—Local Union 174, Joliet, Ill.—

New Section.

(Section 54B.) The U. B. shall hold jurisdiction over all interior setting of slate and artificial marbleized wainscoting and erection of pressed stamped or corrugated steel or iron paper-board ceiling and rubberoid and dry-ply paper roofing and all cement form work around building.

—Local Union 174, Joliet, Ill.—

Amend Sec. 107. Fourth line, after word "applicant," add "and due book"; fifth line, after the word "correct," to read: "then member shall be admitted to membership to the Local Union where clearance card was presented—except in case of strikes and lockouts."

—Local Union 26, Syracuse, N. Y.—

Amendment to Section 8, General Constitution: Amend by striking out the words, "A journeyman carpenter (as per Sec. 53,)" and strike out all of section after the word "required" in tenth line. The proposed section to read:

"The election of delegates and alternates shall be held during the month of July preceding the convention. All members shall be notified by mail to attend the meeting, at which the delegates are to be elected. No member shall be eligible as a delegate unless he is working at and depending on the trade for a livelihood or employed by the organization, and twelve months a member in good standing in the L. U. prior to his election, except where the L. U. has not been in existence for the time herein required."

—Local Union 26, Syracuse, N. Y.—

Amendment to Section 69, General Constitution: Amend by striking out the words, "and shall not be eligible as an officer or delegate of his Local Union." (The same being the last clause of Section 69.)

Amended section to read: "A member can remain a contractor or enter into the business of contracting providing he pays the union scale of wages, obeys trade rules and hires none but members of the U. B., and complies with the Constitution and does not do any lump work, piece work or sub-contract for a carpenter contractor, and further provided that he is not nor does not become a member of any contractors' or employers' union."

—Local Union 26, Syracuse, N. Y.—

Amend Section 162, of the General Constitution, by striking out the words, "a journeyman carpenter," (as per Sec. 53), on fifth and sixth lines. Section, as amended, to read:

"A member cannot be nominated for any office, delegate or committeeship unless he is present on the night of nomination, except he is in ante-room on business authorized by the union or out on official business; nor shall he be eligible unless he is working at the trade or employed by the organization, and has been six months a member in good standing of the L. U. prior to nomination, unless the Local Union has not been in existence the time herein required."

—Local Union 308, Cedar Rapids, Ia.—

Whereas, owing to the high cost of funeral expenses; and, whereas, we pay the General Secretary the same amount on all members, as per Sec. 74; therefore, be it resolved, That Local No. 308 present for the consideration of the general convention, to be held the third Monday in September, 1914, the following amendments to Sections 82 and 86:

Amend Sec. 82 by striking out the

word "twenty-five" in the first line and insert the word "fifty"; strike out the word "fifty" in the second line and insert the word "one hundred," so the section will read as amended:

Sec. 82. "The wife funeral donation shall be fifty dollars on six months' membership and one hundred dollars on one year's membership."

Amend Sec. 86 by striking out the word "only," in the fourth line, and insert after the word "dollars"; in the fifth line "on six months' membership, and one hundred dollars on one year's membership," so the section will read as follows:

Sec. 86. "Any apprentice or any candidate over fifty years of age, when admitted to membership, or who was in bad health when he joined, or who was not qualified for donations, as prescribed in Section 80, shall be entitled to a funeral allowance of fifty dolars on six months' membership, and one hundred dollars on one year's membership, payable from the general fund, providing at the time of death he is over one year a member in good standing, and when three months in arrears he shall be debarred from all donations until three months after all arrearages are paid in full. He shall not be entitled to the donations specified in Sections 82, 83 and 84."

—Local Union 471, Brooklyn, N. Y.—

Amend Section 4, of the General Constitution, to read: "The U. B. shall meet in general convention biennially on the third Monday in September in the city in which the headquarters of the U. B. is situated."

—Local Union 471, Brooklyn, N. Y.—

Amendment to Section 227: "Provided said factory pay in wages eighty per cent. (80%) of the wages paid in the district in which the product is to be used."

—Local Union 359, Philadelphia, Pa.—

Amendment to Section 32, of the General Constitution, page 10:

Add after the word "necessary," on the sixth line: "He may personally, or by deputy, order members to cease work for any contractor or employer who is acting unfair to the U. B. in other localities, and members so ordered shall receive benefits from the general fund, as per Section 136, of this Constitution."

—Local Union 247, Brooklyn, N. Y.—

Amend Section 4, of the General Constitution, to read, that "the U. B. shall meet in general convention biennially on the third Monday in September, in the city in which the headquarters of the U. B. is situated."

It is the opinion of L. U. 247 that this will eliminate the expense of bringing the records, etc., of the General Office to the different cities, as has been the custom heretofore, and will mean a big saving to the organization.

—Local Union 993, Miami, Fla.—

Amend Section 221, of the General Constitution, as follows:

Section 221A: "Any Local Union may form a special fund, to be known as a contingent fund, providing the monthly dues of such Local Union for members entitled to donation as prescribed in Sections 82, 83 and 84, is not less than $1.00 (one dollar), and members entitled to donations as prescribed in Section 86, is not less than 75 cents (seventy-five cents). Said contingent fund, however, shall not exceed 20 per cent. of all dues paid."

—Local Union 635, Boise, Idaho—

Whereas, Section 86, of the General Constitution, designates all apprentices, candidates over fifty years of age, or members who were in bad health when they joined the Brotherhood, as semi-beneficial members, and are only entitled to a funeral allowance of fifty dollars, they are not taken into consideration in regards to a wife's funeral donation or disability donation, and

Whereas, Section 74 provides for a uniform tax on all members in good standing, which makes it a hardship on all local unions that charge less dues for

semi-beneficial members since the extra quarterly assessment was levied; therefore be it

Resolved, by Local Union No. 635, of Boise, Idaho, That the following amendment to the General Constitution be considered by the next general convention:

Section 74 to read: "Each Local Union shall pay to the G. S. twenty-five cents for each beneficial member and ten cents for each semi-beneficial member in good standing each month, and an additional twenty-five cents for beneficial and ten cents for semi-beneficial members per quarter on all members in good standing for the quarters ending March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31 of each year. All moneys received by the G. S. shall be used as a fund for the general management of the U. B. and payment of all death and disability donations prescribed by the Constitution, together will all legal demands made upon the U. B."

—Local Union 971, Reno, Nev.—

Amend Section 85, of the General Constitution, to read as follows:

"Sick benefits shall be regulated by local by-laws of each L. U. and are payable by the Local Union, and no member who is entitled to sick donations, according to the laws of a Local Union, shall be allowed to go in arrears while he is sick; the financial secretary shall see that his dues are paid out of his sick donations."

—Local Union 1635, Kansas City, Mo.—

Add to Section 232, the following: "Where owner or architect specifies that union materials shall be used on any job or building, none other shall be handled by the membership of our Brotherhood, under penalty of supension from the United Brotherhood."

—District Council of Seattle, Wash., King County and Vicinity—

Addition to Section 128 (State Councils): "Where the membership in two or more adjacent states feels unable to support separate State Councils, Inter-State Councils may be formed with the approval of the G. P., subject to the same laws as govern State Councils.

"Inter-State Councils may not include states maintaining separate State Councils.

"Wherever Inter-State Councils are formed and 55 per cent. of the members in any State or in all the States composing the Council become affiliated with the Council, it shall be obligatory on all the L. U.'s in that State or States to become affiliated with that Council. Any State affiliated with the Inter-State Council may, however, withdraw from the Council (with the approval of the G. P.) and form a separate State Council by vote of 55 per cent. of the membership composing a majority of the members in not less than five L. U.'s."

—Local Union 94, Providence, R. I.—

Amend Ritual by striking out of the "obligation" in eight line the words "acquiesce in" and insert instead the words "act with."

The reason is that the word "acquiesce," as now used, is awkward and mostly misunderstood.

—Local Union 11, Cleveland, Ohio—

We believe that every member of our organization should be given a complete financial statement, monthly, of the receipts and expenditures of our general office by publication in our official journal, and to bring about this we offer the following, which would make Section 36, of our Constitution, read as below:

Section 36 to be amended and read as follows: "The General Secretary shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of the convention, preserve all important documents, papers and letters, and retain copies of all important letters sent by him on business of the United Brotherhood.

"He shall conduct all official correspondence appertaining to the office, and sign all charters, if in proper order.

"He shall have charge of the seal of

the United Brotherhood, and shall affix it to all important official documents. He shall publish the official journal on the 15th of each month, giving therein all business appertaining to the local unions. He shall issue the general password quarterly, and publish a financial statement monthly in the journal of all moneys received and expended, giving the sources from which they are received and to whom and for what purposes paid."

—Local Union 94, Providence, R. I.—

Amend Section 70 to read as follows (new):

"Unions shall not accept the resignation of a member when it is suspected he submits the same to be left free to violate trade rules, and when a member resigns, or is suspended for non-payment of fine; or a carpenter, as covered by the Constitution, works to the detriment of the U. B., the Local Union or D. C. may place a special initiation fee against such person, as is provided for in their by-laws."

The reason for this is that Section 70 at present is not mandatory in defining the treatment of such cases, as it reads optional for a union to decide if a resignation should be accepted for violation of trade rules, optional in the amount of fee to be charged, therefore discriminatory and in conflict with Section 11 which calls for a specified by-law for the admission of members.

—Local Union 94, Providence, R. I.—

Strike out Section 85 and substitue the following:

"Local Unions shall have power to regulate and make payment of sick donations only by an established by-law of the Local Union."

The reason for this is that the present law makes it appear that it is compulsory for Local Unions to adopt payment of sick donations, and is so understood many times by the membership. Amended law is more plain as an enabling clause.

New York State Council Convention

We have been notified by Secretary-Treasurer Fieseler, of the New York State Council, that the approaching convention of that body will be held in the Eagle Temple, Jamestown, N. Y., beginning Monday, August 10. The headquarters will be at the Hotel Humphrey, Brooklyn Square. Rates, European plan, $1.50 and up.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of July, August and September, containing the convention call and the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all local unions of the U. B. Accompanying it are six blanks for the F. S., three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of July, August and September and the extra ones to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Inclosed in the circular are also six blanks for the treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the G. O.

Recording secretaries not in receipt of the circular and accompanying matter by the time this journal reaches them should immediately notify the G. S. Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Rejections

Homer Jared was recently refused admission into Local Union 1949, of Lewistown, Mont., his application for membership having been rejected three times.

J. Edgar Yammons, 36 Henry street, Edgewood, R. I., has been rejected three times by L. U. 632, of Providence, R. I.

Hubert Buxton, 13 Haswell street, Providence, R. I., an applicant for membership in L. U. 632 of that city, has been rejected three times.

Expelled for Misusing Funds

Frank Harris has been suspended from L. U. 1841, of Grand Forks, N. D., for misuse of the funds of the local.

Localities to Be Avoided

Owing to the pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ann Arbor, Mich.
Arcadia, Fla.
Akron, O.
Asheville, N. C.
Ashland, Ky.
Athens, Tex.
Atlanta, Ga.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Augusta, Ga.
Aurora, Ill.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Bay City, Mich.
Bay City, Tex.
Beacon, N. Y.
Binghamton, N. Y.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bisbee, Ariz.
Blackwell, Okla.
Bloomington, Ill.
Boise, Idaho.
Boone, Ia.
Brainerd, Minn.
Brenham, Tex.
Brownwood, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Calgary, Can.
Canton, O.
Central City, Ky.
Charlotte, N. C.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.
Clarksville, Tenn.
Cleveland, O.
Clinton, Iowa.
Columbia, S. C.
Columbus, O.
Corpus Christi, Tex.
Dayton, O.
Decatur, Ill.
Denison, Tex.
Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque, Ia.
Duluth, Minn.
Edmonton, Can.
El Centro, Cal.
Elmira, N. Y.
E. St. Louis, Ill.
El Paso, Tex.
Escanaba, Mich.
Evansville. Ind.
Fargo, N. D.
Fond du Lac, Wis.
Fort Myers, Fla.
Framingham, Mass.
Fresno, Cal.
Galveston, Tex.
Gardner, Mass.
Gary, Ind.
Grand Forks, N. D.
Great Falls, Mont.
Greeley, Colo.
Halifax, N. S.
Hamilton, O.
Hammond, Ind.
Hazleton, Pa.
Holyoke, Mass.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.
Hutchinson, Kan.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Jacksonville, Tex.
Jamestown, N. Y.
Jasonville, Ind.
Joliet, Ill.
Joplin, Mo.
Kankakee, Ill.
Kansas City, Mo.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kincaid, Ill.
Kissimmee, Fla.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Lewiston, Mont.
Lakeland, Fla.
Leadville, Colo.
Lexington, Ky.
Little Rock, Ark.
London, Ont., Can.
Long Beach, Cal.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Marietta, O.
Marshalltown, Ia.
Maryville, Tenn.
Medicine Hat, Can.
Medina, N. Y.
Miami, Ariz.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Minot, N. D.
Montreal, Can.
Morris, Ill.
Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.
Mount Carmel, Ill.
Mowbridge, S. D.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Newark, N. J.
New Bedford, Mass.
Newburgh, N. Y.
New Orleans, La.
Newport News, Va.
Newport, R. I.
New York City.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Norfolk, Va.
North Bend, Ore.
North Yakima, Wash.
O'Fallon, Ill.
Omaha, Neb.
Ottawa, Can.
Palestine, Tex.
Parsons, Kan.
Passaic, N. J.
Peoria, Ill.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Palm Beach, Fla.
Portland, Me.
Portland, Ore.
Pueblo, Colo.
Racine, Wis.
Red Bank, N. J.
Richmond, Cal.
Richmond, Va.
Robstown, Tex.
Rochdale, Tex.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rock Springs, Wyo.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Diego, Cal.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
San Francisco, Cal.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Shreveport, La.
St. Augustine, Fla.
St. Catherines, Ont.
St. Cloud, Minn.
St. Paul, Minn.
St. Louis, Mo.
Seattle, Wash.
Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
Savannah, Ga.
Sioux City, Ia.
Smithtown, L. I.
South Omaha, Neb.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mass.
Springfield, O.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tampa, Fla.
Teague, Tex.
Temple, Tex.
Terre Haute, Ind.
The Dalles, Ore.
Toronto, Can.
Trenton, N. J.
Tri-Cities—Davenport, Ia.; Rock Island and Moline, Ill.
Troy, N. Y.
Tulsa, Okla.
Urbana-Champaign, Ill.
Vancouver, B. C.
Victoria, Tex.
Waco, Tex.
Waterbury, Conn.
Watertown, N. Y.
Watertown, S. D.
Washington, D. C.
Welland Canal Zone.
West Frankfort, Ill.
Wichita Falls, Tex.
Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmington, Del.
Winnipeg, Can.
Worcester, Mass.
Yonkers, N. Y.

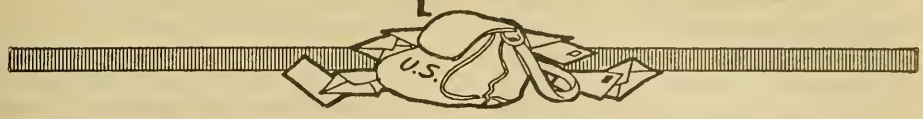
Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Amherst, N. S., Can.
Philipsburg, Mont.
San Angelo, Tex.
Glenwood Springs, Colo.
Pendleton, Ore.
Stillwater, Minn. (Millmen).
San Pedro, Cal. (Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Calkers).
Bridgeport, Conn.
Odin, Ill.
Bismarck, N. D.
Rock Hill, S. C.
Alexandria, La.
Total, 12 Local Unions.

Work Well Done

Work is only done well when it is done with a will; and no man has a thoroughly sound will unless he knows he is doing what he should, and is in his place. And, depend upon it, all work must be done at last, not in a disorderly, scrambling, doggish way, but in an ordered, soldiery, human way—a lawful or "loyal" way.—Ruskin.

Correspondence



Label Trades Department and Labor Day

Editor The Carpenter:

Dear Sir and Brother: The time is approaching when the Central Labor Unions throughout the United States and Canada, and their affiliated organizations will commence to make arrangements for the celebration of Labor Day, and in making these arrangements particular attention should be paid to the employment of union labor, both as to work directly performed, and as to the necessary purchases to be made for carrying out the demonstrations that will take place, whether the same be in the form of a parade, picnic, banquet, smoke-talk, or any other way in which it may be decided to celebrate the day.

In all purchases that may be made, either in the direction of wearing apparel for uniforms, hats or caps, bread, cigars and refreshments of all kinds, particular attention should be paid to the union label of the various organizations in interest.

In hiring of bands, bartenders and waiters, or other arrangements to be made, agreements should be made that those who are engaged for any of these purposes should show the current monthly working card or button of their organizations before they are allowed to participate in any way in any of the festivities that may be arranged for.

In past years inquiries have been received at this office as to whether a label on wool hats, which is entirely dissimilar from the label of the United Hatters of North America, was a genuine label and recognized by the American Federation of Labor. Similar inquiries have been received as to whether there was a label placed upon straw hats which was recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

We want to take the opportunity in advance to say to the committees who may be selected, that there is only one recognized label upon hats, whether they be of felt or wool, and that is the label of the United Hatters of North America. There is no recognized union label placed upon straw hats, and the committees are urged not to be deceived by those who might attempt to obtain orders for these, or any other articles, when they say that the union label will be attached to the same.

The Labor Day committees are notified that in the event of there being any doubt in their minds as to the genuineness of union labels on any of the articles that they or their members may desire to purchase, that if they will communicate with this office the information will be given them immediately as to where articles may be obtained in any line bearing the genuine union label.

Central Labor Unions and their local affiliated unions are urged to do their utmost in placing orders for Labor Day goods with firms or dealers who can supply them with union labeled goods, and they are again urged to communicate with this office immediately if they have any doubt at all as to whether a label is a legitimate one, no matter in what line.

Secretaries of Central Labor Unions are requested, after reading this communication at their regular meeting, to place it in the hands of the chairman of the Labor Day committee.

Hoping that Labor Day of this year will be observed more fully than ever before, and that union labeled products will apply exclusively in any demonstration that may take place, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

THOMAS F. TRACY,

Sec.-Treas. Union Label Trades Dept. of A. F. of L.

Seven Trades Boom Union Cigar Box

Editor The Carpenter:

The following circular is addressed to the members and officers of international and local trade unions mentioned therein:

We, the undersigned, desire to say that it is a well-known fact that the International Cigar Makers' Union is credited with the high honor of being the inventors (or father trade) of the first union label, and as by their strict union efforts in promoting and advertising their union label, the other sixty-five unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. have adopted union labels of their own respective designs and applied them on their products.

And now that the international membership of the Cigar Makers is making preparations for a world-wide advertising of their union label at the coming Pacific-American Exposition at San Francisco next year, 1915; and that there are seven (7) union trades that apply their respective union labels on their productions, and though much of such like productions of these seven (7) trades is anti-union and goes on and in the make-up of non-union boxes; therefore, the undersigned committee, members of the various Carpenter locals, representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (which holds jurisdiction over the branch of carpentry box-making), takes this opportunity of extending an invitation to the presidents and secretaries of each following-named International and A. F. of L. local trade unions to co-operate in uniting their efforts to establish their respective labels on parts of their trade productions that go into the make of a strictly, throughout union made, cigar box; in honor of the International Cigar Makers' Union, that has done much by their union label example to uplift and gain recognition for other helpless trade union wage earners; the following whose productions go into the make-up of a union made cigar box is as follows:

Carpenters: Cigar box makers whose jurisdiction over the cigar box is to shave, plane and nail together cigar boxes made from wood only.

Printing Pressmen: Whose jurisdiction over the cigar box is to press the carpenters' electrotype label on the side, end, lid or bottom of box and other press name plates wanted on each box.

Paper Makers: Whose jurisdiction over the cigar box is to supply all paper of union make for inside lining, box edging, and pictorial stock labels, or trade-marks for inside and outside of the cigar box.

Lithographers: Whose jurisdiction over the cigar box is to do the lithographing, coloring or reams of box edging and box flaps that cover the cigars and stock labels or trade-marks.

Photograph Engravers: Whose claim on the make-up of the cigar box is the engraving of the cigar box on inside combined flap and also on stock label along with lithographers.

Typographical: Whose jurisdictional claim is to set up type for printed matter relative to the name of the cigar box manufacturers, such as: "This box is manufactured by ———, under sanitary and strictly union conditions, employing workers of seven (7) trades," or, "Also note, this box can not be held responsible for quality of cigars in this box."

Box Trimmers: Whose jurisdiction over the cigar box is to paste in the inside lining and box edging, also paste stock labels and trade-mark. Members of A. F. of L. will then apply their label when paper trim is complete. A chart of the seven trades labels will be furnished local unions of the seven trades that will be explanatory of each trade anchoring their linked jurisdictional claims in the make-up of the cigar box; chart in large size is for hanging up in union halls, second size is to be used by carpenter box makers on inside cover, known as cigar box flap; third and fourth sizes of charts are for use on back of envelopes and cards; Schwartz Brothers, Job Printers, 110 North Joliet street, and The News Com-

pany, 123-125 North Ottawa street, and other printers and printing pressmen of Joliet, Illinois, will do the printing of the four sizes of charts and will furnish blank cigar box flap, blank envelope and blank cards in small or large quantities at a very low cost; a sample chart made up in crude form will be forwarded for your inspection and approval of the idea prior to having it lithographed, in handsome and appropriate designs, in a union lithograph shop.

Boost the all-union, all-right, Cigar Makers' Union label by demanding union made cigars, packed in all-union made boxes of seven (7) trades. Members and international or national officers of the other fifty-nine trades applying their labels on their respective trade productions are invited along with all the trades using buttons, and all the respective trades that don't apply a label or button are also invited to join in the campaign in honor of the Cigar Makers' International Union.

FRANK IMWALE,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
S. P. MEADOWS,
Indianapolis, Indiana.
D. J. FARLEY,
Joliet, Illinois.

International sub-committee, representing box makers.

JAMES F. BYRNE,
President of Printing Pressmen's Union, Joliet, Ill., L. U. 111.

GEORGE R. BOLTON,
President of Joliet Typographical Union, L. U. 194.

EDWARD ELLIS,
President Carpenters' Union, Joliet, Ill., L. U. 174.

Scores Rockefeller Regime in Colorado

Editor The Carpenter:

The following resolutions regarding the Colorado situation were recently passed by the Cook County (Chicago) Illinois, District Council:

"Whereas, the fires of class antagonism smoldering in the coal regions of Colorado have burst forth into devastating flame, men and women estimated in number as high as two hundred have been slain, much property destroyed and a peaceful commonwealth invaded by civil war, and we deplore the fact that it is next to impossible to say where the blame lies or by what methods this holocaust of hate should have been prevented. We still have in mind the copper strike in Michigan. The operators have determined never to recognize a Federation of Labor, but they have compelled their labor to recognize corporate greed, by having to rent their homes, buy their living at company stores, and accept such price for their labor as a federated corporation desired to give, and it is well known that the banks are not overloaded with laborers' deposits.

"Whereas, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., having made the statement that he and his associates were prepared to lose all their investment in Colorado mines resisting the dominance of the union, we regret that Mr. Rockefeller, as an American citizen and a member of a Christian family, should take such a stand, for 'what will it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his soul, or what will a man give in exchange for his soul.' Surely, the laborer is worthy his hire. The miner's lot is not to be envied. If they are good enough to mine their coal, why should their claims for human justice be denied?

"Whereas, the operators are not slow in telling that the men employed are Italians, Austrians, Slavs, Greeks, Bulgarians, Montenegrins, etc., but, Mr. Operator, we would remind you that you are your brother's keeper no matter what his nationality. They are here and it is up to the operator, as is also his fellow laborer, to make of him a good American citizen, and not to brutalize him. We deplore the fact that Mr. Operator was willing to employ suitable men to be commissioned as deputy sheriffs (gunmen), whose brutality will forever stain the pages of American history.

"Therefore, be it resolved, That we

hereby petition our Congress to enact such laws and have them enforced, so that the conditions which have prevailed in Michigan and Colorado shall not again be a blot on this fair land of ours, not only as a union, but as American citizens do we protest against such conditions or a repetition thereof.

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to Honorable James R. Mann, our Representative at Washington, D. C., to the general office of our District Council. to the Suburban, and to the Secretary of the United Mine Workers of America."

DANIEL GALVIN,
Secretary-Treasurer Chicago D. C.

From San Francisco

[The following resolution was recently received as published, the envelope containing nothing which would indicate the local which adopted it]:

Whereas: A period of industrial depression is prevalent throughout the United States, causing many laborers to be thrown out of employment, most of whom are almost entirely dependent upon their daily earnings to support themselves and families, and that at a time when the cost of maintenance is higher than heretofore known in the history of our country; and,

Whereas, A continuance of present conditions will bring hunger to the households of thousands of laborers and mechanics throughout this hitherto land of plenty;

Therefore be it resolved, That the members of Local Union No. ——, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, respectfully request the President of the United States, and the Congress now in session, to provide such legislation as will at least relieve us in part of the competition of the thousands of alien paupers who are arriving each month at our ports; men and women who, because of their extreme necessity, are obliged to labor for approximately the same wages or even less than they formerly received in the south and east of Europe from which they come. Thus the supply of labor is being continually increased, while the demand in many employments is growing less.

We do not know, and it is beyond our intelligence to determine the cause of the present depression; we only know that a mistake has been made and that relief must soon be provided or the modest savings of even our skilled laborers will soon be exhausted and the cry of their children for bread will be heard.

We have hoped for the speedy passage of House Resolution No. 6060, "An Act to regulate the immigration of aliens to and the residence of aliens in the United States. If that measure was enacted it would give us partial relief, but it is being delayed in the Senate, while an effort is being made to ameliorate conditions in Mexico rather than alleviate the distress prevalent among our own working people. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of this union be instructed to forward to President Wilson, at the White House, Washington, D. C., a copy of these resolutions, with the request that he cause them to be brought to the attention of the United States Senate, where the Immigration bill is now being delayed.

Secretary.

Attest:

Happenings in the World of Labor

The recognition of the National Union of Railwaymen by the railway companies is being acclaimed as one of the biggest victories won by trades unions in England for many years. The agreement between the men and the companies by which disputes are referred to arbitration, expires at the end of this year, and the men had decided not to renew it unless the union was recognized. Since the fusion of the railway servants, the general railway workers and the signal men last year, the membership of the combined organization has almost doubled. At the end of December it stood at 263,432, actual railway men, and the

names of another 22,000 have been added since. The Associated Society of Enginemen and Firemen, which has a membership of 37,000, and other unions, which work in conjunction with the National Union, absorb most of the remaining railway men in the United Kingdom. There are only 80,000 railway men, scattered throughout the rural districts and Ireland, outside the union. Now that the union has been recognized the executive will work first of all for a change in the conciliation agreements which the men claim always work against them, and afterward for an eight-hour day and minimum wage.

The Federation of Labor of Baltimore, Md., has forwarded a letter of commendation to Governor Goldsborough for his stand against an amendment to the child labor laws, which was urged by every exploiter of the little ones, and which would reduce the age limit in canneries. The bill passed both houses of the State Legislature, but was vetoed by the state executive. An effort was made to pass the measure over his veto, but this failed.

Carl Person, editor of the Strike Bulletin at Clinton, Ill., who has been held in jail for many months charged with murder because he shot a thug of the Illinois Central who deliberately ambushed him, was admitted to bail recently by the Circuit Court in Chicago. The bond was fixed at $12,000 and Person immediately returned to Clinton to resume his active work in exposing the Illinois Central, against which corporation the shopmen are on strike.

Organized labor in Grand Rapids, Mich., is keeping close "tab" on private detective agencies, operated for the benefit of manufacturers, since one local has expelled a man found guilty of reporting to the employers. A city ordinance, adopted at the request of organized labor, makes it mandatory that all detective agencies file a list of their employes with the superintendent of police and city clerk, same to be at all times open for public inspection. Evasions of this ordinance are now resulting in court prosecutions.

A special levy of $2.50 per member has been called in Australia, to be paid by the unionists in 1914, for the purpose of establishing a daily morning labor paper in Sydney, which will only be launched when the sum of $750,000 is paid into the treasury. About half a million dollars has already been raised. The Daily Herald, printed in Adelaide, has proven such a complete success that it has been decided to start a second paper.

Indian Motorcycle Strike

The Indian motorcycle (Hendee Mfg. Co.) strike, which started January 5, 1914, when 125 members of the Springfield, Mass., Local Metal Polishers, etc., struck against a reduction of $1.10 per day in wages, is still on, and not a man has deserted. When the strike started the company employed 3,000 men; now they employ only 500 men. Many eastern race tracks have barred the Indian motorcycle. The metal polishers have demanded nothing unreasonable; they are fighting for a living wage. Although on strike for five months, the strikers have not been idle. They have been working night and day advancing the cause, and paying, by example, the toll that loyalty and steadfastness exacts from every conscientious union man. These men do not ask alms, but they do ask that every loyal unionist remember that the Hendee Indian motorcycle is produced in a strike shop. These men are standing out loyally, splendidly, and against them is a capital of more than $12,000,000. The victory of these 125 men against the $12,000,000 will mark an epoch in unionism. Publicity will win this strike. Let every true union man keep the fact constantly before the public that organized labor is on strike at the factory of the Indian Motorcycle Company to resist a reduction in wages of $1.10 a day.

SEATTLE'S HIGHEST BUILDING

(By P. W. Dowler.)

TOWERING above "The Queen City of the Pacific" today stands the recently completed L. C. Smith forty-two story building, the highest building west of New York City, and a first-class example of efficient workmanship.

It will interest readers of The Carpenter to know that this mammoth building was trimmed in hollow metal, erected by members of the United Brotherhood. The structure contains six hundred offices and was planned upon the most approved modern lines. The exterior finish of the first two floors is in Washington granite. Above that white glazed terra cotta accentuates the majesty of the stories that rise sheer against the sky. The main floor of the building embraces six stores and a telegraph office, while the basement provides for a barber shop, restaurant and buffet.

On the thirty-fifth floor there is an elaborate observation room, with a spacious platform on all sides of the tower. From this vantage point magnificent views of the city and surroundings may be had. One beholds the famous Puget Sound, the world's most remarkable inland sea, in all its glory; to the east the eternally snow-capped peaks of the Cascade mountains, with the incomparable Mount Rainier, the highest peak in the United States, while to the west are the Olympic mountains, more rugged and awe-inspiring than the Alps.

The Smith building is interiorily finished throughout in hollow metal, mahogany-grained, supplied by the Camp-TeRoller Agency, Seattle, and manufactured by the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company, of Jamestown, N. Y. This hollow steel trim was erected under supervision of George Hughes, with Ed. C. Newton, president of the Seattle D. C. of the U. B., as general foreman, and Walter Moore, a member of L. U. 131, as assistant foreman.

The contest for the erection of the hollow steel trim on this building was the most severe of the many contests of a like nature that have arisen from the impracticable and unworkable award of this work by the Tampa Convention of the Building Trades Department. Being in course of erection during the 1913 conventions of the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department held in Seattle, this job became the war center of a warm jurisdictional contest for the erection of the hollow metal trim, as the contending parties realized the effect which the control of the work on this building would have upon the representatives of organized labor present at these conventions.

As a result of the ceaseless energy of General President James Kirby, General Executive Board Member William A. Cole, of the sixth district, and the Seattle District Council of Carpenters, the United Brotherhood secured the work, and the competence of carpenters to do this work skilfully is proven by the following letters from Mr. J. P. Marshall, agent of the Whitney Company, general contractors for the building; Mr. H. W. Thompson, general inspector of construction, and Mr. George Hughes, superintendent of erection for the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company, the manufacturers of the hollow steel trim:

Seattle, Wash., May 28, 1914.

Mr. P. W. Dowler, Gen. Organizer, United Brotherhood of Carpenters, 1620 Fourth Avenue, Seattle, Wash.:

Dear Sir—Previous to the time of the erection of the metal trim on the forty-two-story L. C. Smith building, we received a number of calls from you soliciting our influence toward securing the erection of the metal trim by the carpenters.

The building is now practically completed, and we have no hesitancy in stating that the claims you made at that time relative to the competency and efficiency of the carpenters to do this work has been made good in every detail.

While the Whitney company was not directly interested, from a contract standpoint, in the erection of the trim, we can say that your activity in securing this work for the carpenters in addition to being a benefit to them, was carried on in such a manner that it was a general satisfaction to all concerned, and from our observations we would judge that the erection of the metal trim has been competent, efficient and economical.

Yours very truly,
THE WHITNEY COMPANY,
J. P. MARSHALL, Agent.

Forty-two-Story L. C. Smith Building,
Seattle, Wash., May 23, 1914.

Mr. P. W. Dowler, General Organizer, United Brotherhood of Carpenters, 1620 4th avenue, Seattle, Wash.:

Dear Sir—Having received a call from you as a representative of the carpenters, previous to the time the metal trim on the forty-two-story L. C. Smith building was started, now that the building is almost completed, I am sure you will be glad to know my opinion of the class of work done by the carpenters in erection of the metal trim.

Your claim that the carpenters would, if given the opportunity, erect this metal trim more efficiently, economically and give better satisfaction than any other tradesmen, has been fulfilled.

The work has been at a minimum of time and expense and in a manner satisfactory to the owner, architects and constructor.

Your activity to secure this work for the carpenters is natural from the position which you hold, but you have not only served the interests of your membership in securing this work for them, but your efforts have been equally beneficial to those who are finally responsible for the finished building, which is now nearing completion.

Yours very truly,
H. W. THOMPSON,
Gen. Inspector of Construction.

Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company,
Jamestown, N. Y.

Represented by Camp TeRoller,
530 Coleman Bldg.
Seattle, Wash., May 14, 1914.

Mr. P. W. Dowler, General Organizer, U. B.:

Dear Sir—Now that the erection of the metal trim on the forty-two-story L. C. Smith building, this city, is nearing completion you will be glad to learn that the carpenters have done a first-class job and one of which this company is justly proud.

The cost of erection compares very favorably with work of a similar nature done elsewhere, and we take this opportunity of thanking you for the personal interest you took in the matter of having the carpenters do the work, and feel gratified at the success of your efforts.

Yours very truly,
DAHLSTROM METALLIC DOOR CO.,
GEORGE HUGHES.

We publish herewith a photo of the Smith Building and also a photo of the crew of carpenters who erected the metal trim. The latter was taken from the roof of the main building. The Seattle District Council is justly proud of these men for the quality of the work they performed in erecting the metal trim, and more than grateful to the general officers, local unions, district councils and the membership of the United Brotherhood at large, who took so much interest in this job and rendered valuable assistance in securing this work for the United Brotherhood.

The Jackleg

He marked out the corners and cut up the stuff,
And started the house with a vigor and vim;
He sided and covered and floored with that bluff
Assurance peculiar and native to him.

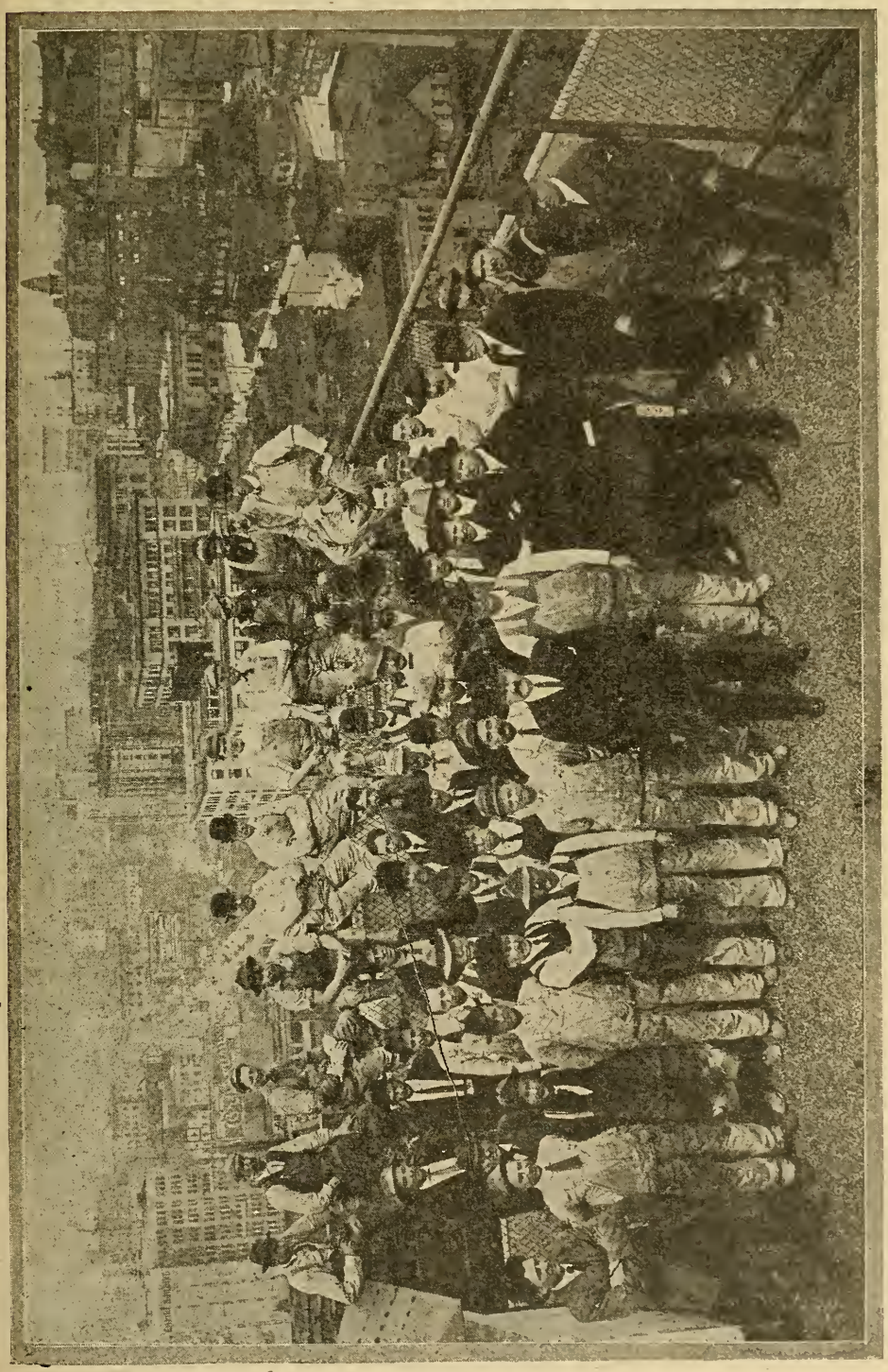
When all of the sawing and planing was done,
He painted the building within and without;
He reared up a flue like a tow'r to the sun,
And boasted that ne'er was a structure so stout.

He mixed up the mortar, the sand and cement,
And laid down the pavement so smooth and so white;
He worked on the plumbing in perfect content,
And tinkered with fixtures for heating and light.

The house was a wonder when finished at last,
It soon became tired and lurched to one side;
The flue began leaning, the walk crumbled fast,
The windows all laws of proportion defied.

A sight to deplore was the paint that he spread,
So blistered and spotted in just a few weeks;
The pipes wouldn't work, and the roof overhead
Gave trouble, indeed, with its numerous leaks.

The owner got nothing but what he deserved,
A jumble of junk in a hideous heap;
He may now be wiser since he has observed
That nothing is good if it's offered too cheap.



News Notes from Local Unions

West Frankfort, Ill., L. U. 1193.—All traveling brothers are urged to stay away from West Frankfort, owing to the existence of dull trade conditions. Work is very scarce at present in this vicinity. —C. A. Stewart, R. S.

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Fargo, N. D., L. U. 1176.—On account of the lockout existing in the trade here traveling brothers are warned to stay away. Quite a number of men have come to Fargo recently in ignorance of existing conditions.—J. M. Johnson, R. S.

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Charlotte, N. C., L. U. 1652.—As we intend to start a trade movement in the near future, and as there are more carpenters in town at present than can find employment, traveling brothers are urged to stay away until further notice. C. W. Brown, R. S.

❖ ❖ ❖

Joplin, Mo., L. U. 311.—Traveling brothers are strongly advised to stay away from Joplin until further notice, as trade conditions here are at a very low ebb. There is only one job of any consequence in course of erection at present and a number of our men are unemployed. L. F. King, R. S.

❖ ❖ ❖

Minot, S. D., L. U. 1227.—This local desires to advise all carpenters that conditions in the trade at Minot are very slack at present. No attention should be paid to newspaper advertisements holding out inducements to men to come here. Work is scarce and there is not enough to keep all our own men employed. A. M. Olson, R. S.

❖ ❖ ❖

St. Cloud, Minn., L. U. 930.—As there has been a great inrush of carpenters into St. Cloud and vicinity this summer employment in the trade is at a premium and all traveling brothers who intend coming here should stay away until further notice. Work is not as good as was expected this season.—J. E. Rutherford, R. S.

❖ ❖ ❖

Winnipeg, Canada, District Council.—Traveling brothers are asked to stay away from Winnipeg until further notice, as we are about to make a concerted effort to unionize the trade in that city. There is quite a lot of work being done, but non-union men are in the majority on practically all the jobs, with the exception of two or three. James Leslie, Sec.

❖ ❖ ❖

Aurora, Ill., L. U. 916.—Owing to an unprecedented influx of carpenters into this place at the present time the chances for traveling brothers to obtain employment are very slim. Besides, there is a great slackness in the trade and there is little prospect that conditions will soon change for the better. Traveling brothers will serve their own interests best by staying away. R. P. Hughes, R. S.

❖ ❖ ❖

Detroit, Mich., District Council.—All traveling brothers are warned to stay away from Detroit. Advertisements circulated by the contractors have flooded the city with men, and in consequence 50 per cent. of our membership is unemployed. Future prospects do not look bright at this time. It is hoped the brothers thinking of coming to Detroit will heed this notice. F. M. Johnson, Sec.

❖ ❖ ❖

Welland Canal Zone, Ont., Can.—The Frontier D. C. urges all union carpenters to stay away from the Welland Canal Zone, regardless of newspaper advertise-

ments, until further notice. There is enough men on hand at present to do the available work, and as St. Catharines and Port Colborne are trying to better their condition we deem it advisable for traveling brothers to stay away for the time being. Ira Barnhardt, Sec. Frontier D. C.

An Artful Advertising Dodge

A man named Walter T. Tate, bearing apparently bona fide credentials and endorsements, came to St. Petersburg, Fla., and agreed to give L. U. 531 a commission for the privilege of hanging a frame in our hall containing the advertisements of all business men in St. Petersburg that were friendly to labor. Tate went and make a great many promises to business men, which he never fulfilled, and told them that our local was to get everything above expenses for the advertising. He gave the local $65.00 in all and kept the rest, cleaning up a sum said to be about $2,000. He gave us to understand that he would charge the regular rates for advertising, but charged about a thousand per cent. more than customary, telling business men the proceeds were going to the union. We did not learn of his game until it was too late. Tate got out a lot of pamphlets and attractive posters in frames, patronized the union label and fair mills, but promised and threatened business men and got away with probably $2,000. Business men do not blame us so much after finding out the facts, but they desire us either to apprehend Tate or make a move to prevent a repetition of his operations elsewhere. F. A. Fitch, business agent, L. U. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla.

New Jersey State Council

The eleventh annual convention of the New Jersey State Council was held in the Ribsam Building, Trenton, June 19 and 20. It was one of the most successful gatherings in the history of the organization in the State and was attended by about 150 delegates. Mayor Donnelly welcomed the visitors to Trenton at the opening session. The next issue of the journal will contain an extended account of the proceedings of the convention.

Quebec Provincial Council Meets

The Provincial Council convention of the U. B. was held at Three Rivers, P. Q., Saturday and Sunday, June 20 and 21, and was a success from every point of view. Twenty-four delegates from locals in every section of the province were present. Saturday morning the proceedings were opened by the president, Brother A. Martel, member of the General Executive Board. The principal matter brought on the floor of the convention was a new constitution to be submitted to all Local Unions for a referendum vote. A number of important questions pertaining to the welfare of the Brotherhood in the province also came up for discussion.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: President, A. Martel, Local 1127, Montreal; vice-president, A. Welham, Local 2617, Montreal; secretary-treasurer, Pierre Lefebvre, Local 134, Montreal.

The next convention of the Provincial Council will be held at Shawinigan Falls on the first Saturday in July, 1915. The convention was brought to a close by a mass meeting in the Gaiety theater on Sunday afternoon.

Information Wanted

Mrs. John Lamson has called upon L. U. 1532, of Camden, N. J., to assist her in finding her husband. She claims he joined the Atlantic City local and has disappeared. He joined under the name of John Lamson, or John Smith, or John Salmon. He is about five feet, eight inches in height, of a fair complexion with a yellowish cast of countenance. Information concerning him should be sent to Mark Jacoby, R. S. of L. U. 1532, Camden, N. J.

The Carpenter

James Stoneham, a member of L. U. 1746, of Braidentown, Fla., deserted his wife and child in Jacksonville, Fla., a short time ago. He is believed to be in Philadelphia. The case of Mrs. Stoneham and her child has been investigated by the Associated Charities of Jacksonville and found worthy of assistance. She has also been given assistance from the contingent fund of the local. Any information concerning Stoneham's present whereabouts should be sent to G. C. Brown, Business Agent, Jacksonville D. C., 46½ West Bay street, Jacksonville, Fla.

Information is desired as to the whereabouts of Felica Marsala, said to be a member of the U. B., who has left his wife and family. He was last known to have been in Utica, N. Y. His wife

FELICA MARSALA.

says he was a member of a local in that city or vicinity. This is said to be a good photo of Marsala. Information as to his whereabouts should be sent to Secretary-Treasurer Oliver Collins, of the New York D. C., 142-144 East 59th street, New York City.

Ben Hoyt a Defaulter

L. U. 372 of Lima, Ohio, wishes to acquaint the membership of the U. B. with the fact that Ben Hoyt, a member of that local, left for parts unknown, taking with him nearly $600 over the estimate of the work on a contract which he had taken of remodeling a house which was a union job. He made his men take out applications to join L. U. 372. Two of these claim that he took the initiation money out of their pay.

Vittitoe Undesirable

This is a photo of James Vittitoe, who has been expelled from L. U. 557, of Bozeman, Mont., for defrauding some of

JAMES VITTITOE.

his brother members. Vittitoe left Bozeman three months ago, shipping his goods to Great Falls, Mont., under the name of W. B. Woody. No action was taken by the local until recently, in the hope that he would write and straighten the matter up. Members of the U. B. are urged to beware of him.

Visions

Visions of a world improving—
Show us better days ahead,
To a "Forward, March," we're stepping
With a firm, assured tread;
We will concentrate our forces
By God's help, for human good—
In united strength of action
Lies the hope of brotherhood.

Dreaming of a world grown better,
Looking up toward realms of light,
Optimistic thought is likened
To a charge of dynamite;
It will bring to pass our wishes
If we work as well as pray,
It will realize our visions
Of a coming better day.

Hoping for a good time dawning
Makes a cheerful, happy theme,
But the prayers our work must answer
Are no jest or idle dream;
As we plan and hope to prosper
In that better time to be,
Working for the world's improvement
Helps to set wrong's captives free.

Cheerful work brings swift achievement—
Dreams fulfilled as on we go,
Labor's concentrated effort
Surely helps to make it so;
To interpret such a vision—
For man's highest good aspire,
Prayer and work and perseverance
Will attain our heart's desire.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Trade Notes

Successful Trade Movements

Willimantic, Conn.—The trade movement which was started here June 1 was successfully compromised on the following terms on the following day, June 2: Outside men to work 44 hours per week and receive 41 cents per hour; foremen to receive 48 cents per hour; power shop men to work 50 hours per week with the exception of those employed by Hillhouse & Taylor, whose work hours will be 50 hours from June 1 to December 1 and 54 hours from December 1 to June 1. Wage rate, $18.00 per week for journeymen, $21.00 per week for foremen. One apprentice was allowed to five journeymen or fraction thereof. There were also several minor demands conceded. The contract is for a year or until three months' notice is given by either party. A board of arbitration was also formed.

❖ ❖ ❖

White Plains, N. Y.—The strike which occurred here as a result of the spring trade movement was declared off on May 23, last, when we secured the signatures of all but four contractors. These latter we believe will get into line eventually. The contractors who signed are those who have any work at present.

❖ ❖ ❖

Erie, Pa.—The strike which was in progress here was declared off on June 4, on the advice of General Organizer Botterill and every union man in Erie is now working, and there are calls for more men from various quarters. The successful outcome of the strike has caused general rejoicing among members of the trade in Erie county. The D. C. has expressed its thanks to the General Office for assistance rendered and also to Brother Botterill for his aid and counsel. Under the latter's direction a vigorous campaign for new members is now in operation and is bringing welcome results.

❖ ❖ ❖

Point Colborne, Ont., Can.—The trade movement instituted by L. U. 1168 came to a successful termination June 3, when agreements were signed with all the contractors, members of the local going back to work at a minimum wage of 40 cents per hour. Very little difficulty was experienced in putting through the demands asked.

❖ ❖ ❖

Galveston, Tex.—An agreement has been signed with the contractors of Galveston which carries with it an increase in wages from the old scale of 50 cents to 56¼ cents per hour, same to go into effect on August 29.

❖ ❖ ❖

Lynn, Mass.—The strike of the box-makers of this city, which was called May 4, lasted one day, the men returning to work on the following terms: A fifty-two hour week with no reduction in pay; Saturday afternoon off the year round; all employes to be union men, and the business agent to have the privilege to visit the shop when necessary.

❖ ❖ ❖

Ridgeway, Pa.—The carpenters of this city, all members of L. U. 947, were successful in winning their strike for a minimum wage of 40⅝ cents per hour and an eight-hour day. The old scale consisted of a minimum wage of $3.25 per day and a nine-hour day.

❖ ❖ ❖

Woonsocket, R. I.—The trade movement for an increase in wages, started by L. U. 801, was successfully concluded without a strike on June 1. It was the means of increasing wages 4½ cents per hour. The old scale was 37⅝ cents per hour.

Craft Problems

Plan of Octagon Curved Roof

(By James Barry.)

Fig. 1 shows the wall plates for what is at first sight a somewhat difficult prob-

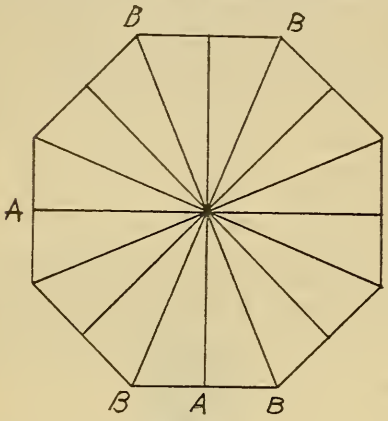


Fig. 1.

lem, but quite simple if directions are followed.

The common rafter A is in the middle of each side, Fig. 1. (Hip rafters B. B.)

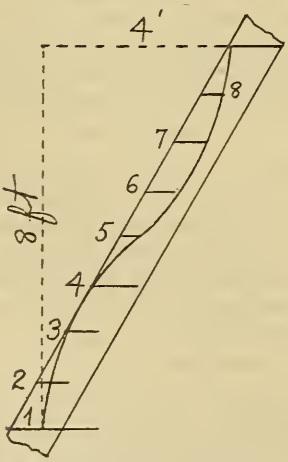


Fig. 2—Common Rafter.

Fig. 2 shows profile of hip rafters to stand on eight angles of tower, from B to center.

Get your template right and half your trouble is over. To make template for common rafter take a board, "shoot" one edge, make your curves as desired, but always have two points near each end in order to have your template in the same position for hip rafters. Having your pattern for common rafter as above, divide entire length as in sketch or closer if desired. Mark level lines across board

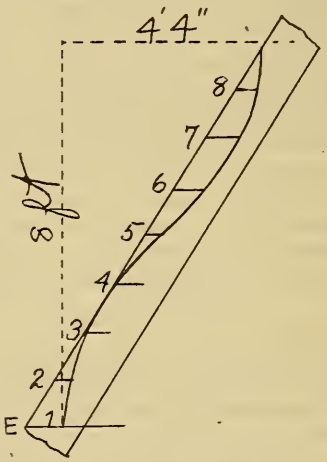


Fig. 3—Hip Rafter.

as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

Take another board for hip rafter pattern, lay out to proper length and pitch, divide same as Fig. 1 and mark level lines as shown at E, 2, 3, in Fig. 3.

Strike out common rafter with common rule, but measure hip rafter with octagon rule.

Short Cuts and Kinks

(By John Upton.)

To divide a board or any space into two or more equal parts—we frequently wish to rip a board into two or more pieces of equal width, and when there are fractions of an inch there is sometimes a little mental arithmetic involved.

But here is a simple method which will enable you to divide a board seven

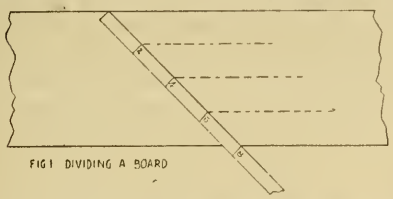


FIG 1 DIVIDING A BOARD

and one-fourth inches wide into four parts just as readily as if it were eight inches wide.

Lay your rule on it diagonally so that one end is at one edge and the figure 8 at the other. Mark at 2, 4 and 6.

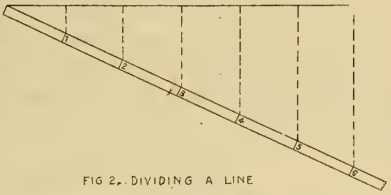


FIG 2. DIVIDING A LINE

For three parts, use 9 instead of 8, and mark at 3 and 6. This short cut can be applied to any space which we wish to divide into equal parts.

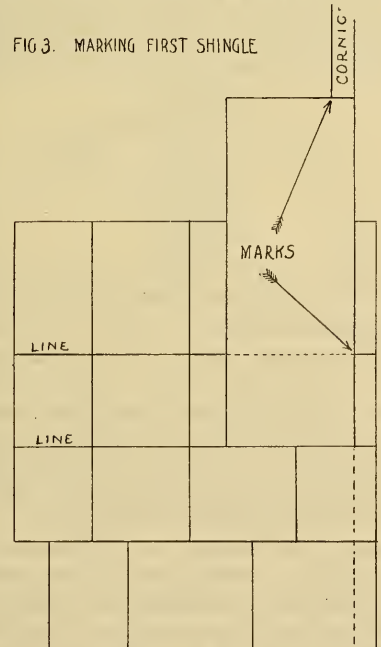


FIG 3. MARKING FIRST SHINGLE

It may be used in drawing. When a line is to be divided, place the rule at an angle to it and draw lines from the proper figures. Or, in actual work, suppose we have a space seventeen and three-fourths inches wide to divide into three or four parts: Place the square or two-foot rule diagonally across it and mark at 8 and 16 or at 6, 12 and 18.

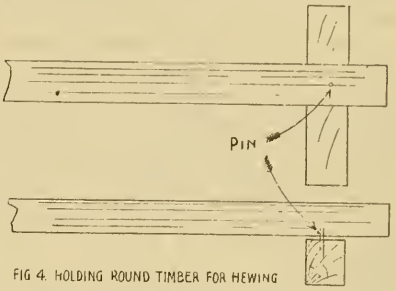


FIG 4. HOLDING ROUND TIMBER FOR HEWING

In shingling, at the ends of the courses one needs to have a pencil handy. Then, before nailing the outer shingles, lay them on the cornice board so as to mark the thickness of this board, seven-eighths inch at the upper corner of the shingles. Then let them project that much beyond the board. On the first one of the lower of the two courses mark the

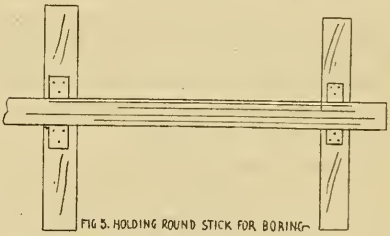


FIG 5. HOLDING ROUND STICK FOR BORING

proper height for the butt of the first one of the next course.

Sometimes we wish to do some work on round sticks, as boring holes through them or flattening one side. When a small stick is to be hewed for timber it may be kept in place, and right side up,

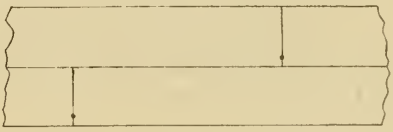


FIG 6. NAILING WIDE FLOORING

by boring a one-inch hole into what is to be the lower side, and placing this over a pin driven into a block or timber and projecting a few inches.

Small sticks, which are to be bored, may be held by nailing blocks to timbers or horses and placing the stick between them. In case one had a number of round sticks to bore, as turned posts for a pipe fence, it would be well to rig a frame for the work so that the holes would be in the proper places and in line. To make such a frame, take a plank ten inches wide. Nail blocks on this to hold the posts from rolling; also one for the end. Fasten uprights on each side of plank where the holes are to be made. Put a cross-piece between the uprights and one on top. Bore a hole through the lower cross-piece and cut a notch in the upper one.

In nailing flooring, which is wide enough to require nails through the boards in addition to the blind nailing where two boards join on a joist, it is

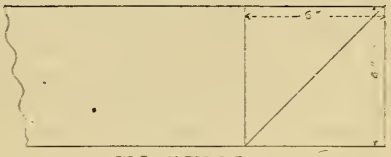


FIG 7 MITRE CUT

a good way to put one nail in between the ends of the boards. This will hold as well as two, will not split the ends of the boards, saves a little time and nails, and is better all around.

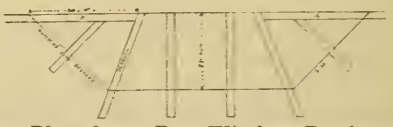
You may some time wish to cut a mitre or angle of 45 degrees when you do not have a square at hand, or perhaps only a try-square. To do this, measure along the board, a distance equal to its width, then square across it, and from the point where you began to measure to the end of the lines across, is a mitre.

Bay Window Roof Framing

The following replies have been received in answer to the question asked last month by Brother Garber, of Springfield, Ohio:

Editor The Carpenter:

Here is a plan for a roof for a bay window. I see a brother would like to know how to get the length of the rafter that is marked by an X, with the aid of a steel square. I use this method and I find it to be the best way to get correct results. For instance, the bay window extends two feet out from the main building, get both sides to run on a 45-degree pitch away from the building to



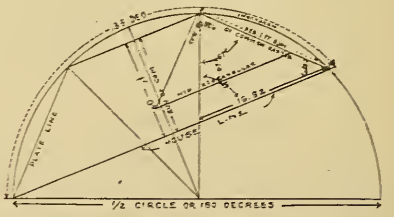
Plan for a Bay Window Roof.
Scale, 1″=1′. For Roof of 7″ Pitch.

the outside of plate of the bay window. Now the run of main rafter is 2 feet, the run of the octagon rafter is 2 feet, 2 inches, and the one marked X will be 2 feet, 10 inches. Take twice on the square, 17 inches on blade and 7 inches on tongue; the blade gives the seat cut and the tongue the plumb cut, and the side cut will be an octagon.

LEWIS J. MILLET,
L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.

Editor The Carpenter:

Brother Harvey Garber, of L. U. 660, Springfield, Ohio, has the right opinion as to rafter being obtained with the steel square, as there is no angle that cannot



½ CIRCLE OR 180 DEGREES

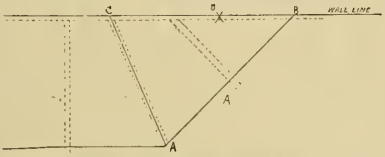
be obtained with the square, as any angle is at some degree or fractional part of a degree of a circle. Now, as to the rule he speaks of I have never seen any rule governing this particular case. This rafter has an angle with the plate of 45 degrees and the hip rafter has an angle with the plate of 67 degrees. Instead of 90 degrees, as is the case in rectangular roofing, this rafter would fall nearly 23 degrees less than the rectangular hip per foot run, or a very close approximate is .1506 inch per foot run, less than the hip in rectangular roof framing, that is, the run of the house

line rafter is 16.82 approximately, or 16 13–16 per foot run of common rafter. By referring to the accompanying illustration you will see that the house line rafter runs parallel to a hip in rectangular roof using the same plate line, but sets farther from the angle. I will state here for the benefit of others that had this been hexagon that the house line rafter would have had the same run per foot of the common rafter as the other hips. Or, in other words, the house line rafter would be the same length as the other hips. O. E. FARLEY.

Hutchinson, Kans., L. U. 1587.

Editor The Carpenter:

In answer to Brother Harvey Gar-



ber on "Roof Framing of Bay Window," in May issue:

Measure along plate A from A to B, which gives run of BX and from c to b. Take run and rise and mark, cutting

bevels on wall side of rafter. Bevel top of rafter for proper backing.

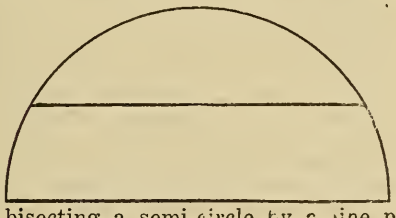
W. T. TAYLOR.

Bedford Park, Toronto, Can.

Bisecting a Semi-Circle

Editor The Carpenter:

Will you kindly tell me of a method



of bisecting a semi-circle by a line parallel to the diameter, which is the base of the semi-circle?

I would also like the proof that the method is correct. Very truly yours,

C. O. BROWNE.

416 South 25th Ave., Omaha, Neb.

Forestry Notes

One of the largest and most valuable timber trees of the country is the tulip tree, known to lumbermen as yellow poplar. It is related to the magnolias, but is the only tree of its kind in the world.

There are 55 oaks in the United States, about evenly divided between the East and the West. The Eastern species, and particularly white oaks, are the most valuable.

In proportion to its weight, California redwood is the strongest conifer so far tested at the United States forest products laboratory. This strength is due to its long wood fibers.

More than 120,000,000 board feet of timber were given away free by the government last year to settlers and miners living in or near the national forests.

There are about 37 pines native to the United States, of which 25 are Western species and 12 Eastern.

The forests of Florida contain 175 different kinds of wood.

There are 7 spruces in the United States. Four are confined to the West, 2 to the East, while 1, white spruce, has a continent-wide distribution.

Minnesota has a forested area of 28,000,000 acres, the largest of any State east of the Rocky mountains.

There are 16 maples in the United States, most of them being Eastern species. The most valuable, not only because of the product of its sap but also of the lumber, is sugar maple.

There is promise of a large turpentine industry in the West and Southwest, the raw product being supplied by the resinous gum of western yellow pine.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Konventionsruf.

An die Beamten und Mitglieder aller Lokal-Unionen der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Carpenters und Joiners von Amerika — Gruß:

Die achtzehnte General-Konvention der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Carpenters und Joiners von Amerika wird am 21. September 1914 im Deutschen Haus Auditorium, Indianapolis, Ind., um punkt 10 Uhr morgens stattfinden.

Die Hauptquartiere der General-Beamten, Kommitteen und Delegaten werden im Carpenters Gebäude, 222 E. Michigan Str., sein.

Die Hotel Preise sind wie folgt:

Das Bates—Europäischer Plan, 75 Cents und aufwärts.

Das Claypool—Europäischer Plan, $1.50 und aufwärts.

Das Colonial—Europäischer Plan, $1.00 und aufwärts.

Das Denison—Europäischer Plan, $1.00 und aufwärts; amerikanischer Plan, $2.50 und aufwärts.

Das Edward—Europäischer Plan, $1.00 und aufwärts.

Das English—Europäischer Plan, $1.00 und aufwärts; amerikanischer Plan, $2.50 und aufwärts.

Das Grand—Europäischer Plan, $1.00 und aufwärts.

Das Lorraine—Europäischer Plan, 75 Cents und aufwärts.

Das Barton—Europäischer Plan, 75 Cents und aufwärts.

Das Majestic—Europäischer Plan, 75 Cents und aufwärts.

Das Meridian—Europäischer Plan, $1.00 und aufwärts.

Das Oneida—Europäischer Plan, 75 Cents und aufwärts.

Das Plaza—Europäischer Plan, 75 Cents und aufwärts.

Das Sherman—Europäischer Plan, 75 Cents und aufwärts.

Das Spencer—Europäischer Plan, $1.00 und aufwärts; amerikanischer Plan, $2.50 und aufwärts.

Das Washingtoh—Europäischer Plan, $1.50 und aufwärts.

Delegaten und Stellvertreter müssen im Monat Juli vor der Konvention erwählt werden, wie per Sektion 8 der General-Konstitution. Siehe Sektion 6 der General-Gesetze für die Zahl der Repräsentanten. Delegaten müssen Gesellen-Carpenters sein, wie per Sektion 53 der General-Konstitution, welche an diesem Geschäfte arbeiten und ihr Leben fristen, wie in Sektion 8, oder sie müssen von der Brüderschaft angestellt sein und wenigstens zwölf Monate gutstehendes Mitglied der V. B. sein vor ihrer Wahl, außer in den Fällen wo die Lokal-Union nicht so lange besteht. Denkt daran, Kontraktors werden nicht als Delegaten zugelassen. Fahrgeld, Zeit und Ausgaben für jeden Delegat müssen bezahlt werden von der Lokal-Union oder Unionen welche er vertritt wie per Sektion 12. Unter den Provisionen der Sektion 11 der General-Gesetze dürfen zwei oder mehr Unionen in demselben Distrikte oder Nachbarschaft zusammen einen Delegaten erwählen wenn die finanziellen Verhältnisse der einzelnen Lokals nicht erlaubt, daß sie ihren eigenen Delegat senden. Diese Methode macht es möglich, daß Lokal-Unionen, welche weit von Indianapolis fort sind, auch vertreten sind, aber in solchen Fällen muß der Delegat die Papiere der Union welcher er angehört vorzeigen. Er soll jedoch nur zu einer Stimme in der Konvention berechtigt sein.

Sektion 9 schreibt vor, daß Rekordierende-Sekretäre unter $5.00 Strafe verpflichtet sind Namen und Adressen eines jeden Delegaten und Stellvertreter sofort an den General-Sekretär berichten sollen. Nachdem die Erwählung der Delegaten an das Hauptquartier berichtet ist werden ihnen die Papiere zum ausfüllen und weitere Information geschickt.

Unnötige Irrthümer und Mißverständnisse können verhütet werden wenn Sektionen 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 und 12 der General-Konstitution bei der Wahl der Delegaten und Stellvertreter befolgt werden.

Delegaten sollen vorbereitet sein so lange in Indianapolis zu bleiben bis die Konvention vorüber ist. Diese wird ungefähr 10 Tage oder zwei Wochen dauern.

Wir fragten bei den verschiedenen Eisenbahnen an um billigere Raten für die Konvention zu bekommen, und diese theilten uns mit, daß dieses ihnen unmöglich sei. Delegaten werden ihre eigenen Vorbereitungen treffen mit ihrem Eisenbahnagenten.

Wir wünschen daran zu erinnern, daß in Eintracht mit Sektion 235 der General-Konstitution alle Verbesserungen der General-Konstitution welche von Lokal-Unionen, Distrikt- oder Staat-Councils vorgeschlagen werden um von der Konvention behandelt zu werden, an den General-Sekretär geschickt werden müssen, nicht später als den 15. Juli vor der Konvention, und genannte Verbesserung soll im offiziellen Journal erscheinen in der ersten Ausgabe desselben nachdem der G. S. die vorgeschlagene Ver-

besserung erhalten. Keine weiteren Konstitutions-Verbesserungen werden von dem Konstitutions-Komite verhört außer solche welche den obigen Vorschriften nachgekommen sind, aber Verbesserungen zu irgend einer Sektion dürfen vorgeschlagen werden während das Konstitutions-Komite berichtet.

Die Salt Lake City Konvention in 1908 entschied, daß kein Appell-Fall in der Konvention verhandelt wird wenn der General-Sekretär nicht 30 Tage vor der Konvention Nachricht davon erhält, so daß alle Papiere, welche mit dem Falle verbunden sind, vor dem Appell- und Beschwerde-Komite vorbereitet werden können. Bitte merkt auch dieses. Brüderlich ihr

Frank Duffy, Gen.-Sekr.

Warum eine Internationale Union?

Die Frage beantwortet das „Bulletin der Internationalen Union der Holzarbeiter" folgendermaßen:

Die gewerkschaftlichen Organisationen mußten sich bilden, weil anders die Arbeiter unter der wirtschaftlichen Uebermacht der Unternehmer hätten verkümmern müssen. Wo immer Lohnarbeiter in größerer Zahl beschäftigt werden, muß früher oder später unter ihnen der gewerkschaftliche Gedanke lebendig werden. Zunächst wohl in der Form, daß die Arbeiter eines Betriebes gegen ihren Unternehmer zusammenhalten müssen. Aber sehr bald folgt die Erkenntnis, daß der eine Betrieb wirtschaftlich mit allen gleichartigen Betrieben im selben Ort eng zusammenhängt, daß es unmöglich ist, die Verhältnisse nur des einen Betriebes zu verbessern, wenn nicht gleichzeitig dasselbe auch für die anderen Betriebe des gleichen Berufes im Orte unternommen wird. Darum ist die lokale Organisation, die Vereinigung der Berufsangehörigen eines ganzen Ortes, die unterste Stufe der gewerkschaftlichen Organisation.

Man braucht nun aber nur die Blicke auf die gewerkschaftliche Entwicklung in den verschiedensten Ländern zu lenken, um zu finden, daß fast überall der gleiche Drang besteht, die lokalen Organisationen zentralistisch zu vereinigen. Kein Zweifel, daß überall eine mächtige Triebkraft vorhanden ist, die die Zentralisation fordert. Man braucht auch nicht weit zu suchen, um diese Kraft zu entdecken. Die wirtschaftlichen Zusammenhänge bestehen nicht nur zwischen den Betrieben des gleichen Ortes, sondern sie schlingen sich von Ort zu Ort und bilden ein Netz, das über dem ganzen Lande liegt. Das haben die Arbeiter bei ihren gewerkschaftlichen Kämpfen oft genug bitter verspüren müssen. War zum Beispiel in einem Ort ein Lohnkampf siegreich durchgeführt, so wanderte die Industrie nach Orten aus, in denen billigere Arbeitskräfte vorhanden waren, oder der erfolgreiche Ort wurde in Massen von Waren aus Gegenden mit billigeren Arbeitslöhnen überschwemmt, oder diese billigen Arbeitskräfte kamen so zahlreich in die bessergestellte Stadt, daß die Errungenschaften bald wieder verloren gingen. Alle diese Erscheinungen zeigten deutlich, daß die nur lokale Organisation für den gewerkschaftlichen Kampf nicht ausreicht, daß vielmehr die Organisation ebensoweit reichen muß, als sich die wirtschaftlichen Beziehungen im Beruf und unter den Berufsangehörigen erstrecken. Diese Erkenntnis ist es, die mit eiserner Notwendigkeit zur Zentralisation gedrängt hat und noch drängt in den Ländern und Berufen, wo sich diese Entwicklung noch nicht vollzogen hat.

Hat nun aber die Entwicklung der Gewerkschaften mit der Bildnng von Landesverbänden ihr letztes Ziel erreicht? Nachdem wir die Triebkraft dieser Entwicklung kennen gelernt haben, braucht nur untersucht werden, ob die wirtschaftlichen Beziehungen nicht auch noch über die Landesgrenzen hinausreichen. Diese Frage braucht aber eigentlich gar nicht erst gestellt werden, denn wer nur die geringsten volkswirtschaftlichen Kenntnisse besitzt, weiß, daß das Wirtschaftsleben der Kulturländer aufs engste miteinander verwachsen ist. Die Handelsstatistiken liefern zahlenmäßige Beweise dafür und für die riesige Ausdehnung des internationalen Verkehrswesens. Der Kapitalismus ist durchaus international und unaufhaltsam geht die Entwicklung zur Weltwirtschaft vor sich.

Diese Entwicklung berührt in hohem Maße aber auch die gewerkschatlichen Interessen der Arbeiter. Wo ständig und in immer größerem Umfange gewaltige Mengen von Waren und Arbeitern von einem Land in das andere geworfen werden, kann es den Arbeitern des einen Landes durchaus nicht mehr gleichgültig bleiben, unter welchen Verhältnissen die Arbeitsbrüder des anderen Landes arbeiten und leben. Denn dadurch wird nun auch ihre eigene Lage mitbestimmt. Die Kapitalisten kennen keine nationalen Skrupel, ihr alleiniger Gott ist der Profit, und dem zu Ehren zögern sie keinen Augenblick, die Arbeiter ihres Landes an den Hungerpfahl zu bringen, wenn die Beschäftigung ausländischer Arbeiter einen größeren Gewinn abwirft. Und erst recht greifen sie zu diesem Mittel, um die Kämpfe ihrer eigenen Arbeiter um eine bessere Existenz niederzuhalten. Um des Profits willen verlegen sie die Produktion in Länder mit billigeren Arbeitskräften oder beziehen von dort ihre Waren, ohne Rücksicht auf das einheimische Gewerbe. Die Länder mit billigen Produktionsbedingungen sind das Schreckgespenst, das dem vorwärtsstrebenden Arbeiter in den fortgeschritteneren Ländern stets vor die Augen gehalten wird und die Kapitalisten

verstehen sich meisterhaft darauf, die Arbeiter eines Landes gegen die des anderen auszuspielen.

Bei Würdigung aller dieser Erscheinungen bleibt kein Zweifel darüber, daß die Arbeiterinteressen durch die internationalen Wirkungen der Weltwirtschaft stark berührt werden und daß unter Umständen die gewerkschaftliche Aktionsfähigkeit in einem Lande erheblich gefährdet werden kann. Das zwingt die Arbeiter mit eiserner Notwendigkeit dazu, unter sich eine internationale Verständigung zur Abwehr dieser bedrohlichen Erscheinungen herbeizuführen, den Organisationsgedanken über die Landesgrenzen hinaus fortzuentwickeln.

Allerdings wird kaum der Gedanke kommen können, etwa die nationalen Berufsverbände alle zu einem internationalen Verband miteinander zu verschmelzen. Für einen solchen Plan fehlen alle Voraussetzungen und er müßte unbedingt scheitern an den wirtschaftlichen Besonderheiten der verschiedenen Länder und an den Unterschieden der nationalen, sprachlichen und gesetzlichen Verhältnisse.

Nichtsdestoweniger aber können und müssen Vorkehrungen getroffen werden, um eine Verständigung unter den Arbeitern aller Länder und eine dauernde Fühlung der Landesverbände miteinander herbeizuführen. Ohne die Selbständigkeit der Landesverbände irgendwie zu beeinträchtigen, kann dann sehr wohl den internationalen Einflüssen, von denen die Arbeiter bedrängt werden, wirksam entgegengetreten werden. In diesem Sinne haben sich in einer großen Anzahl Berufe schon internationale Verbindungen gebildet. Darunter ist diejenige der Holzarbeiter eine der ältesten; schon seit dem Jahre 1891 haben internationale Holzarbeiterkongresse stattgefunden, und seit 1904 besteht die festgefügte Internationale Union der Holzarbeiter.

Die Internationale Union der Holzarbeiter hat in erster Linie die Aufgabe, aufklärend zu wirken, die Berufskollegen der verschiedenen Länder in ihrem Denken und Fühlen einander näher zu bringen und Kenntnisse zu verbreiten über die Arbeits-, Lebens- und Organisationsverhältnisse aller Länder. Denn nur die Unkenntnis dieser Verhältnisse gibt den Unternehmern heute noch die Möglichkeit, die Arbeiter eines Landes gegen die des anderen auszuspielen.

Eine weitere Aufgabe der J. U. besteht darin, in allen Ländern, besonders den zurückgebliebenen, die Organisation fördern zu helfen. Die Erfahrungen, die von den Gewerkschaften des einen Landes in bezug auf den Aufbau und die Entwicklung der Organisation gemacht worden, sind von größtem Nutzen auch für die Gewerkschaften der anderen Länder. Das Bureau der J. U. soll diese Erfahrungen sammeln und unter den angeschlossenen Verbänden weiter verbreiten und besonders die Organisationen solcher Länder beraten und fördern, in denen die gewerkschaftliche Bewegung noch schwach ist.

Es versteht sich von selbst, daß die J. U. die geschäftlichen und persönlichen Beziehungen zwischen den Organisationen der verschiedenen Länder und ihrer Mitglieder pflegt. Für diese und die vorgenannten Aufgaben dient neben der Unterhaltung eines internationalen Bureaus die Herausgabe des „Bulletin," das in deutscher, englischer, französischer und schwedischer Sprache in der Regel monatlich einmal erscheint.

Eine Frage von ganz besonderer Bedeutung ist diejenige der gegenseitigen Unterstützung bei Lohnkämpfen. Allerdings wird diese Unterstützung nur in Ausnahmefällen finanzieller Art sein können. In keinem Lande verfügen die Gewerkschaften über einen Ueberfluß an Geldmitteln, vielmehr ist die Regel, daß viele Wünsche nach Lohnkämpfen unterdrückt werden müssen, weil es an Mitteln fehlt. Da wäre es doch unbillig, in größerem Umfange Unterstützung ausländischer Lohnkämpfe zu erwarten. Deshalb muß auch in der J. U. der Grundsatz gelten, daß die Mittel für Lohnkämpfe nach wie vor in der Regel im eigenen Lande aufgebracht werden müssen. Trotzdem aber kann in Ausnahmefällen, wo es sich um besonders schwere Kämpfe, vielleicht um die ganze Existenz der Organisation handelt, die internationale Solidarität auch in der Bewilligung von Geldmitteln zum Ausdruck kommen. Wiederholt schon sind in der Internationalen Union der Holzarbeiter solche Hilfsaktionen für hart bedrängte Bruderorganisationen unternommen worden. Jedoch ist mit gutem Vorbedacht von einer gegenseitigen Verpflichtung zur finanziellen Hilfeleistung abgesehen und diese lediglich dem freiwilligen Opfersinn überlassen.

Die Lohnkämpfe können aber noch durch andere als finanzielle Mittel wirksam unterstützt werden. Zum Beispiel dadurch, daß die Zufuhr von Streikbrechern und von Streikarbeit unterbunden wird, daß der Abwanderung und der Unterbringung von Streikenden und Ausgesperrten die Wege geebnet werden und daß die Kenntnis von den stattfindenden Kämpfen den Arbeitskameraden aller Länder übermittelt wird und durch deren Sympathie die Kämpfenden zum Ausharren angefeuert werden.

So bietet die Internationale Union der Holzarbeiter den angeschlossenen Verbänden in vielseitiger Gestalt sichtbare Vorteile. Darüber hinaus aber ist es der große Gedanke der Arbeiterverbrüderung, der in der internationalen Verbindung einen machtvollen Ausdruck findet. In allen Ländern leiden die Arbeiter unter der gleichen kapitalistischen Ausbeutung, und überall sind sie gezwungen, einen ständigen Kampf dagegen zu führen. Die gemeinsamen Leiden und

der gleichartige Kampf schlingen ein Band um die Arbeiter der ganzen Welt, das über Sprachunterschiede und Landesgrenzen hinwegführt.

Es ist nur folgerichtig, daß die Gemeinsamkeit der Interessen ihren Ausdruck findet in einer dauernden Verbindung, wie sie für die Holzarbeiterorganisationen in der J. U. gegeben ist. Setzen wir der Internationale des Kapitals die Internationale der Arbeit entgegen!

Geschäfte der zweiten Vierteljährigen Sitzung 1914 des G. E. B.

(Fortsetzung von letzter Nummer.)

Cleveland, Ohio. — Der Board bewilligt $400.00 an den D. C. um Kontrolle über die Metall-Trim Frage zu behalten. Der G. P. hat Aufsicht über die Ausgaben.

Philadelphia, Pa. — Anfrage des D. C. um eine Bewilligung wurde an dem G. P. gewiesen zum untersuchen.

New Orleans, La. — Anfrage der L. U. 76 für Stiftungsgelder. Die Anfrage wurde an den G. P. gewiesen, ebenso Anfrage der L. U. 1544 Coal City, Ill., für Stiftungsgelder.

Anfragen des Chattanooga, Tenn., D. C.; L. U. 526 Galveston, Tex.; L. U. 93 Ottawa, Ont., Can.; L. U. 1650 Lexington, Ky., um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in Gewerksforderungen. Sanktion gewährt. Finanzielle Unterstützung auf später verschoben je nachdem Berichte in den Hauptquartieren einlaufen.

Watertown, S. D. — Anfrage der L. U. 1702 um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung verweigert auf dem Grunde, daß die Fragen auf der Applikation nicht recht ausgefüllt wurden und die L. U. noch kein Jahr besteht.

Mansfield, Ohio. — Anfrage der L. U. 735 um Sanktion in einer Gewerksforderung gewährt.

Mittheilung von der Internationalen Holzarbeiter-Union, welche befragt, daß eine Delegation von der V. B. der nächsten Internationalen Konvention beiwohnt, welche in Wien im August 1914 stattfindet. Dieses wurde an den G. S. gewiesen, welcher weitere Information erlangen soll.

Mittheilung von dem Anwalt Beattie bezüglich der Entscheidung zu Gunsten der V. B. in der Paine Lumber Co. Einhaltsbefehlklage soll in dem „Carpenter" gedruckt werden.

Des Moines, Iowa. — Appell der L. U. 106 über die Entscheidung des ersten G. V. P., welcher Lokalgesetze bezüglich des immerwährenden Fonds verwarf. Das genannte Gesetz besagt, daß Gelder vom Verkauf der Arbeitskarten in den immerwährenden Fond fließen sollen. Entscheidung bestätigt auf dem Grunde, daß alle Gelder, welche auf Authorität der G. K. kollektiert werden, in den Generalfond einer L. U. fließen müssen.

Der G. E. B. entschloß $25,000.00 von der Indiana National Bank in Indianapolis zu ziehen und in den First National Bank von Fort Worth, Tex., zu deponieren, wenn Verhältnisse günstig sind.

Der Bericht des General-Präsidenten, des ersten und zweiten General-Vize-Präsidenten für den am 31. März 1914 endenden Viertel soll in dem „Carpenter" gedruckt werden.

Huntington, W. Va. — Appell der L. U. 302 über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle der L. U. 1207 Charleston vs. L. U. 302 Huntington. Entscheidung bestätigt und Appell entlassen.

New Caste, Pa. — Appell des F. C. Carls über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle desselben vs. L. U. 206. Entscheidung bestätigt und Appell entlassen.

Tuscaloosa, Ala. — Anfrage der L. U. 1858 um finanzielle Unterstützung und einen Stifter wurde an den G. P. gewiesen.

Die Frage der Annoncierung des Union Labels wurde bis zur nächsten Sitzung verlegt.

Chicago, Ill. — Einladung der 1922 von Chicago an die Generalbeamten und Mitglieder des Boards zur jährlichen Empfangung wurde erhalten und wurden befragt, daß jedes Boardmitglied und Generalbeamten dem es möglich ist dieser Feier beiwohnen soll.

Brüder Calvin und Grassell vom Chicago D. C. und Ex-Präsident Huber besuchten den G. E. B. und wünschten der Gesellschaft wohl in ihren künftigen Unternehmungen und die Förderung der ganzen Mitgliederschaft.

Da keine weitere Geschäfte vorlagen, wurden die Noten der Versammlung verlesen und angenommen und der Board vertagte sich um am 20. Juli 1914 in dem Hauptquartier sich wieder zu versammeln.

Frank Duffy,
Sekretär des G. E. B.

Representatives of practically all the social welfare organizations in Boston have formed themselves into a committee of 100 to urge the passage of immigration laws along the lines suggested by the State Immigration Commission in its recent report, which declared that the State must, "at whatever cost, prevent the lowering of its moral, mental and physical standards—the inevitable result of overwork, underpay, and unregulated housing in overcrowded tenements."

Departement Francais

Appel Pour la Convention Generale

Aux officiers et membres de toutes les unions locales de l'union fraternelle des Charpentiers et Menuisiers d'Amerique—Salut:

La dix huitième convention générale de l'union fraternelle des Charpentiers et Menuisiers d'Amerique aura lieu à l'auditorium de la maison allemande à Indianapolis, Ind., et commencera le Lundi, 21 Septembre, 1914, à 10 heures precises du matin.

Le Quartier Général pour les officiers, comités et délégués sera à l'office général des Charpentiers, No. 222 rue Michigan de l'Est .

Ci dessous le nom des differents hôtels et leur prix:

The Bates—Plant European, 75 cents et au dessous.

The Claypool—Plant European, $1.50 et au dessous.

The Colonial—Plant European, $1.00 et au dessous.

The Denison—Plant European, $1.00 et au dessous; plant Americain, $2.50 et au dessous.

The Edward—Plant European, $1.00 et au dessous.

The English—Plant European, $1.00 et au dessous; plant Americain, $2.50 et au dessous.

The Grand—Plant European, $1.00 et au dessous.

The Lorain—Plant European, 75 cents et au dessous.

The Barton—Plant European, 75 cents et au dessous.

The Majestic—Plant European, 75 cents et au dessous.

The Meridian—Plant European, $1.00 et au dessous.

The Oneida—Plant European, 75 cents et au dessous.

The Plaza—Plant European, 75 cents et au dessous.

The Sherman—Plant European, 75 cents et au dessous.

The Spencer—Plant European, $1.00 et au dessous; plant Americain, $2.50 et au dessous.

The Washington—Plant European, $1.50 et au dessous.

Conformement à la Section No. 8 de la constitution générale les délégués et leur remplaçants doivent être élu pendant le mois de Juillet qui précéde la convention.

Voyez, la Section No. 6 de nos lois généralés en ce qui concerne les règles pour l'élection des representants.

Conformement à la Section 53 de notre constitution générale les délégués doivent être des charpentiers travaillant à la journée et dépendant sur leur métier pour gagner leur vie comme il est specifié a la Section 8 ou doivent être employés par l'organisation et avoir été membre de l'union fraternelle pendant un an au moins et être en regle avant son élection, excepté dans le cas ou l'Union locale n'a pas existé depuis si longtemps.

Veuillez vous souvenir que les entrepreneurs ne sont pas éligibles comme Délégués.

Le temps, transportation et dépenses de chaque délégué doivent être payés par l'union locale qu'il représente ainsi qu'il est decrit par la Section No. 12. D'apres la Section No. 11 de nos lois générales deux ou plusieurs unions dans le même district ou localité peuvent se joindre ensemble pour élire un délégué pour les représenter quand la situation financière de l'union locale ne lui permet pas d'envoyer un délégué. De cette façon les unions locales qui sont à une grande distance d'Indianapolis pourront être représentées, mais dans tel cas le délégué devra avoir ses papiers de l'union locale à laquelle il appartient, et n'aura droit qu'à un vote dans la convention.

La Section No. 9 dit que le secrétaire recordeur, sous peine d'une amende de cinq dollars devra desuite reporter au Secrétaire Général, le nom et l'adresse de chaque délégué ou son remplaçant. Apres que l'élection des délégués sera reportée à l'office général, circulaires, crédits et autres informations seront envoyés aux délégués.

Différences et erreurs, sans nécessité, pourront être évitées si avant l'élection des délégués et de leurs remplaçants, les Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 et 12 de la constitution générale sont considerées et suivres attentivement.

Les Délégués devront être préparés pour rester à Indianapolis pendant le temps nécessaire à completer le travail de la convention. Cela prendra probablement de dix jours à deux semaines.

Nous avons demandé aux différentes compagnies de chemin de fer de nous faire des prix speciaux mais nous avons été informés qu'aucune concession, ne pourrait être obtenue: Les délégués devront donc faire leurs arrangements avec les agents de chemin de fer dans leur ville respective pour leur transportation de et à Indianapolis.

Nous désirons encore vous rappeler que conformément à la Section No. 235 de notre constitution générale, tout amendement à nos lois générales, soumis par les unions locales, les conseils d'Etat et de district pour être considérés par la convention doivent être envoyés au Secrétaire Général pas plus tard que le 15ème jour du mois de Juillet précédant immediatement la réunion de la convention et que les dits amendements devront être publiés dans notre Journal officiel dans le numero suivant immediatement le temps ou il auront été reçus par le Secrétaire Général. Aucun autre amendement ne sera considéré par le comité de la constitution excepté ceux soumis conformement aux instructions ci-dessus, mais, amendements à n'importe quelle section pourra être offert par les délégués à la convention pendant la lecture du rapport du comité de la constitution.

La convention réunie à Salt Lake City en 1908 à décidé qu'aucun cas d'appel ne pourra être considéré par la convention excepté dans le cas ou le Secrétaire Général aura été notifié 30 jours (trente jours) avant la réunion de la convention, de façon que tous les papiers se rapportant au cas puissent être soumis au comité d'appel et de réclamations.

Veuillez vous conduire conformement aux instructions ci-dessus.

Tout à vous fraternellement,

FRANK DUFFY,
Secrétaire Général.

Avis aux Secretaires-Greffiers

La circulaire trimestrielle couvrant les mois de Juillet, Août et Septembre et contenant le mot de passe a été envoyée à toutes les unions locales de l'union fraternelle. Sous le même pli vous trouverez six imprimés pour le F. S. Trois devront être employes pour les rapports à l'office général pour les mois de Juillet, Août et Septembre et les autres serviront de duplicates et devront être conservés dans les archives. Aussi vous trouverez Six imprimés pour le trésorier, qui devront être employes quand vous envoyez de l'argent à l'office général.

Les secrétaires qui n'auraient pas reçu cette circulaire et ces divers imprimés au moment où ils recevront le journal devront en informer immédiatement le secrétaire général Frank Duffy, à la maison des charpentiers à Indianapolis, Indiana.

Rapport de la Convention Provincial de la Province de Quebec de la F. U.

La convention de la Province de Quebec de la F. U. fut tenue à Trois Rivières, P. Q., le 20 Juin dernier et se termina le 21.

Vingt quatre délégués représentant les differents points de la Province assistaient à cette convention.

La convention fut ouverte le Samedi matin à 10 heures dans la salle du Theatre Bijou sous la présidence du Conf. A. Martel membre du bureau exécutif générale. Les débats de la convention commencèrent et une nouvelle constitution fut soumise à la convention

pour être approuver et ensuite être soumis à un vote referendum des U. L. de toute la Province. D'autre questions des plus hautes importance pour l'interet de l'organisation de la P. Q. furent aussi soumise et adoptées.

A la session du soir on proceda à la nomination et election des officiers pour le prochain terme d'un an.

Officiers élus et membres du bureau exécutif du conseil provincial de la P. Q. de la F. U.: President, Arthur Martel, Local 1127, Montréal; vice-président, A. Welham, Local 2617, Montréal; secrétaire-tresorier, Pierre Lefebvre, Local 134, Montréal.

Les noms de Délégués qui suivent representés les differents U. L. de la province: Camille Roy, Local 1545, Fraserville; Adelard Dubé, Local 1775, Shawinigan Falls; R. Chester, Local 1244, Montréal; J. Jolly, Local 1244, Montréal; E. Mayrand, Local 1775, Shawinigan Falls, Fr. Carl, Local 1793, Trois Rivières; Z. Mazicotte, Local 1793, Trois Rivières; A. Gendron, Local 1558, Montréal; A. Cinq-Mars, Local 1127, Montréal; A. Martel, Local 1127, Montréal; P. Leduc, Local 1736, Valleyfield; P. Leduc, Local 1558, Montréal; A. Anderson, Local 2617, Montréal; A. Welham, Local 2617, Montréal; E. Careau, Local 730, Quebec; P. Paquin, Local 1584, St. Anne de Bellevue; V. Francoeur, Local 1584, St. Anne de Bellevue; O. Poulx, Local 134, Montréal; P. Lefebvre, Local 134, Montréal; L. Pratte, Local 1744, Grand Mère; A. Laberge, Local 1744, Grand Mére; C. Angers, Local 178, Montréal; Les Confreres J. C. Campeau et Bod Lowe representaient le C. D. de Montréal comme délégués fraternels.

Les délégués presents donnerent une etat de la situation dans les différentes parties de la Province.

La prochaine ville choisie pour le prochaine convention du Conseil Provincial fut Shawinigan Falls et la date fixée au premier Samedi de Juillet, 1915.

La convention se termina par une grande assemblée ouverte au theatre Gaiety.

PIERRE LEFEBVRE.

Le niveau économique et social des masses des travailleurs manuels ne peut être amélioré de façon permanente, sans l'organisation complète suivant les plans tracés par les unions de métiers. Il ne peut être élevé de façon perceptible, sans la co-opération, dans toutes les sphères d'activité, avec les travailleurs organisés des autres métiers. Ce qui aide l'un tend à aider l'autre. Le succès de l'un pour augmenter les salaires, réduire le nombre d'heures de travail ou pour améliorer les conditions matérielles du labeur, est un pas fait en avant, qui mérite une sympathie et un encouragement pratiques.

La route du progrès dans le mouvement des unions de métiers est semée d'obstacles de toute sorte. Elle est contrecarrée par les hommes cupides et obstinés qui contrôlent les puissantes corporations. Elle est retardée par l'indifférence et l'apathie des ouvriers organisés. Elle est arrêtée par le grossier égoïsme et le manque de compréhension des hommes et des femmes n'appartenant pas aux unions. La propagation de l'éducation économique, allant de pair avec une activité énergique, peut surmonter et enlever les obstacles qui se présentent comme des barrières opposées à la solution des problèmes les plus pressants du labeur.

Le pessimiste envisage toute chose à travers des lunettes fumées; son esprit est saturé de calamité et d'échec. Il n'a ni espoir ni patience; il abhorre un travail pénible et persistant dans l'agitation; il n'a aucune foi dans l'organisation des non-unionistes, parce que des tentatives passées faites dans quelques districts restèrent en apparence sans porter de fruits. C'est un dénicheur de défauts par habitude qui manque des éléments nécessaires pour l'initiative et le travail fécond de reconstruction.

Death Roll

COLE, MRS., wife of Geo. C. Cole, of L. U. 682, Franklin, Pa.

DICKSON, F. H., of L. U. 208, Fort Worth, Texas.

KLIVER, WM. H., of L. U. 985, Gary, Ind.

Claims Paid During June, 1914

No.	Name.	L. U.	Am't.
22016	A. T. Williams	79	$ 50.00
22017	Carl J. Frei	90	200.00
22018	Emil C. Reinhardt	112	200.00
22019	Mrs. Amelia Bassler	117	50.00
22020	Joseph Geitel	117	200.00
22021	Mrs. Emma L. Fisher	133	50.00
22022	Elmer Hummer	155	200.00
22023	Lindsey C. Lightner	158	200.00
22024	Mrs. Annie Arsenault	275	50.00
22025	John A. Cannon	306	200.00
22026	Herman Luberger	375	200.00
22027	Mrs. Minnie A. Rodd	386	25.00
22028	Walter R. Wilson	456	200.00
22029	Mrs. Kate Bauman	492	50.00
22030	Mrs. Emma M. Moores	539	50.00
22031	Wm. J. Mitchell	550	200.00
22032	Albin Schnell	567	200.00
22033	R. O. Van Valkenberg	624	50.00
22034	Harry Miller	1008	200.00
22035	Edward J. Richmond	1046	200.00
22036	Carl J. Rosenberg	1105	50.00
22037	Mrs. Lucinda Vogel	1423	50.00
22038	Mrs. Mary E. Stoddard	1	50.00
22039	John C. Turner	1	200.00
22040	John Banta	6	200.00
22041	Mrs. Josephine Labelle	7	50.00
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22194	David Morrison	391	200.00
22195	Wm. Lewis	891	200.00
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22197	Fred H. Howard	1561	100.00
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22237	Joseph Riotte	164	50.00
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22241	Mrs. Rose Taton	686	50.00
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22243	Omer Payette	1127	200.00
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Colorado Strike Conditions

There has been very little change in the Colorado coal strike situation in the last month though rumors of a settlement have been constantly in the air. The federal investigators named by President Wilson to investigate the situation are still on the ground. The legislative committee, working along its own lines, met recently and submitted a proposition to both sides, but so far nothing tangible has developed. The coal operators are still maintaining their old attitude of aloofness from all endeavors to bring them to arbitrate their difficulties with the striking miners.

Colonel James Lockett, in command of the federal troops in the strike zone, refused to deport the eastern organizers of the mine workers at the request of the operators. Col. Lockett announced that there would be no deportation from the strike district as long as there is no open activity against the policy of the U. S. government.

"The organizers will not be interfered with so long as they maintain a peaceful attitude and co-operate with the federal authorities," said the Colonel. "I have been assured by union officials that men in the field are not here to agitate trouble. As long as they maintain that position they will stay."

Lieutenant K. E. Linderfelt, the "butcher" of Ludlow, who was put on trial for the slaughter and cremation of nineteen men, women and children, was found guilty and sentenced by a military court-martial of brother officers of the Colorado national guard. Considering the make-up of the court-martial, it was a wonder he was sentenced at all. The court found that the slaughter of the innocents at Ludlow was "unsoldierly conduct," but whether it took into consideration that Linderfelt admitted he killed Louis Tikas is not known. Nevertheless he was sentenced. To be hanged? Well, not exactly. To be reduced five files in ranks. Of course, nobody who knows the caliber of the Colorado militia took the C. N. G. gunmen "court-martial" seriously.

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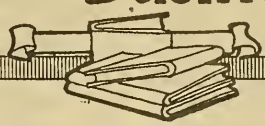

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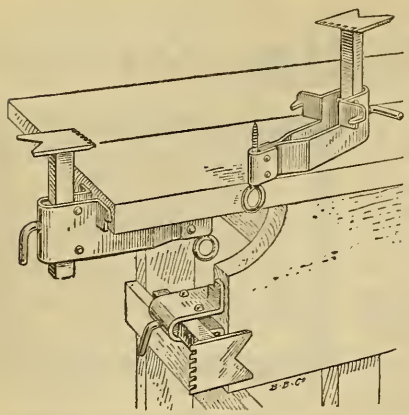

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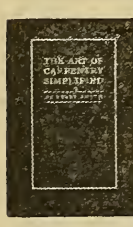

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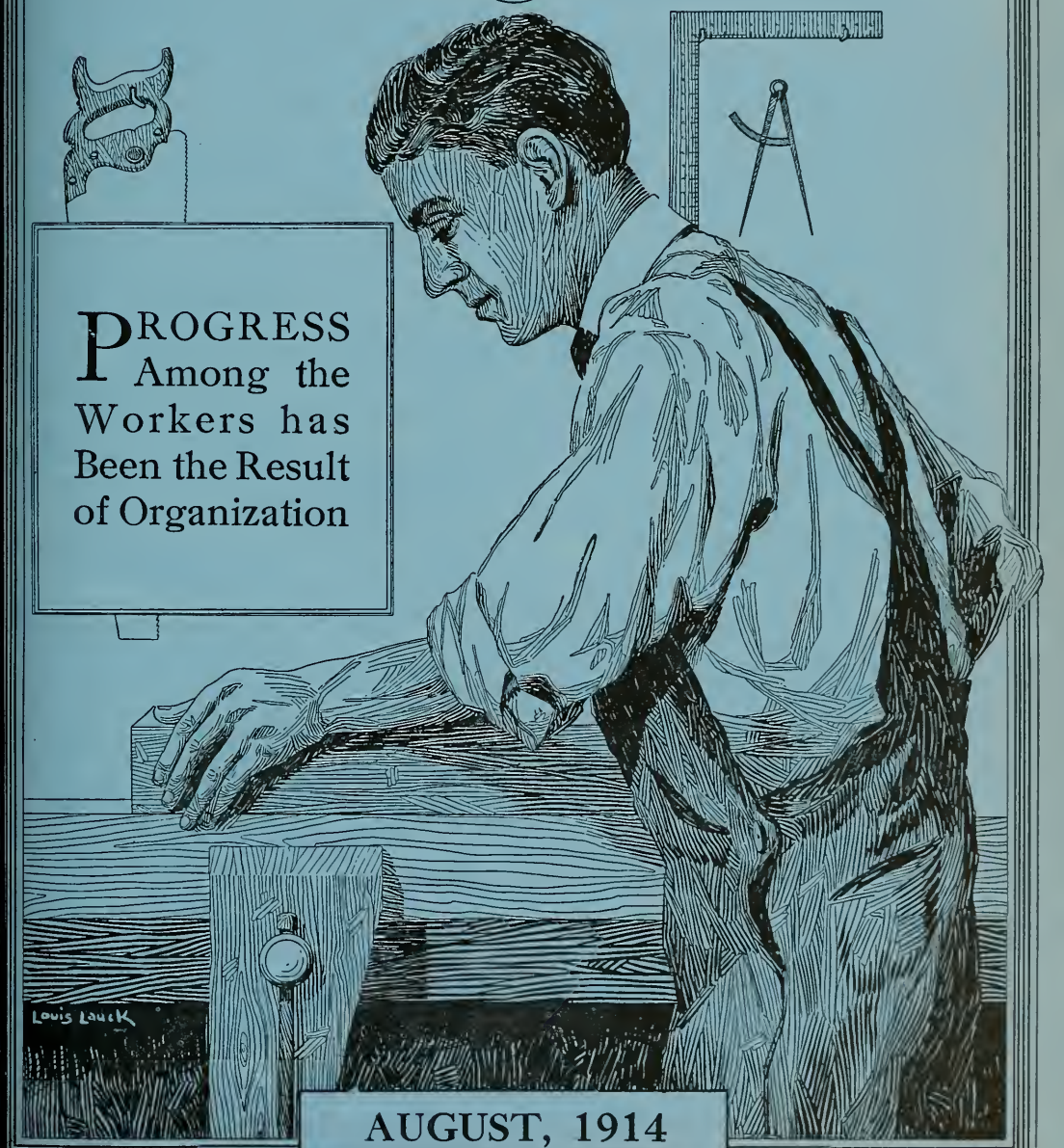

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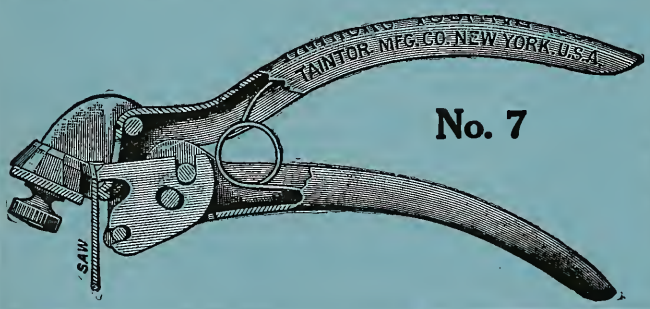

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

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INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1914

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

The Laborer

ALL honor to the brown and skillful hand,
The swell of muscle, and the nerve like steel,
That conquer obstacles—that turn the wheel
Of progress toward the West; that till the land
And build the mighty temples, vast and grand;
That labor for the good and common weal
Of all mankind, and bear the royal seal
Of mighty Labor's independent band.

The master of a trade may proudly sing:
"I am a power on the earth, and earn
The right to call myself a man. I learn
To use my talents well, and feel a king
Among the useless drones. The highest plane I yearn
To reach—to merit all that life may bring!"

—HENRY COYLE.

THE NEED OF A UNIVERSAL EIGHT-HOUR DAY

"I BELIEVE," said Secretary of Commerce Redfield, addressing the members of the American Association for Labor Legislation, "that when the factories are so run that our workmen go home without being fatigued from overlong hours we will be able to compete successfully against all comers in the markets of the world. I cannot afford to employ in a factory men who are half sick, who come to work after having bad breakfasts, who are partly poisoned; they would be economically unprofitable. And yet fatigue is part poison."

The above opinion is shared today by efficiency experts and sociologists and by the great majority of far-seeing employers, for we have reached a stage where the enormous drain on the national vitality caused by long hours of toil has become universally recognized as inimical to the public weal and hurtful to the interests of employers as well as employes.

Society which, owing to the swift rise of modern industrialism, had overlooked the human factor in it, dazzled by the wondrous possibilities presented by the new order of things, has at last come to its senses. It has grasped the fact, too long forgotten, that it is upon the well-being and efficiency of the toiler, the unit in the vast industrial maze, that prosperity, in the last analysis, rests. Consequently we have come to regard the laborer as a human being, not as a mere machine, and that he is entitled to his share of the ordinary and normal comforts of life—recreation, adequate rest and opportunities for self-improvement.

When a quarter of a century ago the American labor movement entered upon a campaign for a reduction in the brutally long hours of work which then prevailed, this point of view was not very popular, but nevertheless a determined stand on the part of the workers was instrumental in bringing down the fourteen and twelve-hour day to a ten-hour average. Opponents of the shorter day at that time said that the two, three and even four hours gained by the workingmen would be trifled away in dissipation and uselessness and that there would be a dead loss in economic effort. Time, however, has had its revenge upon such objectors for the shelves of the public libraries are today filled with sociological literature, government reports and other data telling of communities of workers more healthy, more sober, more self-reliant and benefited in soul and body as a result of the hours won for them from the daily toil. Proof has been adduced also to show that the introduction of the shorter working day did not lessen production, for it rendered the laborer better fitted for his task; he worked more days, his newly-won leisure repaired the ravages of muscular exertion and consequently he developed into a more skilled and valuable member of society than he could otherwise become.

In the original campaign for a shorter workday the soundness of the principle involved was proved so conclusively that when in recent years the progressive intensity of application under modern methods of labor and speeded up machinery convinced those interested that a reduction below the ten-hour figure was not alone desirable but absolutely necessary in the interests of human welfare, the movement for the eight-hour day immediately met with a measure of popular approval and went forward steadily until today there are comparatively few even among employers who believe that a longer working day is in keeping with advanced standards of labor. Wherever introduced the eight-hour day has resulted in a further increase in the efficiency of the workers, an improvement in the general average of health, and has had a wholesome effect on the habits and mode

of living of the workers collectively considered.

It is admitted that our productivity in industry is amply sufficient to yield in wages what will permit wage workers to support their families in comfort in conformity with American standards of living. It is also admitted that eight hours are as many as a man of average endurance can retain his physical and mental balance, doing justice to his work and preserving his powers unimpaired during the normal working period of a lifetime.

We have also the testimony of the medical profession that ten hours in a modern industrial pursuit strain the nerves and weaken the general physique of even strong men. Ever since the revolution wrought by the introduction of machinery our industrial system has been constantly changing and growing more complex, necessitating a corresponding measure of adaptability on the part of the workers in the interests of their personal welfare. The advance of efficiency methods and the introduction of schemes of "scientific management," together with their inherent tendency toward a more intense specialization in factory and workshop have greatly increased the drudgery of toil—so much so, in fact, that this phase of the question is one of the strongest arguments in favor of the eight-hour day. Labor-saving machinery has not so much improved the condition of the worker as it has increased the hardships of his lot. Both efficiency methods and improved machinery have tended to practically eliminate the human factor which made the labor of former ages endurable and interesting. In modern industrial labor there is little left for the average worker but the monotonous drudgery of commonplace toil, which is altogether divorced from anything which would foster initiative and creative effort. One result of this is that the man who works in a shop or factory eight hours today works harder than the man who labored twelve or fourteen hours in days gone by. In the past his work gave him some play for the creative faculty, but the modern machine and modern methods have taken that opportunity away.

The success of the eight-hour day wherever introduced in trades or callings and on government work is one of the strongest arguments in favor of efforts to apply it universally. Its advantages have been sufficiently tested and it is conceded that the shorter work day is an inestimable boon to all who enjoy it. This newly acquired leisure has given the worker opportunity to take an interest in the larger things of life; to interest himself in civic affairs and have a normal amount of healthy recreation. One direct result has been a lowered death rate among the workers and a decrease in the time lost through illness in various occupations. Every trade union which pays a death benefit is able to show a marked decrease in the mortality of its members since the inception of the eight-hour day.

The eight-hour day has not adversely affected industry from the standpoint of production, its advantages in that connection far outweighing its disadvantages. In addition it is a matter of common knowledge that workers, with the aid of new machinery, within the present generation have in nearly all occupations vastly increased production. A host of employers are on record to show that shorter hours are both practicable and profitable, as the benefits obtained from increased efficiency of the worker more than compensate for the slight shortening of the day's work. In 1899 the owners of the great Leiss optical goods factory at Jena, Germany, introduced the eight-hour day and then made careful records of the results. In 1903 it was announced that although the aggregate number of hours worked had decreased fifteen per cent., the output per hour had increased 16.2 per cent. At Leige it was found in a sulphuric acid establishment, similar to a foundry, that shortening the working day from eleven hours to ten, from ten to nine, and so on gradually down to seven and a half,

resulted in each case in an increase of the output. In 1894 the hours of labor of about 43,000 workmen in British government factories and workshops were reduced to forty-eight per week; of this number 18,600 received a reduction of five and three-fourths hours per week, and 24,300 had their time reduced two and one-half hours a week. With no change in piece rates, the workmen were able to earn as much as formerly. Day workers received an increased hourly rate of pay to make their earnings per week of forty-eight hours equal to those per hour of fifty hours. It was not found necessary to increase the number of day workers. Countless instances of a similar nature showing results of investigations in this country could be cited in addition, and we might point to a whole continent—Australia—made happier and richer as a result of the eight-hour day.

It is not maintained that in all cases and in all branches of industry productivity would be uniformly greater or even as great by shortening the hours of labor as would be possible under unrestricted hours of toil, but it is universally acknowledged that it is much more essential to conserve the vitality of a nation and safeguard the health of its workers—men, women and children—rather than the profits of an isolated employer. Continued fatigue on the part of the workers is the greatest drain on our national vitality and the greatest abuse in our national life that needs correction. However much long hours of toil may inflate commercial profits, the injury they inflict will in the end deplete the vital resources on which national efficiency depends, for

> Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
> Where wealth accumulates and men decay.

But the eight-hour day does pay the employer, for it is now recognized as a business axiom that workers whose minds and bodies are not taxed to such a degree that they are injured by the poison of fatigue are a strong asset in any industry.

The eight-hour movement is in line with all modern humane movements to make life fuller, healthier, happier and brighter. The world is beginning to recognize, and rightly, that life should be more than a struggle for subsistence—that with the progress which has been made in science and the application of scientific principles, labor should be relieved of unnecessary burdens, and the workers be allowed leisure in which to cultivate their minds and enjoy something of the pleasures of a world which they have done so much to beautify. The value of a universal eight-hour day as a means to that end cannot be adequately estimated, and it now needs but a little concerted action to put it universally into effect. The eight-hour day is a vital need of the times; public opinion calls for it; as the late President McKinley said a number of years ago: "The tendency of the times the world over is for shorter hours of labor—shorter hours in the interest of health, shorter hours in the interest of humanity, shorter hours in the interest of the home and the family."

A Distinction and a Difference

There is a fine line of demarcation between the dissatisfied and unsatisfied member of the trades union. The former is pleased at nothing, but displeased at everything. To him all is wrong and nothing is right. He looks at the world through blue glasses. He sees only the evil of life and none of the good. He distrusts everybody just as everybody distrusts him. He never volunteers to help in anything which is to be accomplished and retards as far as his puny efforts will permit the advancement of others.

With the unsatisfied member it is vastly different. He is the one who promotes human happiness and progression instead of impeding it. Not being satisfied with his condition in life, he seeks to improve it for the benefit of himself and his fellow workers. He tries to strengthen and help his union. He willingly does his share of all the work to that end and sheds the sunshine of brotherly love wherever he goes.—Amalgamated Journal.

AN INDUSTRIAL CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM

(By Jack Plane.)

THE editor of a small paper published in a small town of the broad State of Texas comes into the limelight by suggesting an amendment to the National Civil Service Act that will include our retired presidents, vice-presidents, every railroad president, and every president and secretary of labor organizations whose jurisdiction is exclusively in the United States.

We do not know whether the Texan editor was sincere in this suggestion. Anyhow we seem to detect a gentle touch of irony in the coupling of railroad magnates with labor officials in that connection, for however equal they may be in talent and executive ability, the material rewards in each case are out of all proportion. Furthermore, there is a strong assumption that organized labor would never care to see its leaders dependent upon a "national civil service" scheme, preferring to exercise its own prerogative in that respect and reward or discipline its officials as it sees fit without any State or other outside interference.

However, the suggestion is both unique and interesting since labor has never compensated its official staff on anything approaching a civil service basis. This has given rise to a train of thought in the mind of the writer which he herewith sets down for the benefit of thoughtful readers.

There can be no question that when an organization secures an exceptionally efficient servant it has acted wisely, especially if the man chosen has exceptional ability.

Political and corporation tenures are, it is true, affected by political and commercial uncertainties while industrial conditions, greater in range, have affected every labor organization that has passed out of or remains in existence. Many of these have sought men for offices and less men have sought them than have been sought for. It is in the history of every labor organization that men have accepted office with noble loyalty and little—often no—thought of compensation, some even at the cost of relinquishing much more remunerative employment. In the consistency of things, this is void of justice; indeed, it is an imposition, particularly where men of exceptional ability have sacrificed all thought of personal gain in the interest of the cause they love without murmur or complaint.

A correspondent of a large labor organization official journal recently said:

"For the honor and welfare of our great organization, I am convinced that the salaries paid our General Officers should be increased. If there is anything humiliating about our organization at this time it is the low wages (called salary) that our General Officers are paid. We boast of being members of a great and powerful trade union which stands in the front rank demanding annually and biennially duly earned conditions in wage scales and the shorter working day, etc. We all seek such agreements with our own employers, but when it comes to making agreements with our employes we show ourselves to be unfair and tyrannical bosses and we do not live up to the letter of our obligation, for we show by our treatment of our General Officers that we are not charitable in judgment of our brother members.

Our General Officers are members of our rank and file, but we have singled them out and hired them to attend to our business and they cannot help themselves in making an agreement with us (their employers). Let us be considerate."

I am pointing to no one individual instance, though many such might be named. I am confident that were I to do so, I would not indulge in fancies, but

in facts, since I could present innumerable and incontrovertible statistics that would, "without fear of contradiction," establish my contention.

However, I am not abashed in asserting that instances have existed and still exist which point to men who have been bulwarks, fought battles alone, triumphed, won victories and successfully planted the banner of organized labor on many a hard-fought field, some even conquering enemies within more harmful than foes without, meeting with a very small measure of appreciation.

Generally such fighters have been boldly aggressive and forcible and yet loyal, valorous and worthy to be trusted, possessing qualities that were pre-eminent and gave not only strength to the weak, but real, genuine inspiration and confidence to other fighters in the ranks. Such men grow more reliant in themselves, more valuable to a cause, and stronger and more valorous when substantial appreciation is clearly and unquestionably manifested. It is an unwise course to hamper or remove them, nor is it any reward to retain them long in office at a salary that fails to measure up to their competency and ability. Such a retention has little honor either for those who receive or those who give it.

Words, however appreciative, have no material value. They pay not the landlord, the grocer, the druggist nor physician, and are only bankable when such money is behind them. Nor have they the intrinsic worth of the jewel, the medal or the token that expresses appreciation, though the testimonial be made of bronze, brass, silver or gold and is beautified by the sparkle of Africa's richest product, unless the recipient is forced to sell them for bread.

Poor and rich must, we all realize, leave all when the journey into the land of the "Great Unknown" is entered upon. Every testimonial is a bright and cheering expression, but intensely more practical, more useful and more expressive is the dollar that pays for a fair day's work; better, still, when it compensates eminent skill, experience, ability and faithfulness.

From a logical standpoint and for practical reasons isn't it wisdom for labor organizations not to trust to uncertainties or look through eyes of doubtful economy? Rather isn't it higher wisdom that sees a long, faithful, efficient service entitled to an appreciable tenure and a meritorious pay and not to a heartless ending of a great service nor yet to an unwise retention upon an insufficient wage, much less a pinching reduction in salary? Really, labor friends, isn't it wisdom to let the reward be not alone a continuous tenure, but a salary that should measure up to the dignity, importance and the value of the cause that exists only for your betterment—aye, and for the betterment of the wage-earning masses of the land—and thus adopt a remunerative system that will adequately reward the officials, or servants, who have served you well and faithfully, thus encouraging them to greater efforts and greater achievements?

Blow the Horn

Let us boost the cause of labor,
Blow our horn and blow it loud,
Boom the business, advertise it—
Keep up with the other crowd;
Capital always sounds a trumpet
Helps the surplus fund to grow,
Noise attracts the big investments,
And it tells the whole world so.

Let us boost the labor union,
Get all trades to organize,
Stir up interest in the people—
Though at first they criticise.
The dear public finds us worthy,
They pronounce our motto good,
And in "Labor Omnia Vincit"
Prove the strength of brotherhood.

Then we'll boost the cause of labor,
Blow the trumpet loud and long,
Tell its story—give its motives,
Praise them in triumphant song;
Tell the merits of the union—
Our cause is a worthy one,
For humanity's uplifting
Be the booster's job well done.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

THE origin and perpetuation of the labor union have belonged exclusively within the restricted lines of the workingman's opportunities. Limited as such resources have been, self-preservation as the first law of nature, prevailed until organization's phenomenal growth has become a matter of pride to its promoters. The union, in principle and purpose, is great because the men who made it an institution are great. Practical results have made it known by its fruits. Promptly and faithfully it fulfills every fraternal obligation. Patiently and persistently it demonstrates the value of co-operation and the leavening power of good.

Discontent does not necessarily mean anarchistic tendencies. The spirit of the workers thoroughly roused will touch not only the tired workman at his bench—it will awaken and regenerate the monopolist and the exploiter of the overburdened poor.

The survival of the fittest naturally pre-supposes the making and keeping of oneself fit. All work would be almost as unnatural and unwholesome as all play. We have our ideals of a reasonable, rational plan of existence, and happy indeed the individual who can materialize his ideals and bring them down to an every-day working basis. In other words, put his theory into practice. If the times seem abnormally out of joint, all the twaddle ever preached or written will not remedy matters. If no one knows the cause nor the cure, experiment is all that is left to philanthropists and reformers.

If we are lucky enough or possess enough of that uncommon quality known as common sense to make good in life, we may be in a position to benefit our fellow-beings. Our example, cheerfulness, philosophy and sympathy may have a far-reaching effect in promoting the spirit of brotherhood.

One's trade or profession should very properly occupy the undivided attention during business hours and a Christian civilization urges that those hours must not extend overtime nor encroach upon the time of rest and recreation that is the right of every toiler. Men profit by experience, and labor as a body intelligently studies the situation, proves equal to every emergency and courageously faces every crisis. Its enemies have been provocative, planned dead-falls and dug secret pits wherein labor might inadvertently stumble to its own destruction. But through oppression and persecution it has triumphantly survived and prospered. Monotony has never marked its progress and help and encouragement from manufacturers and monopolists have always been conspicuous by their absence. There have been bitterness, controversy and injustice; selfishness and oppression have been lavishly dealt out to organized labor from all quarters, yet the spirit of brotherhood still abides.

The twenty-four hours in a day and night have been righteously apportioned as three divisions of time, namely, eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep and eight hours for play—the last coming under the head of general relaxation and development. What a delightful arrangement if all workers could live by this ideal plan! If a man's vocation is important enough to require him to work by the whistle, vacation time should not be overlooked. As work in moderation is right and essential, so in proportion rest and intermission are necessary to the busy life. Health, wealth and a good conscience are considered the three great blessings of this life, and they are the natural result of natural living. We need not neglect business to indulge in necessary and wholesome recreation.

Nor should the demands of labor's routine require that we filch from our rest or play time to extend the work period.

We would not counsel wrong and riot to counteract greed and persecution. The attitude of believing that the good in humanity is greater than the evil will help us to a broader charity in dealing with erring humanity wherever found. If we could only become acquainted with each other, how much we would excuse rather than condemn!

We would not sit in the scorner's seat,
Nor hurl the cynic's ban.
Let us live in a house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

As far back as the early days of the Christian era we find historical records of mistaken zeal. Paul of Tarsus was a violent leader among the persecutors of the Christians, but when the right spirit was created within him the man's whole attitude changed and he became as great an advocate for the cause he had hated as he had previously been its powerful enemy. And so it is, today's problems can never be harmoniously settled by violence, hate and resentment. Love alone can open the eyes of the oppressor and arouse and urge the slumbering spirit of brotherhood into eager activity and beneficent service for suffering humanity. Force, anger and criticism are not going to revolutionize conditions; then let us cultivate charity and kindness as we go about the daily routine of our business.

Life is so transient that we might as well feel and speak more kindly, or at least less hatefully about those who show themselves enemies to organized labor. At the best the journey is soon finished through this earthly existence and we never know whether our ablest friends or bitterest enemies shall go first. Under any circumstances maybe at last we will be glad that we were disposed to be kind where we might with propriety, perhaps, have been the reverse. Then, as we live in the worldly scramble and push for place let us strive to show courtesy and kindness to all.

To age and youth let gracious words be spoken,
Upon the wheel of pain so many weary lives are broken,
We live in vain who give no tender token—
Let us be kind.

SOME ADVANTAGES OF PLAIN WORK

(By E. H. Clark.)

THERE are many good and sufficient reasons why plain work in house construction, both outside and inside, is preferable. Most people contend that it is just the modern style and let it go at that—they don't know that "there's a reason." They admire the architecture because it looks pretty and is of imposing appearance, but they do not realize the many points of advantage it has over the style so much in vogue a few years ago, when "ginger bread" flourishes were quite the rage.

In the first place, plain, exposed work demands a better grade of material for its construction. Then comes the opportunity for the workman to display his skill. The carpenter is rapidly becoming a joiner in these days of plain work. What he does must ever remain in full view of everyone, and to avoid adverse criticism he must do his work neatly; the mark of efficiency must be evident.

Plain work is also more easily handled by the man who follows you. While it requires a high standard of excellency in painting and varnishing, the capable man has greater opportunity to do first-class work because of the better material and the fact that there is nothing in the way; just a good, smooth, free surface to work on; no beads or fancy frills to bother.

Another appealing advantage which is very important is that repair bills are

kept at a minimum on plainly built houses. I helped to reroof a house not long ago which was built in the fantastic style. The roof consisted of dormer windows, hips and valleys. I am positive that it took us more than twice as long to roof that house than it would have required if there had been a plain, straight hiproof. You will readily see that in this respect plain work is cheaper in the end. And there is nothing quite so attractive in a general way, and also in a mechanical way, as plain, straight work, if cleverly done.

A dwelling which I worked on last season had one hundred and seventy-five feet of cornice and deep frieze, with brackets. There was also seventy-five feet of porch, with cornice to match main house; porch had a built-up plate 18 inches deep. This entire job was very pleasant, because we had good, clear yellow poplar lumber to use all around. Think of it! Something could be done with that kind of material. It rather spoiled me, for on the next job I had to revert to hard pine and could scarcely do anything with it. This poplar job was all plain work with just a ribbon or belt here and there.

When a person not acquainted with the facts tells you that plain work is easy to do, he is mistaken. All the joints and fittings are exposed, which condition demands the most careful and painstaking effort to do it well. One important thing you must keep constantly before you—try to leave the impress of your honesty and skill as a mechanic stamped upon it as emphatically as possible.

Another cogent reason in favor of plain work is the fact that it is easily cleaned and kept in good appearance. This applies, in a sanitary sense, more particularly to the inside finish of a house. The joy of the housekeeper runs smoothly when there are no depressions, no beading, no flubdubbery which requires a brush to clean. Taken as a whole, plain work has a look of solidity and simplicity, pleasing to the eye, and certainly in every way much better than frills and flourishes.

Who Am I?

Last leap year I did not want to embarrass my best girl to make her propose to me, so I asked her to be my wife, and she said, "I would rather be excused," and I, like an idiot, excused her. But I got even with the girl. I married her mother. Then my father married the girl. Now I don't know who I am.

When I married the girl's mother the girl became my daughter, and when my father married my daughter he is my son. When my father married my daughter she was my mother. If my father is my son and my daughter is my mother, who in thunder am I? My mother's mother (which is my wife) must be my grandmother, and I being my grandmother's husband, I am my own grandfather.—National Monthly.

Labor's Sabbath

Let this, labor's Sabbath day,
Be a day of pleasure.
Toll no bells and nothing play
But a jolly measure.
Labor's very self is prayer,
Serious and holy,
So its holiday should wear
Naught of melancholy.

Sure no temple walls should irk
Labor's gala spirit,
Whose least sounds of daily work
Soar to Heaven or near it.
We could build no fitting fane
Dedicate to labor
Till the world shall learn again
Love of God and neighbor.
As of old, the pure of heart
(You have heard the story)
Reared cathedral walls at Chartres,
Still its greatest glory.
Prince and peasant, belle and wench,
Toiling in all weather,
Hauled the stone and dug the trench,
Praising God together.
Those who set their hates aside
Only were selected.
And who would not were denied
And their gifts rejected.
Love endureth over art;
Art is transitory.
But the twain combined at Chartres
Blossomed into glory.
Till the world shall strive again
Thus for God and neighbor
We shall rear no fitting fane
Dedicate to labor.

So let labor's Sabbath day
Be a day of pleasure.
Toll no bells and nothing play
But a jolly measure.
Labor's very self is prayer,
Serious and holy,
So its holiday should wear
Naught of melancholy.

—T. A. Daly in New York Sun.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, *PUBLISHERS*

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1914

The Approach of Labor Day

Before the next issue of The Carpenter reaches its readers Labor Day, 1914, will have passed into history, the one day in the year set aside by the nation and by the legislatures of various States in honor of the toiling millions.

Looking back across the years to the eventful September 5, 1882, when the first celebration was held in New York City, succeeding Labor Days seem to stand out as milestones on labor's pathway by which we annually measure the progress of the labor movement.

Few of those who took part in that first Labor Day parade in 1882 imagined that the apparently simple event in which they were taking part was destined to be speedily taken up by the people of this continent and that the idea underlying it would have such a universal appeal that succeeding anniversaries of the day would see the wheels of industry silent and the workshops of the country deserted as an impressive tribute to those who labor to produce the nation's wealth.

It was indeed a happy inspiration which prompted labor leaders of that time to lay plans for an annual holiday sacred to the cause of labor, and it is more than gratifying to know that the idea was born in the minds of men active in the ranks of the workers and did not come from outsiders, either presidents, preachers or employers. It was but another instance of that peculiar self-dependency which has marked the history of the labor movement, finding its own strength, its own aspirations from within and not from without.

In this connection it is well for us to remember that the United Brotherhood is linked in an especial manner with the Labor Day movement, for its first general secretary and founder, the late P. J. McGuire, is generally credited with being the father of the holiday we now observe yearly. At any rate, he was one of the prominent leaders in the movement and was instrumental in getting the central labor body of New York to arrange for the first celebration.

In the course of a letter written some years before his death, Brother McGuire gave the following account of how the idea of an annual labor celebration came about:

"In May, 1882, the writer made the proposition. He urged the propriety of setting aside one day in the year, to be designated as 'Labor Day,' and to be established as a general holiday for the laboring classes. He advised that the day should first be celebrated by a street parade, which should publicly show the strength and esprit de corps of the trade

and labor organizations. Next the parade should be followed by a picnic or festival in some grove, and the proceeds of the same be divided on the semi-co-operative plan.

"It was further argued that Labor Day should be observed as one festal day in the year for public tribute to the genius of American industry. There were worthy holidays representative of the religious, civil and military spirit; but none representative of the industrial spirit—the great vital force of every nation. He suggested the first Monday in September of every year for such a holiday, as it would come at the most pleasant season of the year—nearly midway between the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving—and would fill a wide gap in the chronology of legal holidays. At once the idea was enthusiastically embraced."

Time has more than justified all that the originators of the Labor Day movement expected of it for these recurring annual celebrations give our friends and enemies an illustration of labor's solidarity and unity which they could not otherwise obtain.

Union men everywhere should observe Labor Day in a proper spirit, with plenty of mirth and enjoyment as befitting a festive occasion, but without allowing the innate significance of the day to escape them. There is a feeling in some quarters that we are growing a trifle lax in our observance of Labor Day of late, that there is a disposition to place too much emphasis on the enjoyment features and to pay too little attention to the distinctive character of the occasion. But we live in an age that is somewhat impatient of precedent and custom, and the same complaints are made regarding the observance of other national holidays, Memorial Day for instance.

The A. F. of L. executive council doubtless had this in view when at its recent session it urged all workers to observe Labor Day appropriately and pointed out the serious mistake of those unionists who abandon Labor Day demonstrations and so forth in the belief that such expenditure of time and money is wasteful.

"Such labor demonstrations," said the executive council, "are not wasteful and they do pay, even if only through publicity for the cause of labor. Men and women marching shoulder to shoulder typify impressively the purposefulness and the unity of the labor movement. They are a physical demonstration of devotion to principles—a proof that none can fail to understand. Observance of the day is a means of educating public thought and the agents for molding public opinion in regard to the principles and purposes of the labor movement. When our movement is understood, it will be recognized and established as a potent agency for justice and humanity. The objections and opposition now interposed by employers will no longer be tolerated."

When the 7th of September comes round, therefore, let us see to it that the distinctive character of Labor Day, 1914, is not forgotten. It is a day on which we can do much for the cause if we only go the right way about it. Let us above all celebrate it whole heartedly and in a manner well calculated to display the dignity and importance of the American labor movement. In doing this we should not lose sight of the fact that every Labor Day that rolls around sees the organized workers of the North American continent stronger, more self-reliant, more united, and in a better condition to gain their righteous demands. The veterans who weathered the stiff gales of the past know this, and the latest recruit to labor's ranks feels it intuitively. In addition, this year's celebration will see the American labor movement rapidly nearing the three million mark. For all of which let us be cheerfully thankful!

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Trade Union Disbursements

One of the best ways in which to realize the growing importance of the American labor movement as a very vital factor in the lives of working men and working women is to study the figures running far into millions which are dis-

bursed each year through the various beneficiary channels of the unions. Each year sees these figures grow, flowing out in a broad stream wherever they are needed, to furnish sinews of war to the rank and file, to solace an afflicted worker or to assist the families of those who have fallen in the modern struggle for existence.

Such material testimony furnishes proof positive of the great work for humanity the trades unions are accomplishing. Take the labor unions out of the life of the nation today and a void would be created which a most liberal amount of state aid or paternalism could not fill. For the labor unions are the outgrowth of a peculiar need of our modern industrial system. Born of an effort of the workers to resist the aggression of the employers, the trade unions have advanced in strength of numbers, in influence and in material wealth through the years until, far from being merely an instrument of defense as originally intended, they have become a truly positive force, shaping labor's course, breaking down the old barriers of industrial slavery and taking care of labor's army in adversity as well as prosperity as it marches onward.

In the report of the Canadian Department of Labor, to which we refer elsewhere in this issue, we find that during the last year almost fifteen million dollars were disbursed in membership benefits. Of this large sum only the comparatively small amount of three and a half million dollars were expended in strike funds, the great bulk of it going to liquidate death, disability and other claims to which holders of union cards were entitled. And yet these figures only take into account the disbursements in the regular way and do not include additional sums amounting to many thousands of dollars which are constantly voted by union executives and their membership in special cases.

Thinking along this line recently, the Toronto Industrial Banner remarked:

"The workingman can hold no better asset than a paidup union card; no fraternal organization can begin to compare with the labor union in benefits directly received through its agency. The dues paid into the union is a gilt-edge proposition, securing to the members shorter hours, increased wages, and better working conditions. All this, not taking any account whatever of the many social and fraternal advantages, such as death and disability, unemployment, sick and accident benefits, and old age pensions to members too old and feeble to work."

Our contemporary also remarked that "it's a long bill of fare in return for the small amounts paid in." It certainly is. All thinking union men realize it and those outside the unions are constantly coming to do so. This phase of labor union activity is also having a sobering effect on the thoughtless and the uninformed who in the past readily took up every shallow catch-cry uttered by the enemies of labor. The result of all this is that the labor unions of today are swiftly winning a sphere of influence befitting organizations which are doing a great work for humanity.

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Massachusetts and Labor's Rights

Massachusetts is to be warmly congratulated on the recent passage of its anti-injunction bill which has been signed by Governor Walsh, thus giving that great eastern State the privilege of being the first in the Union to recognize the justice of the claim of the workers of the nation that their rights as citizens be safeguarded and that they be allowed a full measure of freedom of speech and the right to meet in lawful assembly.

In declaring that there are no property rights in a worker's labor power, Massachusetts has dealt a crushing blow to the rule of the injunction judge. So far as that State is concerned injunctions will no longer pile up on the flimsiest of pretexts, disregarding every constitutional right in order to harass and browbeat the worker and hang the yoke

of servitude closer around his neck. This action of the General Assembly guarantees to every working man and woman in Massachusetts their full constitutional rights and clearly demonstrates that the insistent voice of labor is at last obtaining a respectful hearing in the legislative halls of the nation.

The main points of the Massachusetts bill which is clearly in line with the position of the A. F. of L. are as follows:

It is not unlawful for workers to combine to raise wages, shorten hours or better working conditions.

No Massachusetts judge can issue an injunction in industrial disputes except in cases where irreparable injury to property or to a property right is threatened. And then only in cases where there is no adequate remedy at law.

In construction of this act the right to labor or to carry on business shall be deemed a personal, not a property right. This should dispose of the injunctions in labor disputes and bring back government by law.

It modifies the judge-made law of conspiracy by declaring a lawful act done by an individual is lawful when done by a collection of individuals. This overthrows repeated decisions of courts which have held that an action by a collection of individuals may be unlawful—a conspiracy—even though the act is lawful when done by an individual.

The act restores, so far as Massachusetts is concerned, the sound principle of law by declaring that the right to do business and the right to labor as an employe is a personal and not a property right.

Where an employer claims to be damaged by any act done by his employes he must seek redress in the law courts, instead of asking for injunction relief.

The law, in short, puts so-called injunctions judges out of business in the State courts of Massachusetts.

Hereafter, injunctions shall be used as originally intended—in questions dealing with property where no law covers the case.

It gives legislative distinction between the workman and the product of his toil.

State Attorney-General Boynton failed to find anything unconstitutional about the bill, and replying to an inquiry from the State Senate, said:

"The bill contemplates a radical change in our law and a new departure in the public policy of the commonwealth, but the right of property to the writ of injunction is a statutory right and is not guaranteed by the constitution. The result of my examination of authorities in connection with your inquiry is that I do not find that the bill is obnoxious to any constitutional provision."

Now that Massachusetts has blazed the way, it remains for the labor forces in the various other States to bring clearly before their respective legislatures the urgent necessity for the enactment of a similar law. Already victory is in the air, the necessity of remedial labor legislation is being felt everywhere.

The Labor Movement in Canada

A good idea of the strength and virility of the Canadian labor organizations may be obtained from the third annual report for 1913, which was recently issued by the department of labor of the Dominion government. There is a great deal of valuable information in this bulky report denoting the rapid progress trade unionism is making in the land of the Maple. We find that at the close of 1913 the numerical strength of organized labor in Canada stood approximately at 176,000, an increase of nearly 16,000 over the figures at the close of 1912. The estimated membership for the last three years during which reports on organized labor in Canada have been issued shows a decidedly upward trend as follows: 1911, 133,132; 1912, 160,120; 1913, 175,799. This strongly progressive tendency should be a matter of congratulation among Canadian trades unionists. It is also a striking fact, taking into consideration the difference in trade union statistics between the United States and Canada and the difference in

the population of the two countries, that the ratio of increase in labor organizations in both has been about the same.

The bulk of Canadian trades union membership is of course attached to international organizations. This is instanced by the fact that at the end of 1913 the membership showing allegiance to international bodies was 149,577, leaving all other national and independent bodies a membership of 26,222. Almost all of these international organizations are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and are thus part and parcel of the great current of the labor movement on the American continent. Of the 144 important labor organizations operating in North America 110 are affiliated with the A. F. of L. and eighty-eight of these have local branches in Canada.

In an analysis of the forty-seven greatest international labor organizations whose jurisdiction extends through the Dominion it is gratifying to find that our United Brotherhood shows up prominently. Standing by itself, it comes second on the list with a membership of 9,535, contained in eighty-nine Local Unions, being barely outdistanced by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen with a membership of 10,401. However, since the recent consolidation with the Amalgamated Society, our craft stands decisively at the head of all labor organizations in Canada with a membership of 13,651, of which the United Brotherhood claims 9,535 and the Amalgamated Society 4,116.

In a statement of the beneficiary features of the various international organizations with a membership in Canada it is found that the huge sum of $14,962,705 was expended during the year in the following manner: Death benefits, $7,556,876; strike benefits, $3,671,908; pensions and superannuation, $1,656,089; sick benefits, $1,306,400; traveling benefits, $451,328; accident benefits, $260,917, and unemployment benefits, $59,187. These imposing figures represent the figures for the United States and Canada, however, and not for Canada alone, nevertheless they forcibly bring home to one the great and effective work trade unionism is accomplishing on this continent silently and without the ostentatious advertising that often follows organizations of a purely philanthropic nature.

Separate figures for Canada are given by two international organizations only and they are the United Brotherhood and its consolidated ally, the Amalgamated Society. The United Brotherhood during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, among other expenses in Canada, paid for strike and lockout benefits $12,659.50 and for death and disability claims $6,322.85, the total Canadian expenses being $34,825.89. The amount received from the eighty-nine locals in the Dominion, comprising 9,535 members, was $30,864.68, showing an excess of expenditure over the receipts of the Canadian jurisdiction of $3,961.21. As regards the Amalgamated Society, that body disbursed for superannuation $2,389.95; for death benefits, $517.50; traveling benefits, $254.55; unemployed benefits, $7,645.57; strike benefits, $4,750.67; sick benefits, $2,854.95; tool benefits, $1,232.18, making a total of $19,645.37. Thus it is seen that the two organizations in our craft in Canada, which have now consolidated their forces, paid out last year in benefits to Canadian brothers the sum of $54,471.26. We do not believe that any other international organization of any other craft, had they made a separate report of their Canadian expenditure, could come within an appreciable distance of this big sum circulated among a membership of 13,651.

The relative strength of organized labor in Canadian cities is an interesting point that is touched upon in the report. Twenty-six cities are considered having each more than twenty trade union branches, the total branches for the cities named being 1,121. Of this number 654 report a membership which totals 88,037, or somewhat more than 50 per cent. of the total union membership

of the Dominion. The membership of the non-reporting units is a somewhat conjectural quantity, but information which the department gathered from various sources puts it at 25,328, giving a total trades union membership for the twenty-six cities of 113,365. Of this Toronto leads with 20,992, followed by Montreal with 18,556 and Winnipeg with 9,999. The other twenty-three cities are given in the order in which they appear in the report: Vancouver, Hamilton, Ottawa, Victoria, London, Calgary, Edmonton, Quebec, St. John, Fort William, Saskatoon, St. Thomas, Brandon, Lethbridge, Halifax, Moose Jaw, Port Arthur, Regina, Moncton, Nelson, Medicine Hat, New Westminster and Windsor.

The report serves as a directory of trade unions for the Dominion for the year 1914, including as it does particulars of every known Local Union in Canada. It also contains a mass of other valuable information indicative of the strength and virility of the trade union movement in the Dominion.

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A Protest from Hawaii

The members of Local Union 745 of Honolulu, Hawaii, feel justly aggrieved over the action of the government authorities on the island in having government contract work performed by Asiatic labor when there are a large number of unemployed American citizens in Honolulu and vicinity.

We can well understand the feelings of the Honolulu brothers under the circumstances. We recently received a newspaper clipping from Brother Irvine, recording secretary of the local, containing the bids submitted for the construction of a big addition to the United States military department hospital at Fort Shafer, and from it we find that there is a strong possibility that the contract will be awarded to Japanese and Chinese concerns. This is certainly hard lines on the white citizens of Hawaii, but it is only an instance of what has been happening, for a large army post was erected recently by practically all Japanese help. The Fort Shafer contract has since been let to a Chinese firm.

It is natural, of course, that the Asiatic labor question should be a much more complex problem in Hawaii than in California, for instance, but surely the war department does not find itself obliged to let contracts for construction work to Japanese and Chinese concerns, thus keeping American citizens on the island out of employment.

Brother Irvine, in his letter to us on this question, very aptly points out the inconsistency of the government's attitude on this matter. He states it has 8,000 troops stationed in the island at present with the intention of having 7,000 more in the future solely for defensive purposes in case of a war with Japan, and yet it employs Japanese labor on its military contract work although aware of the fact that the money expended in this way is practically all sent back to Japan to swell the coffers of her war chest.

Local Union 745 petitioned Washington and some of the Senators known to members of the local in an effort to have the contract work in Hawaii done by citizen labor, but all to no purpose. We believe that strong representation should be made to Secretary Garrison, of the war department, on the subject.

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The Mine Operators Spreading the Light

During the last month or more the Colorado coal operators have been spreading broadcast over the country printed bulletins setting forth what purports to be the truth about the Colorado strike situation. These bulletins which are headed "The Struggle in Colorado for Industrial Freedom," are composed, for the most part, of statements and excerpts from the testimony of men who gave evidence favorable to the coal operators at the various investigations which have been held, liberal space being also given to the statements and reports of Governor Ammons, Adjutant-General

Chase and other officers of the notorious Colorado militia.

If one is to believe these "candid" bulletins which are destined to set the country right regarding the situation in Colorado, the Colorado mine operators are a deeply wronged set of men who have been waging a valiant but expensive fight for "industrial freedom," to end the rule of "the outside agitator" and to starve into submission the formidable but misguided host of miners who were foolish enough to join the union of their craft. These bulletins tell us that these Colorado champions of "industrial freedom" intend to keep up the fight indefinitely, not from base motives, mind you, but for "the principle at stake." How such horrible catastrophies as occurred at Forbes and Ludlow could happen in the domain of such benevolent philanthropists passes our comprehension.

We have already digested or swallowed a large number of these bulletins to date and are prepared to accept as many more as the operators will send us. There is one bulletin which we have been awaiting with extra interest, however, which up to the present has not come to hand.

We would like the coal companies to send us a bulletin explaining why it was that although the striking miners' demands embodied an increase in wages, recognition of the union, an eight-hour day, semi-monthly payment of wages, the abolition of the scrip system and the privilege of having their own check weighmen, that practically all of these demands had been already guaranteed the men by the laws of the State of Colorado.

This certainly changes the complexion of the Colorado fight for "industrial freedom," and strangely enough we do not learn this from the testimony of the "outside agitators," but from the personal representative of Mr. Rockefeller himself, who is none other than Mr. Welborn, president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and on the undisputed testimony of both miners and mine superintendents.

Mr. Welborn has testified that the company only established an eight-hour day after the state law had been in existence nine years. Uncontradicted testimony of both laborers and superintendents showed that while blacklisting was prohibited by a law passed in 1887, it was still in operation. In 1897 Colorado enacted a law making it illegal to discharge an employe for belonging to a labor union, yet the mine owners have been discharging men up to the present for no other cause. Then again, we have the further testimony of Mr. Welborn that although a law was passed by the state in 1899, providing that coal companies should pay their men with lawful money, that his company did not abolish scrip payment until 1912, thirteen years after the law was passed. Furthermore, the company did not observe the law commanding the payment of wages every two weeks until twelve years after its passage.

We are afraid we will not get a bulletin "explaining" this, for it looks as though the coal barons would have a hard time doing so—furthermore, it looks to us as though the mine operators would like to leave this matter drop—it might allow the readers of these Colorado bulletins to learn that there was another side, and an important one, to "this fight for industrial freedom."

Building Outlook Brightens

In 141 cities, building operations totaled $82,000,000 in June compared with $83,000,000 for the same month last year. New York showed an increase of $2,000,000 for the month, which is indicative of real improvement, as building operations in Greater New York have been below previous records for a long period. Gains of more or less consequence were reported from 75 out of 141 cities. For the year to date, building operations in these cities have been about $40,000,000 below last year, or 8

(Continued on Page 40.)

Official Information

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Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1399 St. Denis, Montreal, Que., Can.

JAMES KIRBY, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

-:- Our Principles -:-

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

Union-Made Goods

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trademark of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organizations they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

Labor Legislation

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

Immigration

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

Faithful Work

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

Shorter Hours of Labor

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

Miscellaneous

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion, or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

The thirtieth annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will convene in the Armories Building, Barrack Square, foot of Carmarthan street, city of St. John, Province of New Brunswick, beginning at 10 o'clock Monday morning, September 21, 1914, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Last year's meeting of the congress, in the city of Montreal, was an unqualified success. The place selected and the work done there contributed to mark it as one of the most important of a long series of conventions.

As the years pass the problems that the congress has to study and solve become more numerous, more complicated, more urgent and more extensive in their scope. Even during the past year many of the situations which, at the Montreal convention, it was hoped would be soon ameliorated, have grown more accentuated and more difficult of improvement. At St. John this year further consideration will be given to matters left unfinished last session, and in connection with which fresh difficulties have arisen during the past ten months. Among the subjects that will demand careful attention at this year's convention may be mentioned the following:

1. Dominion and provincial legislation affecting labor interests.

2. The repeal of the present useless Alien Labor Law.

3. Enforcement of the misrepresentation and monetary clauses of the immigration laws all the year round.

4. Consideration of the proposed eight-hour bill.

5. Pronouncement on the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Acts in the various provinces.

6. Amendments to the Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act.

7. Payment of wages on all railways fortnightly.

8. Proposed amendments to the Dominion Elections Act, abolishing the $200 deposit now exacted, and making election day a public holiday.

9. The case for labor on old age pensions and pensions for widows with children in Canada, now pending before a special committee of the Dominion Parliament, and many other features.

Proposed Constitutional Amendments

—Local Union 807, Toluca, Ill.—

Proposition to amend Section 69 of the Constitution: after the word "union" in the fifth line on page 19 add the following instead of what follows word "union:"

"(69B) Any member desiring to engage in the contracting business shall give notice of such intention to his L. U., and said L. U. must give him a permit for six (6) months. At the expiration of six (6) months, if the member continues in the contracting business, he shall be known as a contractor and his name added to the L. U. list of contractors and comply with all local rules regarding contractors.

"(69C) Section 69B to be null and void during strikes and lockouts.

"(69D) A member while contracting or contracting on a permit shall not be eligible to serve as an officer, delegate or representative of his L. U., nor to serve on any committee, nor will he be entitled to the quarterly password nor to sit in any executive meeting of the union except the regular quarterly meeting or meeting for the election of general officers.

"(69E) A member may do jobbing without a permit, provided he is unable to secure work from a contractor or members of any U. B. local; if compelled to cease work pending an adjustment of lockout or compulsory strike, may accept work classed in Section 53, or where a local of the U. B. is newly organized and its total membership is less than thirty (30) members, such local members can enter into contracting but must be governed by Sections 69D and Section 69E, this to apply only to Local Unions with less than thirty (30) members and

of a local less than four (4) years organized.

"(69F) A violation of any part of Section 69 shall be punished by a fine of fifty ($50.00) dollars for the first offense and expulsion from the union for the second."

—Local Union 1330, Grand Rapids, Mich.—

Whereas, We believe that a distinction ought to exist between interior wood workers or millmen and furniture workers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That all members employed by firms engaged in the manufacture of interior trim or fixtures shall belong to what is commonly known as Interior Woodworkers or Millmen's Locals where such exist. Such trim or fixtures shall consist of stair work, doors, door and window frames and sash, mantels, beams, panel work and flooring and all trim used in the completion of the building; also all bank, store, office and bar fixtures. All members going into a mill or shop engaged in the manufacture of material specified in the foregoing section shall be obliged to transfer into the aforesaid local within two weeks.

—Muskegon, Mich., District Council—

Whereas, The mills situation in the North has been in the past years in poor condition; the outside men have been using their best endeavors to get the inside men organized, but to date the efforts have proven a failure; and,

Whereas, The Manufacturers' Association on the other hand has been at work discriminating against and disrupting the unions, claiming that the national constitution does not hold jurisdiction over the classes of workmen necessary in a furniture mill as provided in the qualifications for membership as shown in Section 53; therefore, be it

Resolved, That an addition be made to this section in the sixth line after the word "machinery" to read: "Trimmers, packers, craters, stainers and finishers."

—Yonkers, N. Y., District Council—
—Resolution—

Be it resolved, That we, the members of the Yonkers District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, consider that the time has arrived when concerted action of great bodies of workers should be taken to meet the problem of unemployment, also that the opportunity to get a living should be made more secure. That the reductions in the hours of labor is the most sane and feasible method whereby a greater number of the workers would get that opportunity to make a living; and be it further

Resolved, That as the initiative in a matter of this kind should be taken by a well-organized body of workers, and as the workers in the building industry are as well organized as any, and the carpenters as part of that industrial body should take the initiative in this matter at the next convention held in Indianapolis in September, 1914, we therefore offer the following resolution to be put to the delegates at the convention:

"Resolved, That on and after April 1, 1916, a workday of eight hours per day and five days per week shall constitute a week's work and no work shall be done on Saturdays; and be it further

"Resolved, That both nationally and locally ways and means shall be taken to induce the other organizations of the building trades to take similar action."

—Local Union 309, New York—

Sec. 122a (new section). Whenever in the judgment of the G. P. there be a superfluous number of Local Unions located in any locality, and he should deem in his wisdom a consolidation for the best interest of the organization, locally or at large, he shall have power to order two or more of such Local Unions to consolidate and to enforce the consolidation, provided such course receives the sanction of the G. E. B.

Sec. 123. Add after U. B., on fourth line, the following:

"They shall be entitled to representation in the District Council on the same basis as specified in Sec. 6 relative to representation in convention, and they shall otherwise be governed, etc., etc., as per Sec. 123 in its present reading."

Secs. 219 and 220 be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 219. The funds of a Local Union emanating from regular dues, legal assessments and fines imposed for violation of trade rules, or violation of the general constitution or by-laws, and all property of a Local Union, shall be used only for such purposes as are specified in the constitution and by-laws and as may be required to transact and properly conduct its business, viz.: Payment of salaries, donations to sick members, purchasing stationery, books, cards, printing, payment of rent, or any legally authorized bill against the union. Violation of this provision subjects the offending Local Union to the penalty of suspension. But any Local Union may use the fines imposed for non-attendance at general or special meetings, or the proceeds of festivals or similar income, for establishing and conducting a contingent fund and use the money accruing from these sources for assisting members in distress or the furtherance of the labor movement in general. And in case of depletion in this contingent fund the Local Union may levy an assessment on its members for replenishing same in conformity with the provisions governing tax or special assessment, as specified in Sec. 120.

Sec. 220. Strike out all of first and second line to the word "given," the amended section to read:

Sec. 220. No tax or special assessment shall be levied by any Local Union, etc., etc., as per Sec. 220 in its present reading.

Reasons—Under obtaining economical conditions, where the wage worker is at any time subject to enforced and protracted idleness often resulting in sickness in his family and dire distress, we would become unfaithful to the pledge we all have taken at our admission into the U. B., viz.: to assist one another in case of need, would we indiscriminately refuse all financial assistance to needy members?

On the other hand, under obtaining economical conditions, the wage workers are often involved in fights and conflicts with their employers, the outcome of which is of the utmost importance, not only to the members of the trade directly affected, but to all other trades. In fights of this kind organized labor can not afford to stand idly by; for the sake of self-protection it must render moral and financial assistance to the men or women directly involved in the conflict. Under obtaining conditions it also becomes at times imperatively necessary to render financial assistance to the labor press our most effective weapon in the struggle for humane living conditions.

It is with this understanding, and in a spirit of solidarity that for years past many of our Local Unions, especially those of our larger cities, have appropriated money, which action under strict application of our laws would have been synonymous to violation of certain provisions.

A situation, however, where a Local Union may become amenable under our laws because of its brotherly and solidary action is unworthy of a modern labor organization, and it is the highest time that the provisions in our constitution governing donations be amended and provisions be adopted which will make the donating of money to needy members, or to other trades in distress, a lawful act. It is with this end in view that L. U. 309 proposes the above amendments to Sections 219 and 220 of the General Constitution. We hold that any Local Union should have the right to dispose of the money arising from fines imposed for non-attendance at meetings, as well as the proceeds of festivals or the like, at its own discretion and in conformity with its by-laws.

Sec. 224. Strike out the word "thirty" on third line and insert "thirty-five" instead.

Sec. 62 (addition):

Members of foreign bona fide woodworkers' organizations not in arrears with their dues to their home organization more than three months can be admitted free of initiation fee, but shall be subject to the provisions specified in Secs. 81, 82, 83 and 84 of this constitution.

—Resolution—

Whereas, Pursuant to Sec. 3 of the General Constitution, proclaiming our objects, it is our endeavor as an organization to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of our members; and

Whereas, To attain this object we

should make a foremost point to assist our members in securing employment by obtaining control over the supply and demand in our trade; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it shall be compulsory for all District Councils under the jurisdiction of this U. B. and for all Local Unions in localities where more than one Local Union, but no District Council exists, to establish and maintain an employment office that will afford the employer the opportunity to apply to for help and our members to apply to when in search of work.

—Resolution—

Whereas, Among the evils from which the wage worker has to suffer, sickness possibly excepted, there is no evil more seriously menacing his well-being, nor more disastrous in its effect, than unemployment; and

Whereas, The members of a brotherhood should deem it their moral duty to materially assist their brother members out of work; and

Whereas, It is to the interest and for the benefit of the entire membership of any trade that members are accorded relief when out of employment, thus keeping them from offering their services for less than the union scale of wages, a course which for years past has been successfully pursued by the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, the International Cigarmakers' Union and others by means of an out-of-work benefit; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the General Executive Board is hereby directed to, as early as possible, draft a set of rules and regulations for the governing of an out-of-work benefit feature for our U. B., making provision therein for the weekly payment of dues, which the feature will necessitate, and submit these rules and regulations to the membership for a general vote.

—Local Union 224, Jacksonville, Fla.—

Proposed amendments to the General Constitution by adding three new sections:

1. "It shall be a violation of the General Constitution for any member of the U. B. to discriminate against any other member in good standing on any job on account of political affiliations, creed, nationality, race or color, subject to a fine (under penalty of) not exceeding $25.00."

2. "It shall be a violation of the General Constitution for a L. U. or D. C., or any member or officer of the U. B., to agitate or in any way attempt to pass in any city, locality, D. C. or L. U. segregation laws against any member of the U. B., subject to a fine, suspension or expulsion by the General President or General Executive Board."

3. "It shall be a violation of the law of the U. B. for any L. U. or D. C. to place any contractor or firm on the fair list who makes discriminations against any of its members because of race, nationality, political affiliations, creed or color, under penalty of suspension or expulsion."

—Berkshire County D. C., North Adams, Mass.—

Amend Sec. 6 by adding the following: "A District Council composed of three or more L. U.'s situated in contiguous territory which has been organized and has held regular meetings for at least one year prior to any general convention, shall be entitled to one delegate, who shall have all the rights and privileges of a delegate from a L. U."

—Local Union 1008, Brooklyn, N. Y.—

Local Union 1008, Brooklyn, N. Y., petitions your honorable body to give it a careful hearing, because it is doing a great missionary work in educating the Hebrew membership of this grand organization that we all love and that we all realize has done much good for our people. We appreciate all that has been done for us and thank this grand organization for past favors and for the further development of this United Brotherhood, and to help this great organization of carpenters, we make the following request from your honorable body:

Resolved, That at least two pages of information in trade affairs shall be printed in The Carpenter each month in Yiddish, and that the General Secretary be instructed to print enough constitutions in Yiddish to supply our Hebrew membership.

—Local Union 64, Louisville, Ky.—

New section:

Whereas, A number of contractors have in the past been awarded contracts for building work in different cities and are making a practice of employing members of the U. B. in one locality and non-union men in another locality. We believe that this practice is detrimental to our organization; therefore, be it

Resolved, That when a Local Union files a complaint against a firm, contractor or corporation, that said firm, contractor or corporation are employing non-union carpenters in their locality, that the General President, First Vice-President or General Secretary is hereby empowered to notify the locals of the different cities where the firm, contractors or corporation are employing U. B. carpenters to stop all work until the matter has been adjusted to the satisfaction of the Local Union filing the complaint; and be it further

Resolved, That any officer or business agent refusing to strike the contractor's work complained of when notified by the General Office, that a fine of not less than one hundred ($100) dollars be imposed, said fine to be imposed by the General President and collected by the General Secretary. And should any Local Union disobey the above rules, said local to be suspended from all benefits for a period of three months.

—Local Union 554 (Ship Calkers), San Francisco, Cal.—

Whereas, Since the Sixteenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America many members have been admitted who work at the shipbuilding business, namely, shipwrights, ship calkers and boat builders whose names do not appear under qualifications for membership; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Section 53 be amended by inserting "shipwright, ship calker and boat builder" after the word "ship joiner," in the fourth line.

—Local Union 632, Providence, R. I.—

Amendments to General Constitution: Strike out Sec. 58 and amend Sec. 68 so as to read as follows:

Sec. 68. "When a candidate for any reason is rejected for three successive meetings in the L. U. to which he first applied, his initiation fee shall be returned to him and the recording secretary shall notify the General Secretary to publish such rejection in the official journal. He shall not thereafter for a period of three months from date of last rejection be eligible to membership in any L. U. of the U. B., and then only by a two-thirds vote of the L. U. in which he was first rejected and a two-thirds vote of the L. U. to which he again applies for admission to membership."

—Local Union 61, Kansas City, Mo.—

New section:

"Any member having reached the age of sixty years and has been a member of the U. B. continuously for fifteen years, and who is unable to earn the minimum wage by reason of the infirmities of age, may make application to his Local Union for an old age pension donation.

"Hereupon the president of the L. U. shall appoint a committee of three members in good standing, who will report in writing, giving a full account of the applicant's character and his resources.

"If it be found that the applicant has no source of income except his labor, and that he is worthy, the committee may recommend a donation not to exceed $20.00 per month.

"If the L. U. endorses the recommendation the report, with all information, including the members voting for and

against the endorsement, shall be sent to the G. P.

"The G. P. shall immediately satisfy himself about the merits of the case and, finding the proceedings to meet the true intent of this section, shall instruct the G. T. to send to the F. S. of the L. U. the amount of donation the first of each month as long as the recipient remains a member of the U. B.

"If said member takes a C. C. the F. S. will write on book stub and return slip the amount of donation due the first of each ensuing month."

The true intent of this section is to take proper care of our old members without altering their habits of life or their standing in the Brotherhood.

—Florida State Council—

The Florida State Council of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., offer the following as an additional section to the General Constitution, to be submitted at the next general convention to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., during the month of September, 1914, and to be known as Section 193a:

"There shall be appointed on the first meeting in July by the president an investigating committee, consisting of eight members, any three of whom may serve, and all applications for membership and all clearance cards shall be referred to this committee; no member appointed on this committee can decline to serve except by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the meeting, when the appointments are announced grant him permission.

"It shall be the duty of this committee to examine all applicants for membership as to his qualifications and to determine if the applicant is a competent mechanic capable of commanding the minimum scale of wages. They shall prepare a list of questions for the candidate to answer, and if at any time it develops that a candidate upon whom they reported favorable and who was admitted to membership is not a competent mechanic, the members of the committee whose names appear on the application as favoring his admission shall be fined the sum of $25 each and be forever debarred from holding any office in the U. B.

"This fine shall be assessed against the L. U. admitting the member in the first instance by the G. S. upon receipt of proof and applied to organizing purposes, the L. U. to collect the money from the offenders in the manner provided in Section 203."

—Local Union 327, Cincinnati, Ohio—

Whereas, There is considerable confusion and discord as the result of our present clearance card form, and law upon the same. Case after case of clearance cards have proven failures and clearly demonstrated that the system is not workable, although it was the original intention of adoption to have it workable, but each biennial convention has submitted changes until under the present form it has become antiquated. The intentions of present clearance card form is to keep a record of a member that leaves the jurisdiction of his Local Union as well as to establish his identity to the Local Union of deposit, but it does not provide for discipline of a member that violates any or all of his clearance card intentions. However, the discipline falls upon the shoulders of the F. S., who has the best intentions as well as to promote the welfare of his Local Union, and he alone is responsible for the neglect of something that he has no control of in nine cases out of ten, yet he is constitutionally disciplined—for what—"doing his duty."

It is plain if we desire to be fair to all our members whether they be officers or members, that the full burden should rest with the member that has a clearance card in his possession that fails to carry out the spirit of the law. Why discipline an officer who has done his duty? Does not this method create discord and lack of interest within our ranks, while the real promoter of these violations is left free to do the same thing over and over again and in each case some officer is the "goat?" Why not deal with the real offender and inflict the same punishment that is provided in case of failure of the F. S. to do his duty, and, further, if you discipline the F. S. why not the president of the local as he shall sign all clearance cards. "Sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander." Therefore, this local offers the following suggestions for the consideration of the rank and file as well as the delegates to the Eighteenth Biennial Convention at Indianapolis, Indiana:

1. The present form of clearance card

in due book be changed to a form of record of local deposit.

2. That when a clearance card is issued by the F. S. he shall retain due book and give postal card clearance receipt in duplicate form.

3. When postal card clearance is issued, one part shall be given to the member as a receipt for his due book and the other part forwarded to the General Secretary.

4. When this postal card clearance receipt is presented to a local for deposit the F. S. shall mail receipt to F. S. of issue, and the F. S. of issue shall mail due book to local of deposit without delay.

5. No. F. S. shall issue more than one postal card clearance to any one member, and this clearance shall only be good for the month that it is issued.

6. The F. S. shall forward to the General Secretary the first of each month any due book that has not been forwarded to any local in return for clearance card receipt, and all responsibility of this member shall be with the general organization.

7. A member with a postal card clearance in his possession that he has not deposited, and should he desire to return to the local during the month of issue, he shall send his receipt to the General Secretary, who will restore his membership to the original local upon explanation of where he has worked during this period of time that clearance card has been issued, and if the conduct of the member conforms to the trade rules of the locality he shall be restored to good standing, but if found that he has violated any trade rules, charges shall be preferred against him for the offense.

8. A member who fails to deposit clearance card receipt within the month of issue shall apply to the General Secretary, who shall issue postal clearance card to the member upon receipt of last local issue upon the payment of all dues and 25 cents for clearance cards, together with a fine of $5.00 for his violation of the first month's neglect of the General Constitution laws, and for each month of neglect of the General Constitution of clearance cards $5.00 shall be assessed for each month of violation for a period of five months.

9. Lost receipts shall be no excuse unless the General Secretary is notified during the first month's issue of said cards, and in case of lost clearance card receipt the General Secretary shall get full information of conduct of member before a postal card clearance is issued by him. If a member should be found guilty of false statements he shall be fined $25.00 and his benefits discontinued for a period of six months.

L. U. 327, in submitting this data, does not claim that it will solve the problem of all our ills, but it may produce some ideas that will lead this big institution to better things.

—Local Union 1695, Providence, R. I.—

New section: "The G. P., First G. V. P., G. S., G. T. and the G. E. B. shall submit in combined form, through the G. E. B. to the U. B. convention, a general biennial report on the financial and industrial condition of the organization. The report shall avoid as far as possible duplication of work and shall contain such recommendations to the general convention for the conduct and government of the U. B. as the G. E. B. may decide."

Strike out in Sec. 33: "He shall also submit a biennial report to the general convention."

Strike out in Sec. 38: "And submit a biennial report to the convention."

Strike out in Sec. 41: "And shall submit a biennial report to the convention showing the total receipts and expenses for the preceding two years."

New section: "Whenever it is desirous that the U. B. should affiliate with any national or international organization, or withdraw from such, or to enter into agreement for offensive or defensive purposes, such affiliation, withdrawal or agreement shall be referred to a general vote of the membership, and to become effective shall require a two-thirds vote of the members voting to decide."

—Local Union 1799, Toronto, Can.—

Amendment to Sec. 142: "When any demand for an increase of wages, reduction of hours or enforcement of trade rules is contemplated by a L. U. or D. C., each member must be notified by mail to attend a special meeting of his L. U. Said notice must state the object of the meeting. When a L. U. or D. C. decides to take a vote on a trade movement a ballot on which is printed, 'Are you in favor of a strike?' must be sent to each member, the member to vote yes or no and return the ballot in a sealed envelope to his L. U. or D. C. within a certain time. The L. U. or D. C. shall also apply at once to the General Secretary for a blank schedule of inquiries.

Amend Section 143 to read: "If 55 per cent. of the members vote by a secret ballot to put the proposed demand into effect, the blank schedule of inquiries shall be filled out immediately after the vote is compiled and forwarded to the General Secretary, who shall at once submit a copy of the same to the G. E. B. In no case shall the G. S. or G. E. B. sanction a trade movement unless 55 per cent. of the members affiliated with the L. U. or D. C. vote in favor of the demand."

—Local Union 471, Brooklyn, N. Y.—

Proposed amendment to Section 102 of the Constitution. Amend section as follows:

Clearance Cards, Section 102—"A member who leaves the jurisdiction of his Local Union to work in another locality for a period of time longer than thirty days must report and request the recording secretary of said locality to have forwarded his clearance from Local Union he came from, and said member must pay the assessment for upkeep of locality he transfers to, but can if he so desires remain a member of his previous Local Union, so that he will be entitled to all privileges paid for in said Local Union.

"It is compulsory for the Local Union to issue said clearance provided the member has no charges pending against him and has paid all arrearages against him with current month's dues.

"In no case shall the financial secretary accept dues from a member working in the jurisdiction of another Local Union or District Council without the consent of such Local Union or District Council he transferred from.

"It is the duty of the financial secretary accepting dues from another jurisdiction to immediately report same to the District Council or Local Union where no District Council exists under a penalty of a fine of $5.00 for the first offense, $10.00 for the second, and for the third offense debarred from holding any office in the Local Union for a period of two years."

Reason—Many brothers, through force of circumstances over which they have no control, have had to get work outside of the district they reside in and have many associations formed which are part of life. Therefore no financial loss is put against the organization by this form of transfer and one always desires the freedom of spirit of choosing his associations; also the day is past for building walls around special localities.

—Michigan State Council—

Whereas, It has been possible under our present law for an employer to be unfair in one jurisdiction and still use the label in another jurisdiction; and,

Whereas, There have been great discrepancies in wage scales of agreements with firms having mills in different jurisdictions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the General Constitution be and is hereby amended to prevent the same, viz.:

Amend Section 224, after the words "Local Union," insert a new clause, "Agreements with an employer operating in different jurisdictions shall be agreed to by the D. C.'s or L. U.'s interested, and must be approved by the G. P. and no employer who is unfair in one jurisdiction shall be considered fair in another jurisdiction."

Whereas, The several Local Unions of the U. B. yearly pay out a large sum of money in premiums on bonds for their officers; and,

Whereas, The G. O. yearly pays out a

considerable sum for investigation of defalcation cases; and,

Whereas, This money which is paid by the Local Unions can be made to pay the expense of investigations as well as the premiums, and undesirable publicity in defalcation cases may be avoided by forming a bonding department of the U. B.; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the General Constitution be, and is, hereby amended to provide for the formation of the "bonding department of the U. B.," which shall underwrite the bonds of the officers of the Local Unions of the U. B., viz.: That the following new section be inserted to be known as Section 51A: "Said board of trustees shall also have charge of the bonding department of the U. B. and shall underwrite the bonds of the officers of the Local Unions and District Councils of the U. B., they shall fix a rate of premiums sufficient to pay the legitimate expenses of the department."

Amend Section 188: After the words "and shall hold the same" insert the words, "Said bonds shall be secured from the bonding department of the U. B., application for said bonds to be made through the office of the G. S."

—Local Union 169, East St. Louis, Ill.—

Amendment to Section 27, page 9, General Constitution, addition: "No general or local officer shall be eligible for more than two consecutive terms."

—Local Union 1325, Edmonton, Can.—

Amend Section 32, after the word "necessary," line 14, insert the words, "In all cases the Organizer appointed shall be satisfactory to a majority of the members voting in the district in which he is to work."

Amend Section 36 after the word "statement," line 12, strike out "in pamphlet form," and substitute "in The Carpenter."

New Section:: "Any member of a Local Union so desiring may write an article for publication in The Carpenter, and if read before and endorsed by a majority of the members present at a regular meeting of his Local Union, the G. S. shall have no option but must insert same within three calendar months from date. No Local Union to have this privilege more than once monthly."

New section: "No financial assistance shall be granted from headquarters to any local or D. C. making a trade movement for an increase of wages unless they have already adopted the eight-hour day or are trying to get a reduction of hours together with an increase of wages."

Eliminate G. E. B. decision, April 6, 1898, re National Guard, and insert the following new section in constitution:

"No candidate shall be admitted to membership who is a member of the militia or National Guard. A member who joins either of these forces after initiation into the U. B. shall be liable to expulsion."

—Local Union 476, New York, N. Y.—

Addition to Section 32, Duties of General President, eighth line, after letters "U. B.": "And at any time within his judgment consolidate any locals in any district where it is shown that it is for the best interests of the district or U. B."

Explanation—To our minds it is unnecessary expense to the locals having small membership such as rent, officers' salaries, delegates and committees' services when same can be reduced by consolidating. At the present time there are several locals meeting in the same building and on the same night and we believe it would be for the benefit of above said locals and the U. B. in general if they were consolidated.

Section 102—Clearance Cards—Insert on seventh line, after word "dues": "Providing he is leaving the jurisdiction of the District Council or Local Union where District Council does not exist."

Explanation—We believe that it is best for the interest of the organization that members be retained in their own locals as in our opinion many transfers are asked for with the view to avoid the different duties as laid down by the by-laws of the different locals.

Sections 154 and 157—Appeals and

Grievances: This local requests the General Executive Board to consider these two sections, as it is the opinion of many members that these two sections conflict.

This local also requests that the General Convention take up the question of affiliating with the International Woodworkers' Union.

Section 224—Label: Strike out in the third line after words "Pay of 30 cents" and insert "40 cents."

Explanation—We believe this is necessary as we find that the union mills in the large cities where the minimum wage is more than 40 cents per hour are losing the largest part of their home work through the fact that the work is being manufactured in the mills outside of the large cities where the minimum wage is 30 cents and have the use of the labels which must be recognized in all localities as per Section 227 of the general constitution.

—Local Union 247, Brooklyn, N. Y.—

Amend Section 224, United Brotherhood Constitution, by striking out the word "has" after the word "mill" on the second line and insert in place thereof the following, "is operating entirely under," so that the first two lines of Section 224 shall read: "No shop or mill shall be entitled to the labels except such shop or mill is operating entirely under an eight-hour work day and a."

Amend Section 232 by adding to the section after the word "same" on last line the following: "Officers and members of the United Brotherhood will consider any material not bearing our label as unfair and non-union."

—Local Union 94, Providence, R. I.—

Amend Section 18 so as to read as follows:

"General Officers of the U. B. shall consist of a General President, two General Vice-Presidents, a General Secretary, a General Treasurer and an Executive Board of one member from each created territorial division of the United States and Canada, who shall be exempt from all duties in the local union to which they belong."

—Nomination and Election—

Section 19. "Nominations for all General Officers shall be made on the fourth day of the first week of the convention. The names of all such nominees shall be printed on official ballots according to the Australian ballot system, supplied for a referendum vote by the U. B. to each L. U. through the General Secretary, and shall designate each respective office, the number of candidates to be voted for and the use of all other ballots shall be prohibited."

Sec. 20. "Election of all officers shall be held during the third week, commencing the third Sunday in November following the convention on a special day to be designated by the Local Unions. All members must be notified by first-class mail of the time and place of such election. Ballots for the election shall be mailed to each Local Union at least thirty days next preceding the week of the election."

Sec. 21. "The President, R. S. and F. S. of the Local Union shall be present during the time set for such elections. The Local Union shall elect two tellers, who shall be members of the union. The President shall act as judge of the election and shall have charge of the official ballots provided by the U. B. for such election and shall be responsible for the proper distribution of the same. The R. S. shall act as clerk of election and the F. S. shall certify to the fitness of the members to vote at such election, provided, each member voting is a member in good standing of the Local Union in which he votes."

Sec. 22. "All ballots shall be marked by making an 'X' opposite the name of the nominees to be voted for and shall be immediately placed by the member voting in a box provided for such purpose by the Local Union, which shall be in charge of the President of the Local Union. After the time for balloting has elapsed, the ballots shall be counted by the tellers in the presence of the President of the Local Union. The R. S. of the Local Union shall then

prepare duplicate statements showing the number of votes cast for each candidate on election blanks furnished by the General Secretary, such statements to be signed by the tellers, attested by the President and R. S. and have seal attached, one copy to be sent to the General Secretary by the R. S. of the Local Union by registered mail and one copy to be retained by the Local Union. All election returns must be sent to the General Secretary in sealed envelopes, said envelopes to be furnished by the General Secretary and marked 'Election Returns, care of General Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Carpenters' building, Indianapolis, Ind.' The General Secretary shall turn over all 'Election Returns' to the Tabulation Committee when they report for duty in the same condition as received. All voted ballots to be counted shall be sent by mail, parcel post or express, to the General Secretary by the R. S. so as to be received not later than December 15, following the election, and all blank ballots shall be immediately destroyed by the Local Union."

Sec. 23. "There shall be a Tabulation Committee of five members of the United Brotherhood elected at each General Convention who shall meet at the General Office, December 15, following election, and who shall tabulate all votes as cast by each L. U. of this U. B. for each candidate according to the intent of the voters, and no Local Union's vote shall be rejected for cause unless first proven that such votes were not properly filed or were fraudulently cast, and then not until the protested Local Union has had reasonable notice to file answer with the Tabulation Committee. When the Tabulation Committee finally rejects a Local Union's vote as cast, notice of same must be given the Local Union involved. Appeal for a recount may be taken to the G. E. B. from the count or decision of the Tabulation Committee by any Local Union whose vote is rejected by the Tabulation Committee, and all such votes shall be counted for the candidates in accordance with the decision of the G. E. B. All such appeals must be attested before a notary public by affidavit as to the truth of their written or printed statements."

Sec. 24. "Election returns to be counted by the Tabulation Committee must be received at the General Office not later than December 15th, unless it is evident that for any cause other returns or election statements received later could not reach the General Office from the date of election given to the time specified, the Tabulation Committee shall allow such reasonable time allowance as would permit the fair returns of the votes to the General Office, provided, however, no votes shall be counted which are received after the Tabulation Committee has reported in writing to the General President their findings of all the votes cast by locals for each respective candidate and the nominees receiving a plurality of all legal votes cast, and counted as such, shall be declared elected and shall hold office for a term of two years, commencing February 1st following election and continuing thereafter every two years, or until their successors are duly chosen and qualified. A full accounting of each Local Union's vote shall be published in succeeding issues of The Carpenter irrespective of the time it is received."

Sec. 24a. "The salaries of the General Officers shall be fixed by the General Convention and shall, subject to the approval of the referendum, be as follows:

"To the General President, $8,000 annually;

"To the General Secretary, $2,500 annually;

"To the General Treasurer, $2,300 annually;

"To the First General Vice-President, $2,000 annually.

"The members of the General Executive Board and the General Organizers shall receive the sum of $4.50 per day for such part of their time as is used in the service of the U. B."

Sec. 24b. "All delegates and committees to represent the U. B. for any purpose in the gift of the convention shall be nominated and elected in convention as follows: On the fourth day of the first

week of the convention following the nominations of General Officers the nominations for all such delegates and committees shall be made. The names of all nominees as nominated shall be placed on official ballots supplied by the U. B., printed under the proper headings, and no other form of ballot shall be considered legal. Election shall be held on the fifth day of the first week of the convention in regular session and shall be voted by the delegate making a (X) cross opposite the name of the nominee to be voted for. The President, unless otherwise ordered, shall appoint five tellers to count the votes, and the nominees receiving a plurality of all legal votes cast shall be declared elected."

Sec. 25. Strike out "All parts or sections conflicting with the amendments shall be repealed immediately upon adoption of same."

—Local Union 1817, Nokomis, Ill.—

This local wishes to bring before the convention a suggestion for a change in the present plan of transfer cards as follows:

When a member leaves his jurisdiction and goes into another locality to work and his due book shows that he is in good standing, as long as his home is in the place where he came from he will not be compelled to transfer his membership, but as long as he works in that locality he shall pay his dues where he works, the F. S. being required to send the per capita tax to the local where he belongs.

L. U. 1817 believes this would save much confusion and trouble.

—Local Union 213, Houston, Tex.—

Believing that the best interests of the U. B. can be better guarded by holding our local elections every six months, the following amendments to the General Constitution are hereby submitted:

Amend Sec. 160 so that the first clause will read: "said officers shall serve for a term of six months."

Amend Sec. 161 by adding after the word "June," "and December."

Amend Sec. 167 by adding after the word "June," "and December."

Amend Sec. 168 by adding after the word "July," "and January."

—Local Union 138, New York City—

The following amendment to Sec. 162 of the General Constitution is submitted, to be known as Sec. 162B, as follows:

"Sec. 162B: The above section not to apply to any member who through no fault of his own is unable to follow the trade, namely disability, old age, etc."

—Local Union 755, Superior, Wis.—

Amend Sec. 10 of the General Constitution by adding after the word "credentials," second line, the words: "and due book."

Reasons—The committee on credentials requires the due book of the delegate, although not so required by the constitution. Why not put it there?—although this local believes that the original sent in July should be compared with the card system in the General Office which shows the standing of any delegate and would make the production of due book unnecessary and consequently save time and dispute in the convention.

—Local Union 374, Buffalo, N. Y.—

—Resolution—

Whereas, The referendum is a valuable instrument in conducting business affairs of the Brotherhood and a thorough instrument of democracy; and

Whereas, The Brotherhood is taxed to a needless expense in spreading the referendum throughout the various locals; therefore, be it

Resolved, That hereafter the Editor of our monthly magazine, The Carpenter, have inserted a referendum column in which all referendums to be voted upon shall appear. Said referendums shall appear one month before final action is taken by the members of the locals and that we vote on all referendums as they appear in the journals without further instructions.

—Local Union 815, Haywards, Cal.—

A new section: "Any member of the U. B. on becoming a member of a state

militia or national guard shall have his name stricken off the roll of membership and shall not be eligible to membership until his retirement from the state militia or national guard."

New section: "All International general officers shall be nominated at the general convention and when elected by referendum vote shall hold office, unless recalled or otherwise legally removed, for a period of four years. All sections or portion of sections in conflict with the new section shall, on adoption of new section, be absolutely repealed."

Remarks—The object in submitting the above is that the two-year convention entails a big expense on both the General Office and locals affiliated with the U. B. The constant changing of portions of the constitution every two years is an unnecessary expense to the U. B. The curtailing of the expense will give the U. B. Headquarters more money for absolute necessities.

—Local Union 948, Sioux City, Iowa—

Amend Sec. 82 by adding at end of section the following: "Seventy-five dollars on five years' membership and one hundred dollars on ten years' membership."

Amend Sec. 83 by adding at end of section the following: "And three hundred dollars on ten years' membership and four hundred dollars on fifteen years' membership and five hundred dollars on twenty years' membership."

Amend Sec. 84 by adding at end of section the following: "And five hundred dollars on ten years' membership."

—Local Union 141, Chicago, Ill.—

The following amendment to our constitution is offered for consideration at the September convention:

Amend Sec. 64, on page 18 of the constitution, in effect March 1, 1913, as follows: After the words "shall be referred to a special committee of three," in line 6 of Sec. 64 and before the words beginning "shall in the meantime," etc., in lines 6 and 7 of Sec. 64, insert the following: "of the members of the Local Union to which applicant seeks admission or to such committee as Local Union may establish in cities and districts having a District Council or central governing body for the district and such committee."

This would cause the section amended to read as follows:

"The application of the candidate must be presented to the financial secretary with the full initiation fee and a sum equal to one month's dues, together with the proportionate part of month in which he is initiated, before he can be obligated, and lay over one week for investigation, and shall be referred to a special committee of three members of the Local Union to which applicant seeks admission or to such committee as Local Unions may establish in cities and districts having a District Council or central governing body for the district, and such committee shall in the meantime inquire into his qualifications to become a member and report at the next regular meeting of the L. U., making such recommendations as it deems proper, or may be elected and initiated at the same meeting if the investigating committee reports favorably."

Localities to Be Avoided

Owing to the pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ann Arbor, Mich.
Arcadia, Fla.
Akron, O.
Asheville, N. C.
Ashland, Ky.
Athens, Tex.
Atlanta, Ga.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Angusta, Ga.
Aurora, Ill.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Bay City, Mich.
Bay City, Tex.
Beacon, N. Y.
Binghamton, N. Y.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bisbee, Ariz.
Blackwell, Okla.
Bloomington, Ill.
Boise, Idaho.
Boone, Ia.
Brainerd, Minn.
Brenham, Tex.
Brownwood, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Calgary, Can.
Canton, O.
Central City, Ky.
Charlotte, N. C.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.
Clarksville, Tenn.
Cleveland, O.
Clinton, Iowa.
Columbia, S. C.
Columbus, O.
Concordia, Kan.
Corpus Christi, Tex.
Cullman, Ala.
Danville, Ill.
Dayton, O.
Decatur, Ill.

Denison, Tex.
Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque, Ia.
Duluth, Minn.
Edmonton, Can.
El Centro, Cal.
Elmira, N. Y.
E. St. Louis, Ill.
El Paso, Tex.
Escanaba, Mich.
Evansville, Ind.
Fargo, N. D.
Fond du Lac, Wis.
Fort Myers, Fla.
Framingham, Mass.
Fresno, Cal.
Galveston, Tex.
Gardner, Mass.
Gary, Ind.
Grand Forks, N. D.
Great Falls, Mont.
Greeley, Colo.
Halifax, N. S.
Hamilton, O.
Hammond, Ind.
Hazleton, Pa.
Holyoke, Mass.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.
Hutchinson, Kan.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Jacksonville, Tex.
Jamestown, N. Y.
Jasonville, Ind.
Joliet, Ill.
Joplin, Mo.
Kankakee, Ill
Kansas City, Mo.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kincaid, Ill.
Kissimmee, Fla.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Lewiston, Mont.
Lakeland, Fla.
Leadville, Colo.
Lexington, Ky.
Little Rock, Ark.
London, Ont., Can.
Long Beach, Cal.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Marietta, O.
Marshalltown, Ia.
Maryville, Tenn.
Medicine Hat, Can.
Medina, N. Y.
Miami, Ariz.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Minot, N. D.
Montreal, Can.
Morris, Ill.
Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.
Mount Carmel, Ill.
Mowbridge, S. D.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Newark, N. J.
New Bedford, Mass.
Newburgh, N. Y.
New Orleans, La.
Newport News, Va.
Newport, R. I.
New York City.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Norfolk, Va.
North Bend, Ore.
North Yakima, Wash.
O'Fallon, Ill.
Omaha, Neb.
Ottawa, Can.
Palestine, Tex.
Parsons, Kan.
Passaic, N. J.
Peoria, Ill.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Palm Beach, Fla.
Portland, Me.
Portland, Ore.
Pueblo, Colo.
Racine, Wis.
Reno, Nev.
Red Bank, N. J.
Regina, Can.
Richmond, Cal.
Richmond, Va.
Robstown, Tex.
Rochdale, Tex.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rock Springs, Wyo.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Diego, Cal.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
San Francisco, Cal.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Shreveport, La.
St. Augustine, Fla.
St. Catherines, Ont.
St. Cloud, Minn.
St. Paul, Minn.
St. Louis, Mo.
Seattle, Wash.
Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
Savannah, Ga.
Sioux City, Ia.
Smithtown, L. I.
South Omaha, Neb.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mass.
Springfield, O.
Stamford, Conn.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tampa, Fla.
Teague, Tex.
Temple, Tex.
Terre Haute, Ind.
The Dalles, Ore.
Toronto, Can.
Trenton, N. J.
Tri-Cities—Davenport, Ia.; Rock Island and Moline, Ill.
Troy, N. Y.
Tulsa, Okla.
Urbana-Champaign, Ill.
Vancouver, B. C.
Victoria, Tex.
Waco, Tex.
Waterbury, Conn.
Watertown, N. Y.
Watertown, S. D.
Washington, D. C.
Welland Canal Zone.
West Frankfort, Ill.
Wichita Falls, Tex.
Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmington, Del.
Winnipeg, Can.
Worcester, Mass.
Yonkers, N. Y.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Tampa, Fla. (millmen).
Dwight, Ill.
East Rochester, N. Y.
Nashua, N. H.
Benson, Neb.
Allentown, Pa.
La Playa, Ponce, P. R.
Des Moines, Ia. (mill and shopmen).
Waco. Tex. (millmen).
Toronto, Can.
Velasco, Tex.
Lares, Porto Rico.
Rock Hill, S. C.
Orilla, Ont. Can.

Total, 14 Local Unions.

Expulsion

G. C. Halbrook has been expelled from L. U. 1522, of Cullman, Ala., under Sections 195 and 196 of the General Constitution, for misusing money belonging to the local while serving as financial secretary and for trying to create strife and confusion among the members.

Tell Him Now

If with pleasure you are viewing any work a man is doing,
If you like him or you love him tell him now;
Don't withhold your approbation till the parson makes oration
As he lies with snowy lilies o'er his brow;
For no matter how you shout it, he won't really care about it,
He won't know how many teardrops you have shed;
If you think some praise is due him, now's the time to slip it to him,
For he can not read his tombstone when he's dead!

More than fame and more than money is the comment kind and sunny
And the hearty, warm approval of a friend.
For it gives to life a savor and it makes you stronger, braver,
And it gives you heart and spirit to the end.
If he earns your praise, bestow it; if you like him, let him know it;
Let the words of true encouragement be said;
Do not wait till life is over and he's underneath the clover,
For he can not read his tombstone when he's dead! —Selected.

Correspondence

An Old Age Pension Fund

Editor The Carpenter:

It has always been my ambition to say something or do something to help the trade union movement along, and a pension for old members or a carpenters' home for old or infirm carpenters has been the one thing uppermost in my mind. Every time I have read of an organization building a home for its old members an imaginary voice has rung in my ear, "You poor, slow old carpenter."

Secretary Frank Duffy was in our city last winter and I asked his opinion of building a carpenters' home for the old and infirm. He said: "No, it would be a means of separating old couples that have lived together for years. The better way would be to create an old age pension fund."

When I read the article of Brother E. Hancock of Local 18 it set me thinking. The old age pension has been talked about for several years and has been voted on by a referendum two or three times and always defeated for the simple reason that the time was not ripe. The only benefit that the members seemed to see in it was the increasing of the dues and that the young members would have to keep the old ones. I think Brother Hancock's idea is a good one, only I would be in favor of a twenty-five-year membership instead of thirty-five. Don't make it an impossibility for these old trade union war horses that have laid the foundation for the conditions we are enjoying today to get the benefit of the pension.

One more suggestion I will make is that every member in good standing be taxed 25 cents every three months to create a fund known as the old age pension fund. With a membership of 250,000 that would mean that many dollars per year, and the 25 cents per quarter would not be a hardship to anyone. Smoke five less cigars or drink five less glasses of beer.

Just a word to the young members: In creating this pension fund you will be only laying a foundation for yourself and others in a few years. In 1887 the writer joined old 124, of Syracuse. Then he was one of the young men, but where those twenty-seven years are gone to I don't know. Old Father Time does not stop for any one and the young men of today become the old men of tomorrow, and so, young members, don't think you will never get old and not be on the pension list if one is created. Last week an old member came into our local selling tickets for a raffle. He said he could not work and did not have very much to eat. Now, to my personal knowledge when Local 26 was organized in 1896, which is the major local of our city, this member was one of the prime movers. When he told the members of Local 192 what he wanted, the tears rolled down his cheeks. Byron said: "The drying up of a single tear has more of honest fame than shedding seas of gore."

R. H. HOOKER,
Local 192, Syracuse, N. Y.

Urges Change in Tax Laws

Editor The Carpenter:

The July number of The Carpenter lists 190 places "to be avoided," which practically includes all the important cities and towns in the country, a state of affairs which should seriously concern not only the carpenters, but all the other building trades as well.

That this condition is purely artificial is patent from the fact that there is unlimited land to build on, unlimited material to construct homes with, unlimited labor available, and the congestion of population that obtains here in New York City, as well as in other big cities

of the country, show there is a crying need for more and better dwellings to properly house the wealth producers of the nation.

The system of taxation that taxes and penalizes the enterprising builder for employing labor, putting money in circulation and being of benefit to the community discourages the erection of new buildings, while rewarding the land speculators who hold land out of use until they can rob the community of the fruit of its enterprise and labor as the price for letting go, is the cause for unemployment of the men in the building trades, now chronic all over the country.

The greatest good to the greatest number demands these tax laws be changed, and resolutions to this effect should be adopted by the convention in Indianapolis calling for the untaxing of building and other products of labor and raising the taxes on land, until all the value produced by the community is collected and expended for the benefit of the community that produces it instead of turning it over to the legalized thieves, who now appropriate and use it for their own selfish aggrandizement.

The easiest road to wealth today is to monopolize land. Those who hold it out of use deny the inalienable right of all men to life, as all life derives its sustenance from the land.

The integrity as well as the perpetuity of democratic government imperatively demands these conditions be changed and the obstacles to employment be removed, and in no way can the General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be used to better advantage in the interests of the carpenters, as well as all other workers, individually and collectively, than by starting a nation-wide agitation to untax buildings and raise the tax on land, to the extent of making it unprofitable to hold land out of use. With these changes in our tax laws, jobs will be seeking men instead of men looking for work, where none is now to be had.

ALEXANDER LAW,
252 W. Thirty-seventh street,
New York City, N. Y.
Local 326, U. B. of C. & J. of A.

L. U. 999 Offers a Suggestion

Editor The Carpenter:

We have been very much interested in the communications from various districts which have been from time to time published in The Carpenter, and we are now especially interested in an amendment to Sec. 121 of the General Constitution as proffered by Local Union 55, Denver, Colo., and we are instructing our delegate to the General Convention to support the same.

Since it is now past the time when we can regularly offer amendments, we are also instructing our delegate to offer, from the floor of the convention, an amendment to Sec. 127 to strike out the word "ten" in the second line and in lieu thereof to insert the words "three or more."

It is believed that this amendment will greatly benefit the movement at large and it will afford special protection and encouragement to the smaller Local Unions.

In support of the proposed action we wish to call your attention to conditions as they exist in our own district. During the last six or seven years here in southern Illinois there has been as many as forty-seven Local Unions (actual count, not guess work) which have lapsed or dissolved because they could not retain the required ten members.

On the average there have been as many as five members who would gladly have retained the charter but did not feel able to pay the per capita tax upon the required ten members. We believe that had there been such provision as the proposed amendment offers there would today have been approximately one hundred Local Unions in this district instead of sixty-nine as at the present time, with

a resulting increase of 40 per cent. in the total membership.

We feel that we are not alone in the need of such legislation, for we know that there are districts more sparsely populated where such need must be even greater than our own.

We also would like to cite the Brotherhood to the fact that in many districts beside our own for a lack of sufficient organizing force or encouragement from the proper authority, viz., the voting membership, there are many towns and small cities that have never been organized. The previously mentioned amendment proposed by Local Union 55 will, in our opinion, if properly supported by the General Convention, be an asset of great value in overcoming these deplorable conditions.

We expect the support of these measures by the delegates from the congested districts because of the fact that so soon as the rural districts are organized thoroughly and thereby receive the benefits of the organization at home, they will no longer have any incentive to go into the larger cities to compete for a satisfactory remuneration for their toil.

And now, as a last appeal, we wish to offer, in behalf of those loyal brothers who have sacrificed themselves to build up a Local Union and who, because of insufficient support and of the impossibility in their locality of retaining the required number of members, have lost the benefits for which they have labored so faithfully and which they have so richly deserved, to pledge ourselves and request the co-operation of the Brotherhood everywhere.

Fraternally submitted,
LOCAL UNION 999.
J. W. WARD, President.
EVERETT ELY, Secretary.

Helping the Label Crusade

Editor The Carpenter:

I am a reader of our carpenters' trade journal and appreciate it very much and I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without saying a word of appreciation for the sincerity of the writers in its columns, especially in the last issue, where I read some very instructive suggestions with regard to boosting the union label in general and our U. B. label in particular. Also another practical label booster looms up in the person of Brother Jenkins of L. U. 44, Champaign, Ill., and as regards the third writer and label booster, Brother D. J. Farley, the undersigned will say that he needs no introduction to the rank and file. We have heard him say more than once that his admiration for all union labels grew into ardent activity when our U. B. label received final endorsement from the U. B. delegates and later how discouraged he was when the delegates to the Boston A. F. of L. convention turned down the request for an endorsement of our U. B. label, though not without a manly protest from the then five U. B. delegates present, led by our faithful General Secretary.

Here I might say that the work of linking the seven trades together on their respective claims re the cigar box was something, it seems to me, that was never dreamed of until Brother Farley suggested it to the locals interested in the Tri-Cities, Illinois and Iowa, after the Des Moines convention, which caused the organization of cigar box makers at Springfield, Ill., lithographers at Davenport, Iowa, the Typographical Union at Rock Island, the printing pressmen in the same city, the paper makers at Elkhart, Ind., and later the women box trimmers, through Mr. Frank Imwalle of Cincinnati, Ohio. Now the seven internationals, through their respective locals in the city of Joliet, Ill., have taken up this jurisdictional matter in earnest and will hold an exhibit of the strictly union made box at the San Francisco exposition in honor of the union cigar makers and to revive the use of the wooden cigar box against the tobacco and cigar trust's non-union products of tin cans, paper boxes, glass and stone jars.

In closing I desire to introduce to readers of The Carpenter some useful union

made articles. Lovers of the great American game of baseball will see the game played in the very near future with bats that bear the U. B. label and trades unionists in Labor Day parades will be able to supply themselves with real union made canes and walking sticks. In addition men and women can get union made handles for umbrellas. Already Vice-President Hutcheson has approved the application for the use of our label on the above-mentioned products. They are to be manufactured at Braidwood, Ill., by members of L. U. 1544 and L. U. 1849.

Finally, I would suggest to our locals and union label boosters that they try and advertise the sale of these union made articles.

Fraternally yours,
OLIVER PALMER, R. S. L. U. 1544.

Organized Labor in Portsmouth, O.

Editor The Carpenter:

In regard to the present state of trade in this city it is good and I wish to say we have no agreement with the contractors. All they have to do to be fair is to comply with our trade rules.

Portsmouth is the best organized city in Ohio. We have a Building Trades Council there with every building trades craft affiliated and we have the best way of settling disputes between crafts I know of. For instance, when the sheet metal workers brought their trade rules to the Building Trades Council for approval they asked in their trade rules for all hollow steel trim, setting of metal frames and hanging metal sash and metal doors. The Building Trades Council refused to act and requested that a committee of five be appointed from the carpenters and a like number from the sheet metal workers, and these committees be given the power to settle this matter for the locals. This was done and the committees, realizing that we were all brothers and must stand shoulder to shoulder if we ever expected to win, settled the difficulty in a very short time. The carpenters were given the privilege of erecting all steel trim and setting all metal frames and hanging all metal sash and all doors covered with metal except the hollow steel doors.

All trades settle their troubles in this way. Thus you can see we are all working hand in hand and for each other's interest. The shoe strike here is keeping work from starting out as it ought to, but I look for better times just ahead.

There are about 7,000 organized men affiliated with the Central Labor Council here and they are standing firm with the shoe workers who are on strike even though the shoe workers are not affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Fraternally yours,
CHAS. B. MORRIS,
Rec. Sec. Local 437.
Portsmouth, Ohio.

From Newburyport, Mass.

Editor The Carpenter:

It may interest brothers to know that L. U. 989 is going along in good shape. With regard to conditions in the trade in this city, however, things are very slack, the season being the worst we have had for over ten years, but the outlook for the fall and early winter looks good. The local Y. M. C. A. expects to spend $40,000 in improvements and the Anna Jaques hospital is to build an addition. We are sure of the hospital job being a union one, for the firm that has obtained the contract is fair, but the Y. M. C. A. contract has not been let yet. We have another large job about five miles from Newburyport which I am pleased to say is to be strictly union. No non-union man will be allowed on it without first filling out an application for membership, as the contractors have agreed to that.

Our wage scale is 40 cents per hour and we have a forty-four-hour week. Our by-laws allow us to work with non-union men provided we get union wages and hours. We feel pretty good to have landed the last job I referred to. It will take twenty men from four to six months to

finish it. Applications for membership are coming in, too.

FRANK S. HEATH,
R. S. and B. A. L. U. 989.
Newburyport, Mass.

From Sonoma City, Cal.

Editor The Carpenter:

I see in The Carpenter that the old age and pension questions are still to the front. Now, Brother Editor, I believe in an old age pension, but I don't believe it feasible for an organization to carry it out successfully, as such a question needs what only a government can give: a constant, available financial basis, which can only be secured from the power to collect the requisite funds from the taxable wealth of the country, as is now done in the United States, Australia and Great Britain.

We have a great many members over sixty in our ranks whose earning powers are far below par—men who often don't know where to get the monthly union dues, let alone paying into another fund for old age pensions, from which many of them will never reap any benefit.

No, Mr. Editor, we are a big, growing body, but we are not big enough to raise unlimited funds, as has been proven in the past whenever a proposal comes before the brothers for an increase in headquarter's per capita tax.

If the union pay was the only one to be met by the members, it would be easy. But there is the time when we are out of work, when the rent bill, the water, the gas, the grocer, butcher and doctor, even death, must be provided for, so that it behooves the members to consider the proposed increase in cost seriously.

There are, besides union dues, assessments levied by various affiliated organizations, which are often a vital necessity, to provide war funds for defensive purposes which benefit the non-union man, but he does not contribute to the cost, which comes from the union workers.

The old man is up against it all the time. He is not able to accumulate sufficient funds to rest when old age overtakes him and cannot hold his own against the young man. The district council always helps by giving a dispensation to work for less than the scale, but it is not of much value, as he is not wanted at any price, as the young men are too abundant and as there are more than enough to do the available work. The various unions do all they can to help the old members, but cannot do much, as their funds are limited. In consequence, the old man is driven out of the union ranks because he cannot hold up his end and because the unions have not and cannot get sufficient funds to keep him on the list.

The writer, realizing the plight of the old man, being now over sixty years of age, a full beneficial member of the U. B. and for thirteen years the secretary of a local, I have been connected with organized labor from the time of being elected secretary of the Coopers' Protective Association, at seventeen years of age, in old England, just when starting to learn the trade. We worked twelve hours a day and unionism was a baby in those days. I have been connected ever since with organized labor, being the secretary of the first seamen's union ever organized in Brisbane, Australia, joining the carpenters' union in that city and then removing to the U. S. A., there joining the ranks of the U. B. I often wonder if I will be able to continue in the ranks till life's journey is done and then call on the U. B. for the death benefit. It is doubtful, as competition is too severe, and when traveling around San Francisco seeking work I have been often told "you are too old, there are too many young men looking for work."

What is an old union man to do is a query, but one thing is certain, it is not the fault of unionism. The entire blame rests with the economic conditions, which allow the accumulation of wealth by a few to the detriment of the many.

G. TOYNE, Secretary 815,
Toyneville, R. F. D. No. 2,
Sonoma City, Cal.

L. U. 1784 Protests

Editor The Carpenter:

The following resolution was adopted at a regular meeting of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of North America, Local No. 1784:

"Whereas, For eight months the United Mine Workers have been on strike in the coal fields of Colorado, which coal fields are owned and controlled by the Rockefeller interests, and during this time, thugs, gunmen, and state militiamen have arrested, tortured and murdered these inoffensive and practically defenseless men, women and children; and

"Whereas, With the assistance of the State Government of Colorado, the coal companies and their military hirelings have instituted a reign of terror, civil government has been replaced by gunmen government, liberty and justice have been denied; and the gunmen-militia, to show their contempt for the stars and stripes, riddled it with bullets, a salute to the flag which is tolerated because it happened in the State of Colorado; and

"Whereas, On April 21, 1914, the mine guards, thugs and murderers at Ludlow, Colo., perpetrated one of the most fiendish massacres, when they committed arson to the tent colony where wives and children of the miners were sheltered; therefore be it

"Resolved, That Local No. 1784, U. B. of C. and J., in regular meeting assembled, that we condemn the inhuman actions of J. D. Rockefeller and his son, J. D. R., Jr., in maintaining a condition whereby the murdering and burning of women and children in Colorado is brought about; and be it further

"Resolved, That we believe it to be the duty of the President of the United States to confiscate the coal mines of Colorado and operate them in the interest of all the people till Congress enacts legislation providing for the government ownership of natural resources; and be it further

"Resolved, That we ask the President of the United States that the safeguarding of lives and homes of the workers be paramount to the pretense of the protection of property now so boldly asserted by the outlaws infesting that state; and be it further

"Resolved, That we demand of the President that the right of citizens to carry arms as provided for in the Constitution be not abridged; and be it further

"Resolved, That we pledge our moral and financial support to the miners of Colorado in the absence of civil government and in every lawful effort they make to elevate their material and moral conditions, and we urge them to be steadfast and true to themselves, their homes and their fellow workers."

HERMAN FEHLING, R. S.

L. U. 425 Organizes Ladies' Auxiliary

Editor The Carpenter:

I wish to inform you that El Paso, Texas, is still on the map and that Local Union 425 still has a few live ones. The recent convention of the State Federation of Labor, which was held in El Paso last month, injected new life into organized labor in El Paso, especially in the carpenter craft, and a ladies' auxiliary of L. U. 425 has been organized as a result of this enthusiasm. Brother John R. Redmond, of 425, materially assisted in organizing the auxiliary, which started off with twenty-four charter members, all expressing their willingness to lend a helping hand in boosting organized labor.

On the evening of July 1, Local 425 and the ladies' auxiliary held a joint public installation in union labor hall. The following officers were installed: President of L. U. 425, A. R. Webb; vice-president, Walter Highsmith; recording secretary, S. M. Hyten; financial secretary and business agent, J. B. Williams; treasurer, R. C. Light; conductor, R. E. Knight; warden, Gus Lake; trustee, J. R. Redmond. President of auxiliary, Mrs. H. F. Brown; vice-president, Mrs. L. B. Pollard; recording secretary, Miss Virginia Standish; financial secretary and treasurer, Mrs. S. M. Hyten; conductress, Mrs. J. W. Ramage; warden, Mrs. R. C. Light;

(Continued on Page 41.)

News Notes from Local Unions

Cullman, Ala., L. U. 1522.—Conditions in the trade in this town and vicinity are very dull at present and all traveling brothers are advised to keep away. J. W. Akers, R. S.

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Jacksonville, Fla., District Council.—Conditions in the trade are most unfavorable in Jacksonville during these present months and all traveling brothers are advised to stay away from the city and vicinity. C. V. Sherwood, secretary.

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Concordia, Kan., L. U. 1844.—On account of an over supply of carpenters in this town and because of a pending trade movement, all traveling brothers are urged to stay away from Concordia until further notice. A. L. Southworth, R. S.

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Danville, Ill., L. U. 269.—Traveling brothers are requested to stay away from Danville for the present. Although work seems plentiful, it is slow in starting up, and just now this local has quite a number of idle men on its hands. O. D. Brown, R. S.

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Regina, Sask., Can., L. U. 1867.—All traveling brothers are warned against coming to this "Queen City of the West," as we have 80 per cent. of our membership idle at present. There is not much work in sight and prospects of immediate improvement are very doubtful. S. T. W. Long, R. S.

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Stamford, Conn., L. U. 210.—As there has been a great rush of carpenters into Stamford in recent months, there are considerably more men here now than can find employment. At least forty members of our L. U. are idle, although there is a good share of work going on. Traveling brothers are flocking here only to be disappointed. F. J. Chillington, R. S.

Reno, Nev.—A circular has been issued by the Washoe County Building Trades Council warning all members of the building trades to remain away from Reno and vicinity this year on account of the large number of unemployed there at present. The circular also warns against misleading newspaper statements which wholly misrepresent the conditions existing in Reno.

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Great Falls, Mont., L. U. 286.—This local has issued a circular urging all carpenters to keep away from Great Falls. Fully one-third of the local carpenters are out of work and unable to get any. No attention should be paid to advertisements to the contrary, as they are misleading and issued by irresponsible parties. Carpenters coming to Great Falls at this time will lose both time and money. L. S. Hendricks, president; J. J. Schwerdt, R. S.

Irving & Casson Sign Up

The settlement of the controversy with the large contracting firm of Irving & Casson, of Boston, which was recently effected, is a signal victory for the U. B.. as it marks the end of a warm fight of eight years' duration, during which thousands of dollars were expended in State and Federal court proceedings, strike benefits and so forth. Trouble with the firm started when it refused to grant union conditions and pay union wages to the men on the various jobs throughout the country, and as a result our members struck and refused to handle the interior trim manufactured by the company. The fight brought on State and Federal injunctions in the lower courts, which we carried to higher tribunals on appeal. These cases have been costly propositions, and might have been continued indefinitely had a settlement not been reached. However, it is more than

likely that the injunctions now in force against the United Brotherhood will be vacated.

The agreement reached provides for a strictly union shop and union wages, and affects carpenters, wood carvers, cabinet makers, hardwood finishers, upholsterers and painters. In the city of Boston alone thousands of building trades men were affected, to say nothing of the men on jobs in other cities. The settlement brings into the organization about 200 men, of whom 128 are inside workers in the shops of the company.

Ontario Provincial Council Meets

The annual convention of the Ontario Provincial Council of the U. B., which was held at Chatham on June 30, was one of the most successful gatherings that body has yet held, and its proceedings reflected the steady progress that the organization is making in that section of Canada. President Irvine, of Toronto, was in the chair, and delegates were present from Toronto, Whitby, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Bridgeburg, Welland, St. Catharines, London, St. Thomas, Chatham and Leamington. Brother Arthur Martel, Montreal, Canadian member of the General Executive Board, brought the fraternal greetings of the Quebec Provincial Council.

Reports on trade conditions throughout the province showed building operations to be very dull, with a good deal of unemployment due to the business depression.

The Secretary presented the correspondence with the department of railways and canals on the question of conditions in the Welland canal district, and the Secretary was instructed to make strong representations to the minister protesting against the inaction of his department and its failure to improve working hours and rates. It was also decided, in view of the frequent violations of the fair-wage clause, to ask the Department of Labor to appoint a permanent fair-wage officer in the canal district.

Resolutions were passed concurring in the stand taken by the Trades and Labor Congress and other representative bodies, opposing the present system of bonused immigration.

Organizer Tom Moore gave an account of the strike in London, Ont. The council heartily endorsed the action of the locals there and promised to stand behind them to the finish in their struggle for better wages and conditions.

Brother Martel gave an account of conditions throughout Canada, showing the brotherhood to be in a healthy, growing condition despite the dull times.

Organizers Cheeseman and Moore also gave accounts of their work in this province, and the problems to be faced.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

James F. Marsh, Niagara Falls, president; T. Jackson, Toronto, secretary-treasurer; Walter Ellis, London; A. Blythe, Hamilton, and W. H. Swatman, Leamington, vice-presidents.

The business of the convention was disposed of with the utmost dispatch and in a manner which was greatly to the credit of the delegates. The next annual meeting will be held at Niagara Falls, when it is expected that the growing importance of the council and the volume of business to be transacted will necessitate a two-days' session.

Quincy, Ill. Brother Wins Legal Fight

An echo of the Quincy, Ill., strike of a year ago was heard in the State Appellate Court at Springfield recently when the case of Adrian Young, a member of L. U. 1366, of Quincy, came up for hearing. Brother Young was arrested during the strike at the Knittel Showcase Works on a charge of intimidation for having followed some of the Knittel employes. He was tried in the county court, found guilty and fined $50 and costs. The case was then appealed with the result that the Appellate Court has now set aside the verdict on the grounds that Brother Young had a right to do what

he did so long as no violence was committed. The case goes back to the Adams county court with the prospect that it will not be tried again.

Moline Furniture Co. Strike

The Tri-City District Council wishes to notify carpenters that there is a lockout at the Moline Furniture Company's works. Members of L. U. 270 were discharged Friday morning, May 1, for refusing to work ten hours after the company had agreed with the D. C. to establish a permanent nine-hour day. The company has the backing of the Manufacturers' Association and is putting up a bitter fight. A number of strike breakers have been imported to take the places of the men locked out.

Refuses Demands of Men

Local Union 1141 of Warwick, N. Y., informs us that the contracting firm of Welch Bros., in that town, has refused to sign the agreement with the union although the other contractors have done so.

Information Wanted

Information is requested concerning the whereabouts of Michael Mahoney, a ship joiner and carpenter, whose address at one time was 354 Dean street, Brooklyn. He had a shop at 129 Twenty-fifth street, Brooklyn, and later lived at 112 Pacific street in the same borough. Anybody knowing his whereabouts should communicate with Otto L. Thomsen, R. S. L. U. 175, 126 Suydam street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A Defaulter

L. U. 1017, of Winter Garden, Fla., herewith notifies the membership of the U. B. that its former treasurer, Mike Cunningham, left town with the sum of $15.49, which rightfully belonged to the Local. Cunningham is believed to be in Michigan or Illinois and all efforts to get into communication with him have proved fruitless.

Misappropriated Funds

The members of L. U. 902, Auburn, R. I., have voted to expel George B. Dame, who was financial secretary of the Local for about nine months. When his term expired July 1 an audit of the books showed that Dame owed the Local between $150 and $200. He was given a week's grace in which to raise the money, but instead of doing so left the State of Rhode Island with his wife and two children. He is a man of very short build, about 5 ft. 5 in., has brown eyes and is of dark complexion. He is 32 years old and a French-Canadian, but he speaks the English language fluently. Dame was president of the Providence D. C. (Carpenters') during the last six months. Notice of his whereabouts will be appreciated by L. U. 902. Address communications to Nils Eliason, secretary, 203 Pontiac avenue, Auburn, R. I.

Building Outlook Brightens

(Continued from Page 16.)

per cent. Gains for the month were made in the central West and in New England.

For the first six months of the present year the degree of building activity has been such as to closely approximate that of the corresponding period of 1913, reports of 72 cities showing the loss to be only 2.34 per cent. Of the 72 cities reporting for the six months, 40 show increases and 32 decreases. In running over the figures conspicuous examples of increase are found in Boston, Brooklyn, the Borough of Queens in Greater New York, Cleveland, Detroit, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul, San Francisco and Seattle.

Among the cities showing important decreases in the first six months as compared with the same period last year, mention may be made of Buffalo, Newark, Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx (New York), Syracuse, Atlanta, Birmingham, Dallas, New Orleans, Akron, Chicago, Duluth, Evansville, Milwaukee, Los Angeles, Oakland, Portland, Spokane and Tacoma.

Trade Notes

Successful Trade Movements

Madison, Wis.—We are glad to record that the bitterly contested strike which has been in progress since June 1 between the members of L. U. 314 and the contractors of Madison has been satisfactorily settled. Great credit is due the members of the local for the strong spirit of solidarity shown during the strike. The strike resulted on account of the failure of the contractors to sign an agreement calling for a minimum of 47½ cents an hour.

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Montreal, Can.—The lockout which began in this city June 1, owing to the failure of the contractors to keep to the three-year agreement entered into in 1912, which called for a minimum wage of 45 cents instead of the rate of 42½ cents in force up to May 31, and also for an eight-hour day, has been satisfactorily adjusted by arbitration. On July 17 an agreement was signed with the General Contractors' Association on practically the terms demanded by the union, the required minimum wage of 45 cents becoming effective the next day.

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Sheboygan, Wis.—The two mills in this locality which failed to sign the 1914 agreement, renewing the old scale of 43 cents and making some minor changes, have at last done so. All strikes are therefore settled and normal conditions have been resumed. The mills were satisfied with the scale but held out against a seven-hour day from November 1 to March 1. They have now agreed to this.

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Sayre, Pa.—Members of L. U. 145 of this town are much elated over the success of the trade movement started on May 1 for an eight-hour day. The demand was gained with very little difficulty. Prior to May 1 working hours were nine per day.

Movements for Better Conditions

Winnipeg, Can., D. C.—The union carpenters of Winnipeg have voted to institute a trade movement about September 1 in order to uphold present trade conditions which are being threatened by the wage awards of the Fair Wage commissioner of the provincial government. The current union scale here is 55 cents an hour and a nine-hour day with Saturday half-holiday. The recent schedule prepared by the Fair Wage officer is as follows: Finish carpenters, 50 cents per hour and nine-hour day; ordinary carpenters, 45 cents and nine-hour day; form carpenters, 35 cents and ten-hour day. This schedule is also to be applied on city work. We believe this is part of the bosses' campaign to try to put the union out of business in Winnipeg.

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L. U. 735, Mansfield, Ohio.—This local wishes to make a correction with regard to its report of the recent trade movement published in the May Carpenter. The demand was for a minimum wage of $3.50 for a nine-hour day instead of 35 cents per hour as published.

L. U. 425 Organizes Ladies' Auxiliary

(Continued from Page 37.)

trustees and auditors, Mrs. J. W. Vance, Mrs. R. C. Light, Mrs. N. B. La Rock. Following the installation an enjoyable musical and literary program was rendered and refreshments were served to about 250 guests. The evening was a great success from every point of view and the carpenters are looking forward with pleasure to many more such social gatherings.

Let us hear more about auxiliaries being organized.

Fraternally yours,
S. M. HYTEN,
Secretary L. U. No. 425,
El Paso, Texas.

Craft Problems

To Miter Roof Boards at Hips and Valleys

(By Jas. Barry, L. U. 509.)

Lay out section of board full size and in position to be placed on roof 6 inches to 1 foot in Fig. 1. Draw line perpendicular from B to D and draw bevel lines from lower corner of face from A to D. Distance from A to D is bevel for width of face board.

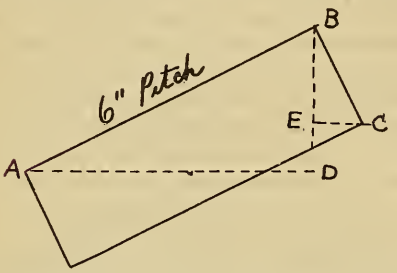
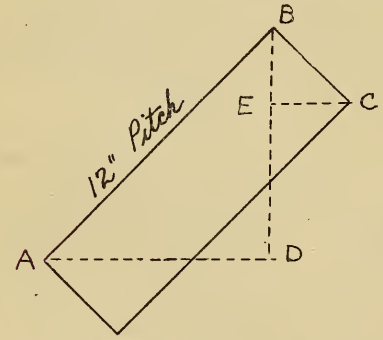


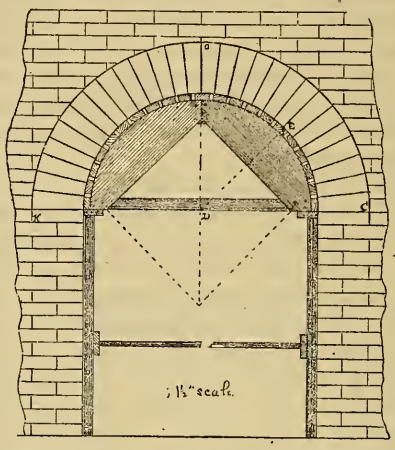
Fig. 2 shows how to get bevels for 12-inch pitch. A B shows width and B C thickness of board. Distance from A D, Fig. 2, is bevel for face of board and distances from C E is the bevel for edge.



Wood Center for a Concrete Arch

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

The centering of arches is not so simple a matter of construction as many of our fraternity imagine, in fact it is one of the most important details of our craft in these days when wooden concrete forms are so much in demand and call forth much carpenter's skill so that the sketch of a semi-circular center here represented will prove of value either for brick or concrete. The span was 3 feet 6 inches, rise one-half or 1 to 9 inches center of semi-circle at D. Radius rod length to soffit D-E, so that the bearing sweeps will be 1½ inches less. Uprights on sides should have their bottom ends resting on double reversed wedges and be kept in place by the cross strut or brace with cleats shown. The horizontal tie timber at D must be set accurately level when placing the center proper and the face of same absolutely plumb.



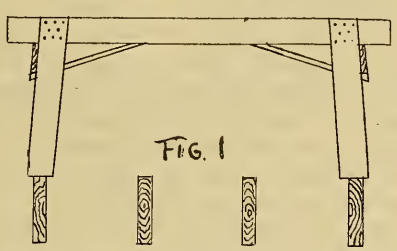
If this be not done the soffit will not be level, but distorted. One and a half or two-inch spruce plank timber will be the best stock for this work. Let us have more problems of this sort, as there is no limit to this concrete form proposition and we must keep in touch with the evolution of the craft in all changes and phases.

Trestles: How to Make and How to Use Them

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

There is nothing in the world more common than the carpenter's saw horse; it is nothing but getting something up about two feet high so that the carpenter will have something to saw and work on. Now, this being true, very little consideration of the carpenter's trestle has ever been given the average carpenter. As we go on a new building often the very first thing required is to make several trestles, and it is sometimes surprising how some carpenters hardly know how to go at it to make the most common old saw horse.

Now, the commonest ones are made out of a 2 by 4. For all kinds of common work cut your top piece about five feet



long as Fig. 1 illustrates. This shows one made complete with a board nailed on the legs and a brace which makes the trestle stouter for all kinds of heavy work, though often good trestles for ordinary work are made without the brace.

Fig. 2 shows the end view without the brace and shows it made with 2 by 4 for legs; the top 2 by 4 is put up edgeways for strength, as is usually done.

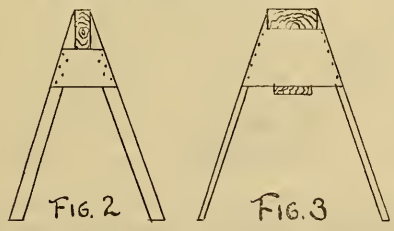
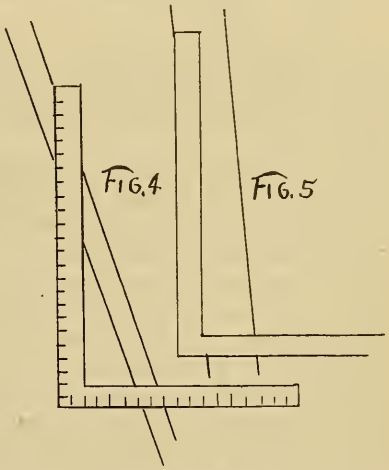


Fig. 3 shows one made with inch board for legs, which is equally as good as heavier stuff. This shows the brace same as the first illustration and it shows the top piece lying flat. While it is not as stout, it is much more convenient if you want it for light work and for general use. If you want to stand on it or use it for a bench you will find it far more convenient.

Fig. 4 shows how to lay off the legs. As they are generally two feet high, place your square on full size. If you want the legs to spread to about eighteen inches apart put your square on to eight inches, which, as you will note, makes each leg spread eight inches and the thickness of your top piece will make you about the other two inches, depending of course on how the top piece is placed.

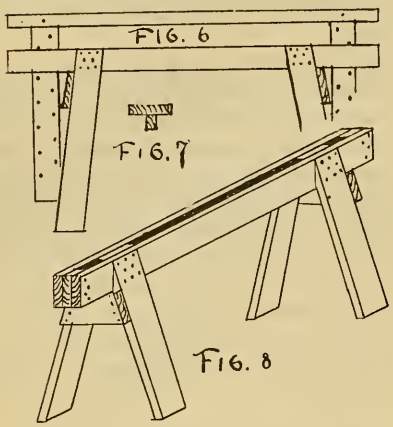
Fig. 5 shows how to apply the square to give the legs slant to brace the trestle.



About two inches is generally enough. Now note, as I illustrated in Fig. 1, that for general use, especially if you want to use them on top of joist as we often do, that it is best to have the center of the bottom of the legs just four feet apart.

Fig. 6 shows an adjustable trestle which is nothing more than an ordinary one mortised near each end and a 2 by 4 with a narrow board mortised into it. This could be pinned with a nail and the zigzag holes be bored just large enough so that a good-sized nail or spike can go through them easily. Then when you want a high trestle all you have to do is to raise it up and put in the spike in any hole that you may desire.

Fig. 7. Should you want to use your trestle for a kind of a small temporary work bench to do a little light planing,



nail two small pieces together as illustrated and drop it down into the mortise and you have your bench dog ready for action.

Now, for general use for cutting joist and all heavy work there is nothing better than a 2 by 4, or for real heavy work a 2 by 6, yet for a lot of general work a much more convenient trestle for all kinds of work can be made as illustrated in Fig. 8. You will notice that this is made with 1 by 4 nailed together. This not only forms your mortise just mentioned, but makes a slot all through the center, which you will find extremely handy to use as a vise very often, especially when you are mitering a short piece of base and hundreds of other similar things that a carpenter comes in contact with in his daily work.

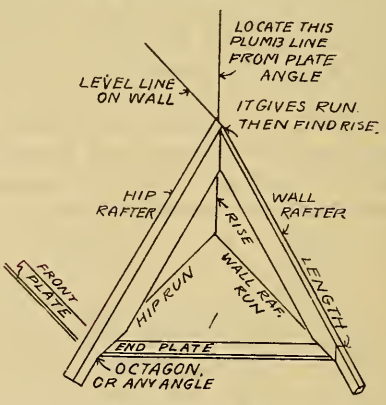
You will often find that slot very convenient for putting in your chisels, screwdrivers and so forth when you are hanging doors or engaged in many other jobs. Should you want to glue up a job and not have any big clamps, that slot or the mortises again come in handy. If it is about the right width put your adjustable extension bottom side up, letting the ends come up through. Of course, you could use it right side up by putting your lumber in under it, getting it glued and in place and then making some wedges of the right size and driving them home. In that way it would be clamped all right. If that should be entirely too wide for what you wanted to clamp, put a board of the right width up through the center slot and you have it. This kind of a trestle can be used to advantage in countless different ways by the ordinary carpenter.

Steel Square Method the Most Practical

(By A. A. Stafford, L. U. 141.)

In the May issue of The Carpenter Brother Garber of L. U. 660 wished to have his roof problem answered. Therefore, I will try to explain something about the case. When he says there is not one carpenter in fifty who could cut this rafter on the ground (and have it fit), I agree with him. It requires a little more ingenuity to get it than it does a pole rafter on a hog pen, but it surely can be got by the use of a steel square, pocket rule and a little drafting. All its length and cuts are taken from its run and rise, plate plan and elevation plan, just the same as any old rafter.

First, we must find the run, next the rise. Measure across corner of steel square; this gives length. Use one inch

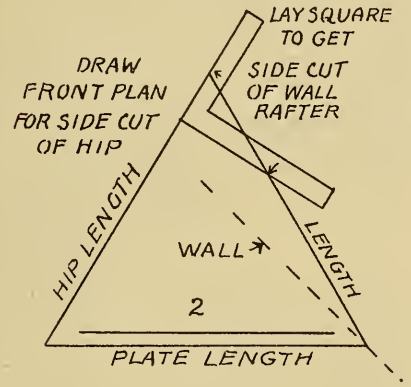


equal one foot; that is, suppose the run alongside building (from bay window plate line to a plumb line where the top of rafter would come) was 5 feet and the rise was 3 feet, measure from 3 to 5 inches, reads on rule 5 10-12 inches, and

means 5 feet 10 inches length of rafter on the wall side, pencil line, then if there is anything to come off or add on figure accordingly.

For convenience, to cut seat and plumb cuts on short rafters double run and rise, this one 10 by 6 inches.

Now as to side cut of this rafter of Brother Garber's, there is practically no rule for it, but it is very easily obtained by drawing the elevation plan of the octagon hip and wall rafters; draw the length of both rafters and the length of plate line (1 inch equals 1 foot) and you have the triangle as it lies right up to the roof. Place the steel square on drawing at convenient figures for any side cuts. What more does any one want in roof



framing? Just keep this system in your top flat and any uneven pitch may be overcome. That is what this plan is, no more nor less. Look the drawings over and see if it is not a pretty easy matter to get lengths and cuts of rafters (braces), regardless of their angle. There is a whole lot on the steel square that is not visible. You must put it there when you use the square, and just this kind of practical work makes you master of putting it there.

Let me say to you in conclusion that there is nothing to the steel square but the right angle triangle. The rest is all in the person who uses it. He must learn by experience just how to apply it.

Simple Labor Saving Devices

(By Mrs. N. J. Maginnis.)

One summer, some years ago, when our children were small, we rented (my husband and I) a five-room house in the country. There were no modern improvements, the water supply being obtained from a cistern situated at the back in the middle of the lot. There was no pump, so all the water needed for household purposes had to be laboriously lifted or drawn up by means of a bucket and rope. . The first labor-saving device we procured was to purchase two second-hand wooden washtubs and set them under the leader pipe, which was provided with a stop valve, which enabled us to run the rainwater either into the cistern or tubs, as desired. The tubs were of the twin variety, connected with a hole and with a drain pipe. Under the latter we placed a small keg on wheels, which gave waste water to irrigate our flowers and vegetables. Thus on heavy wash days we escaped the water-bucket labor, depending upon the rain supply to regulate the same.

As one improvement suggested another, we afterward fixed up the flat kitchen roof as a lavatory. We bought a large barrel and connected it with the other leader, with a valve and hole in the bottom of same, for our second floor supply.

To do away with cooking in the house, we obtained a cook stove and roofed out farther in the rear and cooked dinner and supper in the open air, and an out-of-doors dining room followed. To get this my husband put up a rustic pergola, roofed with canvas and enclosed with screens, so we had privacy until the vines grew. The comfort of meals served out of the house after a hot day in the city was a delight and the expense very slight.

Cooking and drinking water was obtained from our neighbor's well.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Die Arbeitslosigkeit in Deutschland.

Als ein unheimlicher Gast drängt sich die Arbeitslosigkeit in das Leben der Arbeiter. Mit gesunden, kräftigen Armen und der Lust am Arbeiten dennoch feiern und hungern zu müssen, weil es an Beschäftigung fehlt, dieser furchtbaren Qual sind gegenwärtig in Deutschland Tausende von Holzarbeitern unterworfen. Das Wirtschaftsleben in unserm Lande hat schon seit über Jahr und Tag gestockt. Man hatte gehofft, daß nach Beendigung der Kriegswirren am Balkan und der Entspannung der weltpolitischen Lage der Aufschwung wieder einsetzen würde. Diese Hoffnungen haben sich aber nicht erfüllt, vielmehr sind jetzt alle Anzeichen einer ausgesprochenen Krise vorhanden.

Nicht alle Gewerbe sind gleichmäßig von dieser Krise betroffen. Mit am schwersten sind das Baugewerbe und die Holzindustrie in Mitleidenschaft gezogen. Im Deutschen Holzarbeiter-Verband wird seit dem Jahre 1904 eine Arbeitslosenstatistik geführt, die einen zahlenmäßigen Einblick in den Stand der Beschäftigungslosigkeit und die Entwicklung des Arbeitsmarkts gewährt. Beispielsweise sind im Jahre 1913 insgesamt von den Verbandsmitgliedern 134,589 Fälle von Arbeitslosigkeit gemeldet. Die Mitgliederzahl betrug in den berichtenden Zahlstellen im Jahresdurchschnitt 192,215, so daß also im Laufe eines Jahres rund 70% der Mitglieder einmal mit Arbeitslosigkeit rechnen müssen. In der Praxis verteilt sich das natürlich nicht gleichmäßig, sondern ein Teil der Mitglieder erfreut sich Jahre hindurch der gleichen Arbeitsstelle, während andere, namentlich in den größeren Städten, mehreremal im Jahre vom Fluch der Arbeitslosigkeit betroffen werden. So kamen im Jahre 1912 in der größten Mitgliedschaft Berlin auf je 100 Mitglieder 166.7 und in der zweigrößten Mitgliedschaft Hamburg sogar 186.1 Arbeitslosenmeldungen.

Für den letzten Tag eines jeden Monats wird in der Statistik in allen Orten die Zahl der vorhandenen Arbeitslosen festgestellt, allerdings nur soweit sie Mitglieder des Verbandes sind. Die so ermittelte ständige Reservearmee der Arbeitslosen betrug im Durchschnitt des letzten Jahres 9,908 oder 5.1% der Mitglieder. Zeitweise geht die Arbeitslosigkeit jedoch gewaltig über diesen Durchschnitt hinaus. So betrug die Zahl der Arbeitslosen am letzten Tage des Dezember 20,778, von je 100 Mitgliedern des Deutschen Holzarbeiter-Verbandes waren um diese Zeit 11 arbeitslos. Das ist ein erschreckend hoher Prozentsatz, der jedoch in einzelnen Orten noch weit überboten wird. So waren an dem genannten Tage in Berlin von 27,973 Mitgliedern 6,158 arbeitslos, also unter je 100 Mitgliedern 22 Arbeitslose. Nun ist allerdings die Zeit zwischen Weihnachten und Neujahr von jeher abnormal, doch ist die Not noch nie so groß gewesen wie in diesem Jahre. Die bisher höchste Prozentziffer der Arbeitslosen am Jahresschluß betrug für das ganze Reich (im Jahre 1908) 8.9 gegen 11.0 im Jahre 1913. Für den letzten Tag im November war bisher die höchste Prozentziffer, gleichfalls im Jahre 1908, 4.9 gegen 5.6 im Jahre 1913. In Berlin waren an diesem Tage 4,194 Arbeitslose unter 28,033 Mitgliedern insgesamt, in Hamburg 731 unter 7,777, in München 496 unter 4,775, in Hannover 249 unter 2,882 u. s. w.

Um ein Bild über die Dauer der Arbeitslosigkeit im einzelnen zu bekommen, wurde in Berlin am 14. August 1913 eine besondere Erhebung veranstaltet, bei der 3,754 Arbeitslose ermittelt wurden. Von diesen waren am genannten Tage arbeitslos:

	bis zu	1	Woche	555	=14.8%
über 1	„ „	4	Wochen	1,048	=27.9%
„ 4	„ „	8	„	899	=23.9%
„ 8	„ „	12	„	675	=18.0%
„ 12	„ „	16	„	302	= 8.0%
„ 16	„ „	20	„	149	= 4.0%
	über	20	„	126	= 3.4%

Darunter waren 25, die bereits länger als 30 Wochen ununterbrochen arbeitslos waren!

Man kann daran ermessen, welch eine Unsumme von Elend und Not unter den Arbeitslosen vorhanden sein muß. Der Arbeiter hat in der Regel nichts zum Zusetzen, und schon eine Woche Verdienstlosigkeit bringt ihn und seine Familie in schwere Bedrängnis. Es ist geradezu ein Rätsel, wie die Tausende, die Monate hindurch ohne Arbeit und Verdienst sind, diese Zeit überhaupt überstehen können. Infolge der großen Notlage drängt jetzt die öffentliche Meinung in Deutschland darauf, daß von Staat und Gemeinden für die Arbeitslosen gesorgt wird. Einige Kommunen haben auch bereits auf dem Wege der Arbeitslosenversicherung und durch Notstandsarbeiten ein klein wenig getan, aber diese Hilfe ist noch völlig unzulänglich und nicht mehr als ein Tropfen auf einen heißen Stein. Was allein helfen könnte, wäre eine ausreichende staatliche Arbeitslosenversicherung, aber dazu nimmt die deutsche Regierung eine ablehnende Haltung ein.

Unter diesen Umständen erweist sich die Arbeitslosenunterstützung der Gewerkschaften als eine überaus segensreiche Einrichtung. Im Deutschen Holzarbeiter-Verband ist die Arbeitslosenunterstützung seit dem 1. April 1904 in Kraft. Sie wird gewährt vom siebenten Tage der Arbeitslosigkeit an auf die Dauer von 6 Wochen. Nach einjähriger Mitgliedschaft beträgt sie 6 Mk. wöchentlich und steigt um 1 Mk. für jedes weitere Jahr bis zu 10. Mk. pro Woche nach fünfjähriger Mitgliedschaft. Zu diesen Sätzen der Hauptkasse werden jedoch in sehr vielen Orten noch Zuschläge aus der Lokalkasse, zum Teil auch über die sechste Woche hinaus, bezahlt. Die Summe der insgesamt ausgezahlten Arbeitslosenunterstützung betrug in den Jahren

1905:	250,360 M.	1909:	1,124,494 M.
1906:	474,131 „	1910:	998,760 „
1907:	866,994 „	1911:	986,941 „
1908:	1,409,010 „	1912:	1,389,486 „

das sind bis zum Jahresschluß 1912 zusammen über 7,500,000 Mk.! Außerdem sind in diesen acht Jahren aber auch noch 1,123,438 Mk. als Unterstützung an Reisende, also ebenfalls arbeitslose Mitglieder aufgewendet worden. Im Jahre 1913 ist nun aber bereits in den ersten drei Quartalen, für die die Abrechnung bisher vorliegt, mehr an Arbeitslosenunterstützung ausgezahlt worden, als im ganzen Jahre 1912, nämlich 1,588,799 Mk. gegen 1,121,870 Mk. im gleichen Zeitraum des Vorjahres. Und für die nächste Zeit ist noch keinerlei Aussicht auf Besserung vorhanden.

Für die Kasse des Verbandes bedeutet die große Arbeitslosigkeit natürlich eine sehr starke Belastung. Eine Reihe von Orten, in denen die Arbeitslosigkeit besonders stark wütet, haben sich bereits genötigt gesehen, den Lokalbeitrag zu erhöhen, um den Anforderungen an die Kasse gerecht werden zu können. Nach einer Berechnung für Berlin mußten dort im Jahre 1912 von jedem Wochenbeitrag allein 40.6 Pf. für Arbeitslosenunterstützung verausgabt werden!

Trotz der starken Belastung der Kassen ist es doch begreiflich, daß sich die Wünsche mehren, die Arbeitslosenunterstützung noch weiter auszubauen. In der Tat reicht ja auch die Hilfe des Verbandes, obwohl sie viele Not lindert, doch nicht aus, um alle Wunden zu heilen, die die Wirtschaftskrise den Mitgliedern schlägt. Insbesondere gehen die Wünsche dahin, die Bezugsdauer von 6 Wochen innerhalb eines Jahres, in der jetzt die Unterstützung bezahlt wird, um etwas zu verlängern. Damit wird sich der in diesem Jahre stattfindende Verbandstag zu beschäftigen haben, und es ist zu erwarten, daß er eine befriedigende Lösung finden wird.

Inzwischen hat der Verbandsvorstand die Initiative ergriffen zu einer außerordentlichen Hilfsaktion für diejenigen, die bereits ihre 6 Wochen Arbeitslosenunterstützung bezogen haben, demnach ein weiteres Anrecht nicht mehr besitzen, aber immer noch ohne Arbeit und Verdienst sind. Um diesen Verzweifelnden zu helfen, deren Zahl in die Tausende geht, hat der Vorstand einen Aufruf zu freiwilligen Sammlungen an die in Arbeit stehenden Mitglieder erlassen und hat selber sofort 50,000 Mk. dazu beigesteuert.— Bulletin der International-Union der Holzarbeiter.

Von den Holzarbeitern in Oesterreich.

Das Jahr 1913 war ein schweres Krisenjahr und hat an die österreichischen Holzarbeiter sowie an ihre Organisation große Anforderungen gestellt. Seit dem Bestehen des Verbandes der Holzarbeiter war noch keine so große und langandauernde Arbeitslosigkeit zu verzeichnen, wie im letzten Jahre. Die durch die Balkanwirren hervorgerufene Geschäfts- und Geldkrise hat auf die österreichische Geschäftswelt und die Industrie verheerend gewirkt. Desgleichen war die ganze Bautätigkeit lahmgelegt. Welche Wirkungen diese Umstände auf den allgemeinen Arbeitsmarkt in der Holzindustrie ausübten, zeigen uns zwei Zahlen. Im Jahre 1912 entfielen im Durchschnitt auf 100 Stellensuchende 83.5 Angebote offener Stellen, während im Jahre 1913 auf 100 Stellensuchende bloß 48.3 Stellenangebote entfielen. Mithin ein Rückgang um 42%.

Der Verband der Holzarbeiter hatte ebenfalls unter diesen Verhältnissen stark zu leiden. Dieselben sind nicht ohne Einfluß auf die Entwicklung des Verbandes geblieben, wie uns der Jahresbericht für 1913 zeigt. Der Mitgliederstand betrug am Schlusse des Jahres 26,352 gegen 28,269 am Schlusse des Jahres 26,352 gegen 28,269 am Schlusse des Jahres 1912. Mithin ein Verlust von 1,917 Mitgliedern. Unter den Mitgliedern sind die folgenden Branchen vertreten: Bauanschläger 655, Brettsägearbeiter 280, Bürstenmacher 328, Holzdrechsler 340, Maschinenarbeiter 1,429, Kammacher 212, Kistentischler 289, Korb- und Kinderwagenarbeiter 195, Instrumentenmacher 758, Schmucketuiarbeiter 115, Tapezierer 1,090, Tischler 17,189, Vergolder 293, Wagner 771, Hilfsarbeiter 1,460, diverse Berufe 346 und 602 Frauen.

Durch den schlechten Geschäftsgang wurden auch die Lohnbewegungen unterbunden. Es waren im Berichtsjahr nur 91 Bewegungen in 32 Orten zu verzeichnen gegen 117 im Vorjahr. Von diesen 91 Bewegungen waren 80 Angriff- und 11 Abwehrbewegungen. Aussperrungen hatten wir dieses Jahr keine. An den Bewegungen waren 12,717 Arbeiter von 1,328 Betrieben beteiligt. In 49 Fällen konnte die Bewegung ohne Streik abgeschlossen werden, während in 42 Fällen der Kampf notwendig war. An den Streiks

waren 1,633 Personen von 27 Betrieben beteiligt. Die Gesamtkosten der Streiks beliefen sich auf 100,504 Kr., wozu vom zentralen Schutzfond 57,961 Kr., von den Lokalfonds 42,542 Kr. beigesteuert wurden. Von den 91 Bewegungen wurden 76 mit vollem Erfolg, 4 mit teilweisem und 10 ohne Erfolg abgeschlossen.

Durch die Bewegung wurde für 11,264 Personen eine Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit von einer halben Stunde bis zu 6½ Stunden per Woche erzielt. Für 11,827 Arbeiter wurde eine Lohnerhöhung von 5 bis zu 15% erreicht. Außerdem wurden 16 Kollektivverträge für 9,797 Personen und 94 Einzelverträge für 1,591 Personen abgeschlossen, in denen neben den Lohnerhöhungen und der Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit auch noch andere Begünstigungen festgelegt wurden.

Die Einnahmen betrugen 839,769 Kr. gegen 905,175 Kr. im Jahre 1912. Es wurden also 65,406 Kr. weniger eingenommen. Die Ausgaben beliefen sich auf 921,422 Kr. gegen 816,838 Kr. im Vorjahre. Hier ergibt sich eine Steigerung der Ausgaben von 104,584 Kr. gegen 1912. Im Jahre 1913 überstiegen die Ausgaben die Einnahmen um 81,652 Kr. der Vermögensstand sank daher von 417,288 Kr. auf 335,636 Kr. Ende 1913.

Von den Ausgaben der Zentrale entfielen auf Unterstützungen allein 584,867 Kr. Die Ortsgruppen zahlten aus ihren Lokalfonds 103,762 Kr. für Unterstützungen aus, so daß zusammen 688,629 Kr. für Unterstützungszwecke verwendet wurden, das sind 70% der Einnahmen. Der von der Zentrale ausgezahlte Betrag für Unterstützungen verteilt sich folgendermaßen:

	1913. Kr.	1912. Kr.
Reiseunterstützung	27,272	22,789
Arbeitslosenunterstützung	315,729	165,433
Umzugskosten	8,007	8,044
Reservistenunterstützung..	8,880	7,880
Krankenunterstützung ..	149,638	137,896
Leichenkostenbeiträge	7,770	8,805
Lohnbewegungen	57,961	113,116
Gemaßregelte und fremde Streiks	3,864	1,258
Notfallunterstützung	5,744	4,872

Die Ortsgruppen zahlten außerdem für Reisende 1,986 Kr., Arbeitslosenunterstützung 45,471 Kr., Notfallunterstützung 13,761 Kr., Lohnbewegungen 42,542 Kr.

Durch die Krise war auch die Werbekraft des Verbandes beeinträchtigt. Die abgehaltenen Versammlungen hatten sich mehr mit der Erhaltung des Bestehenden wie mit der Werbung neuer Mitglieder zu befassen. Es wurden daher auch bloß 8,086 Einschreibungen vorgenommen gegen 11,357 im Jahre 1912.

Was wir am Schlusse des Berichts über das Jahr 1912 an dieser Stelle sagten, ist nur zu wahr geworden. Auch die Anfänge des Jahres 1914 zeigen uns noch ein trostloses Bild. Die Arbeitslosigkeit hat noch nicht nachgelassen, die Bautätigkeit beginnt sich nur allmählich zu beleben und aller Voraussicht nach dürfte erst gegen Schluß des Jahres 1914 eine kleine Besserung eintreten. Der Verband hat seit seinem Bestande schon harte Zeiten durchzumachen gehabt. Große Anforderungen sind schon an ihm gestellt worden, und schon oft waren die Mitglieder durch die Verhältnisse gezwungen, für das Bestehen ihrer Organisation größere Opfer zu bringen. Aber immer hat sich der Opfermut bewährt, und so werden auch in der Zukunft die Holzarbeiter Oesterreichs für die Entwicklung und Stärkung ihres Verbandes sorgen.

Regelung von Grenzstreitigkeiten in Deutschland.

Der Deutsche Holzarbeiter-Verband ist entstanden aus der Verschmelzung der früheren Verbände der Tischler, Drechsler, Bürstenmacher, Stellmacher, Korbmacher, Maschinenarbeiter und Säger, Vergolder, Korkarbeiter und Schirmmacher.

Außer diesen Hauptberufen gehören dem Verband noch an, die Stuhlbauer, Parkettleger, Treppenbauer, Jalousiearbeiter, Modelltischler, Polierer, Schiffstischler, Schiffszimmerer, Bootsbauer, Klavierarbeiter, Orgelbauer, Harmonikamacher, Geigenbauer, Werkzeugmacher, Gummidrechsler, Knochen- und Elfenbeindrechsler, Pfeifendrechsler, Knopfmacher, Kammacher, Stockarbeiter, Bleistiftarbeiter, Spielwarenarbeiter, Kistenmacher, Holzschuhmacher u. s.w.

Die große Vielgestaltigkeit dieser unterschiedlichen Berufe brachte es mit sich, daß häufig Streitigkeiten mit anderen Verbänden, die einen Teil dieser Arbeiter und Arbeiterinnen für sich reklamierten, entstanden sind. Diese Grenzstreitigkeiten sind jetzt dadurch beigelegt worden, daß der Holzarbeiter-Verband mit dem Verband der Fabrikarbeiter und dem Transportarbeiter-Verband Kartellverträge abgeschlossen hat, welche die Zuständigkeit der drei Verbände in den strittigen Berufen regeln. Da diese gegenseitige Abgrenzung des Agitationsgebietes auch für die Kollegen des Auslandes einiges Interesse bietet, so bringen wir dieselbe hiermit zum Abdruck.

Vertrag mit dem Fabrikarbeiter-Verband.

a) Der Fabrikarbeiter-Verband ist zuständig für alle Arbeiter und Arbeiterinnen der Gummi- und Gummiersatzstoffabriken, der Zelluloid- und Zelluloidwarenfabriken, mit Ausnahme der in den Hartgummi- und Zelluloidwarenfabriken beschäftigten Drechs-

ler und Bürstenmacher und der Arbeiter und Arbeiterinnen in den Kamm- und Haarschmuckfabriken, für die der Holzarbeiter-Verband zuständig ist. Ferner ist der Fabrikarbeiter-Verband zuständig für die Betriebe, die der Verarbeitung von Holz zu Rohstoff für die Papier- und Pappenindustrie dienen, für die Zündholzfabriken, die Betriebe der Holzkonservierung sowie für die Arbeiter und Arbeiterinnen der Farbstiftfabrikation (soweit es sich nicht um unmittelbare Zweigbetriebe von Bleistiftfabriken handelt) und für die Speckfteinfabriken, mit Ausnahme der in diesen beschäftigten Drechsler.

b) Der Holzarbeiter-Verband ist zuständig für alle Betriebe der Holzbearbeitung, gleichviel ob es sich um gelernte oder ungelernte Arbeiter und Arbeiterinnen handelt. Insbesondere gehören zum Gebiet des Holzarbeiter-Verbandes auch die Sägereien und Schneidemühlen, mit Ausnahme der Betriebe, die der Verarbeitung von Holz zu Rohstoff für die Papier- und Pappenfabrikation dienen sowie der Zündholzfabrikation, für welche gemäß Absatz a) der Fabrikarbeiter-Verband zuständig sein soll. Der Holzarbeiter-Verband ist ferner zuständig für alle Maschinenarbeiter und Helfer an Holzbearbeitungsmaschinen, alle Hilfsarbeiter der Holzbranche, auch in Waggon- und Wagenfabriken, auf Werften u. s. w., alle Korbmacher und Holzarbeiter beiderlei Geschlechts in den Kinderwagenfabriken, für die Kistenmacher, die Arbeiter und Arbeiterinnen in den Schälfabriken, Zigarrenkisten-, Zigarrenwickelformenfabriken, in den Stock-, Schirm-, Pfeifen- und Zigarrenspitzenfabriken, sowie in den Knopffabriken, den Stuhl- und Stuhlrohrfabriken, den Schuhleistenfabriken, für die Betriebe der Kamm- und Haarschmuckindustrie, soweit als Rohmaterial Horn, Bein, Elfenbein, Schildpatt und Zelluloid verarbeitet wird, ferner für die Hartgummi-, Horn-, Bein, Zelluloid- und Speckfteindrechsler sowie für die Arbeiter und Arbeiterinnen der Bleistiftfabriken, der Bürsten-, Pinsel- und Besenfabrikation.

Vertrag mit dem Transportarbeiter-Verband.

a) Zum Zuständigkeitsgebiet des Transportarbeiter-Verbandes gehören diejenigen Arbeiter und Arbeiterinnen der Holzindustrie, die bei dem Transport und den unmittelbaren Vorbereitungen zu dem Transport von Rohholz von und zu den Lagerplätzen und von Industrieprodukten zu deren Abnehmern beschäftigt sind. Ferner die ausschließlich im Holzhandel beschäftigten Arbeiter, einschließlich der Platzarbeiter. Desgleichen die in den Fabrikationsbetrieben dauernd im Lagerraum und als Packer beschäftigten Arbeiter, mit Ausnahme der Kistenmacher und solcher Arbeiter, die in ihrer Eigenschaft als Holzarbeiter (Tischler u. s. w.) beim Packen beschäftigt sind und deshalb zum Holzarbeiter-Verband gehören.

b) Zum Zuständigkeitsgebiet des Holzarbeiter-Verbandes gehören alle in der Holzbearbeitung, einschließlich der Sägereien und Hobelwerke, beschäftigten Arbeiter und Arbeiterinnen. Soweit es sich um Holzlager- und Handelsgeschäfte handelt, die mit Fabrikationsbetrieben, Sägereien u. s. w. verbunden sind, gehören die Platzarbeiter, die regelmäßig, wenn auch jeweils nur auf kürzere Zeit, auch zur Hilfeleistung an den Maschinen herangezogen werden, gleichfalls zum Holzarbeiter-Verband. Ferner alle Platzarbeiter auf solchen Holzlagerplätzen, die zu Möbelfabriken oder anderen Holzwarenfabriken gehören und dem eigenen Bedarf derselben dienen. Desgleichen diejenigen Arbeiter, die mit dem Transport des Holzes an die Maschinen oder von den Maschinen zurück beschäftigt sind; alle Hilfsarbeiter und Arbeiterinnen in den Betrieben der Holzindustrie sowie auch die Holzarbeiter aller Art, die in Handelsgeschäften in ihrem Beruf beschäftigt sind. Als zur Holzindustrie gehörig zählen auch diejenigen Betriebe, welche statt Holz andere Rohstoffe (Gummi, Horn, Bein u. s. w.) verarbeiten, deren Arbeiter und Arbeiterinnen aber in Ansehung ihres Berufes als Drechsler, Bürstenmacher u. s. w. gleichfalls zum Holzarbeiter-Verband gehören.

Außer dieser Regelung der Grenzstreitigkeiten enthalten die beiden Kartellverträge noch die Bestimmung, daß solche Mitglieder, welche bisher im Gegensatz zu der vorstehenden Abgrenzung der Berufe aufgenommen wurden, nunmehr zum Uebertritt in den zuständigen Verband veranlaßt werden sollen. In Gebieten und Orten, in denen der Verband, dem die betreffenden Arbeiter zurzeit angehören, Tarifverträge mit den Unternehmern für diese Arbeiter abgeschlossen hat, ist nach Ablauf dieser Tarifverträge deren Erneuerung dem zuständigen Verband zu überlassen.

Bei Lohnbewegungen in Betrieben, in denen Mitglieder beider Verbände beschäftigt sind, hat die Ortsverwaltung oder Gauleitung derjenigen Organisation, welche die Initiative zu der Lohnbewegung ergreift, derselben Instanz der anderen Organisation rechtzeitig Mitteilung von der Bewegung zu machen, damit diese die nötigen Vorarbeiten zu einer Beteiligung an der Bewegung machen kann. Verzichtet eine der beiden Organisation auf eine Beteiligung an einer Lohnbewegung, so bleibt es der anderen Organisation unbenommen, allein vorzugehen.

Bei gemeinschaftlichen Lohnbewegungen erhält jede Organisation eine ihrer beteiligten Mitgliederzahl angemessene Vertretung bei den Sitzungen und Verhandlungen. Den

(Fortsetzung auf Seite 64)

Departement Francais

Federation Nationale de l'Ameublement en France

Dans les quatre dernières années, notre Fédération n'a cessé de progresser, peut-être très lentement, mais avec le peu de ressources que notre organisation possède, les résultats sont satisfaisants. Des améliorations et des perfectionnements ont été apportés dans le courant des quatre dernières années à notre Fédération nationale, d'autres seront acquis d'ici peu, ce qui nous permettra de développer plus rapidement l'ensemble des syndicats adhérents et aussi de poursuivre avec plus de facilité la réalisation des réformes corporatives des adhérents à notre Fédération.

Le mouvement des membres de notre Fédération, les recettes et les dépenses de la caisse fédérale et de la caisse de grève sont indiqués par le tableau que voici:

Année.	Syndicats.	Membres.	Recettes. de la caisse fédérale Frs.	Dépenses. de la caisse fédérale Frs.	Recettes. de la caisse de grève Frs.	Dépenses. de la caisse de grève Frs.
1910.....	54	2,465	5,379	4,790	3,071	3,454
1911.....	66	4,362	7,651	6,674	4,438	3,374
1912.....	81	4,260	8,657	8,566	4,061	4,061
1913.....	89	4,968	12,104	8,664	5,360	4,608

Pendant ces quatre années; la fédération a conduit 27 grèves, dont 20 avec success et sept sans succès. Dans la plupart des cas, on a revendiqué l'abolition du travail aux pièces, la diminution du temps de travail et l'augmentation des salaires.

Nous n'avons pas la prétention de faire croire que notre organisation fédérale répond à tous les besoins d'une industrie aussi importante et aussi répandue en France, répartie dans 87 départements et 449 villes ou localités. Mais cependant avec le peu de ressources que nous possédons, il y a lieu d'être satisfait des résultats de notre action. En effet, c'est avec une cotisation de 25 centimes par mois et par membre adhérent et à peine un effectif de 5,000 cotisants sur 110,000 membres que comptent les travailleurs de l'ameublement et de la vannerie dont 80,000 pour les meubles et 30,000 pour la vannerie. Bien des centres importants de l'ameublement et de la vannerie restent encore à organiser. Bien des petites localités en France où les travailleurs de ces deux industries se comptent par centaines, éloignés des centres d'agitation, restent inorganisés, ayant des conditions de travail et de salaire des plus misérables. Le rayon d'action de la fédération s'étend sur 42 départements et 67 villes ou localités.

L'organisation syndicale française tend de plus en plus à une application plus pratique des moyens d'action. C'est ainsi que dans notre dernier congrès, à Nancy, une résolution fut prise pour soutenir plus efficacement les grèves de l'ameublement. Jusqu'à ce jour, l'indemnité de grève était fixée à 50 centimes par jour pour chaque gréviste syndiqué. Depuis le mois d'octobre 1913 fonctionne un impôt de grève obligatoire dont le taux est fixé par le conseil fédéral, il a donc fonctionné pour la

première fois, à raison de 10 centimes par membre et par semaine et cela pendant cinq semaines, ce qui nous a permis d'augmenter les secours de grève pour chaque gréviste syndiqué de 3 frs. par semaine.

Une autre résolution plus importante que celle-ci fut adoptée par notre dernier congrès; elle fut soumise par voix de référendum aux syndicats adhérents. Un trop grand nombre de syndicats s'étant abstenus de répondre à cette consultation, fit que le conseil fédéral fut obligé de la renvoyer au prochain congrès en 1915.

Cette résolution permettait d'améliorer et de transformer les rouages de la fédération, par une augmentation de la cotisation de 10 centimes, c. a. d. de 35 au lieu de 25 centimes 1) en établissant un secrétariat permanent; 2) le viaticum fédéral; 3) l'augmentation de la cotisation de la caisse de grève.

Par ces moyens l'on permettait à la fédération d'établir un secrétariat permanent ayant comme salaire 250 frs. par mois. Le viaticum fédéral donnait droit à un secours de route de 1 fr. à chaque voyageur syndiqué et en règle. Pour la caisse de grève fédérale, les recettes étaient augmentées de 3,000 frs. par an. Ce sera le prochain Congrès qui se tiendra à Bordeaux en 1915 qui aura à statuer définitivement sur ces importantes questions, il n'y a aucun doute pour que l'ensemble du projet soit adopté.

Ce qui a fait rejeter par divers syndicats le projet de la fédération, c'est que dans bien des centres encore la cotisation syndicale n'est pas assez élevée pour faire face et pour remplir toutes les obligations confédérales. C'est un travail auquel la fédération doit se livrer pour faire comprendre à tout les travailleurs la nécessité des fortes cotisations.

Par les renseignements que nous aurons au congrès international des ouvriers du bois, sur la situation des diverses fédérations à l'Union Internationale, nous sommes persuadés que dans un laps de temps très court, la fédération de l'ameublement ainsi que les syndicats auront augmenté leur effectif.

A seule fin de permettre à toutes les organisations adhérentes d'envoyer un délégué dans nos congrès nationaux, la fédération, au lendemain du Congrès de Paris en 1911, décidait un prélèvement de 15 centimes sur la carte confédérale pour constituer cette caisse des congrès. L'indemnité fut fixée suivant la distance kilométrique de chaque syndicat au lieu où se tient le congrès. La somme recueillie par ce prélèvement était de 1,689 frs. répartie entre 28 délégués au Congrès. La somme la plus importante qui fut allouée était de 113 frs., l'indemnité la plus faible fut de 9 frs.

Les résultats obtenus par les divers groupes de l'industrie du meuble ont été les suivants: Les sculpteurs ont depuis la fin de l'année 1911 la journée de neuf heures, sans avoir besoin d'engager de conflit, rien que par la discipline syndicale, à la neuvième heure, l'on faisait le vide dans les ateliers. Les miroiriers vitriers ont obtenu également une augmentation des salaires de 10 centimes de l'heure. Les tapissiers de Paris, sans avoir à engager de conflit, obtinrent une augmentation de salaires de 1 fr. par jour et les heures supplémentaires majoréee. Les ébénistes ont malgré la non-réussite du mouvement pour l'application de la journée de neuf heures, obtenu dans un grand nombre de maisons une augmentation de 1 fr. par jour. Dans plusieurs villes de province, Montpellier, Millau, Cette, les ébénistes obtinrent aussi la journée de neuf heures. Dans d'autre villes, des augmentations de salaires et de prix aux pièces furent obtenues.

Voilà les résultats de l'effort fait par la fédération et par l'ensemble des organisations adhérentes, nous ne considérons pas notre tâche comme terminée, loin de là, nous redoublerons d'efforts pour obtenir encore de meilleures conditions de travail et aussi pour grouper le trop grand nombre de travailleurs de l'ameublement encore ignorants, qui viendront grossir le nombre des adhérents de l'Union Internationale des Ouvriers du Bois.—L. Toussaint-Paris.

Protection Ouvrieres

Une nouvelle conférence internationale pour la protection légale des travailleurs aura lieu en septembre à Berne sur l'invitation du Conseil Fédéral Suisse. Les principes arrêtés à la conférence de l'année dernière sur deux conventions internationales permettront maintenant de prendre des décisions définitives. Le travail industriel de nuit des jeunes gens en dessous de 16 ans doit être interdit, l'interdiction doit être complète dans toutes les circonstances en dessous de 14 ans. Tous les états signataires doivent déterminer les entreprises industrielles auxquelles la convention s'étend, Elle comprend les mines et carrières ainsi que le travail et la préparation des objets. La convention porte en ce qui concerne le travail maximum de l'industrie des ouvrières et des jeunes gens, la durée du travail industriel des ouvrières sans distinction d'âge, des jeunes gens jusqu'à 16 ans révolus, qui ne sera que de 10 heures par jour sous certaines conditions à part quelques exceptions spéciales. La convention internationale entrera en vigueur deux ans après sa ratification. Les "réformes" prévues ici sont si minimes qu'elles sont en vigueur déjà dans de nombreux pays.

En 1912, les mines de Hongrie occupaient 4,755 enfants devant encore aller à l'école. Seulement dans la mine d'état du district de Zalatnaer 280 enfants sont occupés sur 5,542 mineurs adultes, tandis que les mines privées de ce bassin occupent au total 565 enfants. Dans les mines de sel de l'état du bassin d'Aknasslatin on exploite 225 enfants (soit le 57%) à côté de 391 esclaves adultes de la mine.

Le mouvement des unions de métiers inspire un idéal plus élevé, des actions plus nobles et une plus grande sympathie pour les souffrances humaines. Il encourage l'éducation, les améliorations sanitaires et un niveau de vie meilleur. Il aide les faibles et les sans-but par ses assurances et par la protection qu'il offre à ses membres. Il développe le respect de soimême en rendant le labeur plus honorable comme profession.

Suivant le rapport du Secrétaire-Trésorier Frank Morrison au Conseil Exécutif, le chiffre total des membres d'unions affiliées à la Fédération Américaine du Travail au premier avril 1914, s'élevait à 2,069,157, alors qu'il s'élevait à 1,999,401 au premier avril 1913; soit un gain de 69,756 membres.

Le Coast Seaman's Journal dit:

"Si vous voulez établir la journée de travail de huit heures, travaillez pour l'organisation. Si vous voulez sortir les enfants des 'sweat-shops,' travaillez pour l'organisation. Si vous voulez mettre de l'argent dans l'enveloppe de paye, travaillez pour l'organisation; si vous voulez des lois plus humaines, travaillez pour l'organisation. En un mot, si vous êtes disposé à tendre une main secourable au plus grand mouvement, à la cause la plus juste, qui aient engagé les efforts des hommes depuis des temps immémoriaux, travaillez sans cesse, faisant de votre mieux pour encourager et établir solidement l'organisation, parce que de cette façon, vous contribuerez à solutionner les problèmes du labeur et à résoudre les questions qui se présentent aux ouvriers."—Cigar Makers' Journal.

Les unions de métier développent la force et la virilité; elles encouragent l'éducation et l'intelligence; elles développent l'instinct de prudence et de coopération dans la lutte pour de meilleures conditions économiques. Elles insistent sur un accomplissement joyeux des devoirs et elle assure des droits d'accord avec les règlements et les statuts.

La brigade de menteurs cherchent actuellement à diffamer le Cachet de l'Union, mais leur raisonnement est aussi pauvre que leurs assertions sont fausses. Puisqu'ils ne se comprennent pas eux-mêmes, comment voulez vous qu'ils comprennent les autres?

Claim No.	Name of deceased or disabled.	Union.	City.	Membership. Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of death or disability.	Amount Paid.
22246	S. J. Dickson	19	Detroit, Mich.	27	4	Arterio sclerosis	$200.00
22247	Mrs. Malvina Lupien	96	Springfield, Mass.	21	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
22248	Antone Gadue	137	Norwich, Conn.	16	10	Septicaemia	200.00
22249	Joseph C. Lafayette	161	Kenosha, Wis.	9	1	Pernicious anaemia	200.00
22250	Mrs. Eva M. Riley	443	Chelsea, Mass.	5	6	Tuberculosis of lungs	50.00
22251	Mrs. Evangeline LeBlanc	595	Lynn, Mass.	8	7	Chronic nephritis	50.00
22252	E. J. Newmarker	971	Reno, Nev.	12	3	Acute dilatation of heart	200.00
22253	Enoch H. Metzger	1367	Chicago, Ill.	3	5	Chronic nephritis	50.00
22254	John King	266	Stockton, Cal.	14	..	Carcinoma of the stomach	200.00
22255	Wm. G. Mohr	664	Cincinnati, Ohio	7	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
22256	Mrs. Emma Wallace	423	Barberton, Ohio	3	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
22257	Mrs. Fannie Blassner	1790	New York, N. Y.	..	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	25.00
22258	Mrs. Olivia J. Peters	191	York, Pa.	20	1	Aortic stenosis—general dropsy	50.00
22259	H. L. Hemperly	735	Mansfield, Ohio	..	8	Pneumonia	100.00
22260	James Pear	1922	Chicago, Ill.	12	2	Diabetes	200.00
22261	Russell Hudson	1093	Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.	1	7	Suicide	200.00
22262	Thomas Madden	25	Toledo, Ohio	7	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
22263	Wm. A. Phillips	132	Washington, D. C.	16	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
22264	Oscar W. Norling	241	Moline, Ill.	8	4	Tuberculosis of intestines	200.00
22265	Mrs. Henrietta Leske	375	New York, N. Y.	14	11	Chronic nephritis and myocarditis	50.00
22266	Mrs. Katharine Siehl	440	Buffalo, N. Y.	3	2	Uterine hemorrhage	50.00
22267	Louis W. Carrier	551	Lawrence, Mass.	4	11	Pernicious anaemia	200.00
22268	W. S. Dickinson	993	Miami, Fla.	10	6	Bright's disease	200.00
22269	August Stock	1784	Chicago, Ill.	3	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
22270	Daniel Bolger	13	Chicago, Ill.	7	..	Organic heart disease	200.00
22271	Edgar Watson	20	Camden, N. J.	4	10	Phthisis pulmonalis—asthenia	200.00
22272	Antone H. Berendsen	22	San Francisco, Cal.	2	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
22273	John A. Sayles	160	Philadelphia, Pa.	11	1	Tubercular peritonitis	200.00
22274	Mrs. Edith R. Fazaherly	357	Islip, L. I., N. Y.	3	1	Chronic nephritis	50.00
22275	J. M. Spansail	427	Omaha, Neb.	6	8	Strangulated hernia—pneumonia	200.00
22276	Albert Hendrycy	476	New York, N. Y.	19	11	Cerebral apoplexy	200.00
22277	R. T. Stigenwalt	515	Colorado Springs, Colo.	14	10	Softening of brain	200.00
22278	Lars John Larson	521	Chicago, Ill.	10	2	Chronic nephritis	200.00
22279	H. C. Frazer	643	Chicago, Ill.	16	4	Carcinoma of lower jaw	200.00
22280	Mrs. Hannah Carty	38	St. Catherines, Ont., Can.	31	3	Apoplexy	50.00
22281	Mrs. Samantha A. Downs	103	Birmingham, Ala.	9	8	Abscess of liver	50.00
22282	John E. Hargraves	146	Schenectady, N. Y.	8	9	Heart disease	200.00
22283	Adam Kilborn	183	Peoria, Ill.	9	2	Sunstroke	200.00
22284	A. G. Cox	283	Augusta, Ga.	3	2	Acute cardiac dilatation	50.00
22285	Mrs. Carrie May Stith	586	Sacramento, Cal.	4	7	Shock and hemorrhage	50.00
22286	Mrs. Hilda Pumalo	627	Jacksonville, Fla.	12	1	Typhoid fever	50.00
22287	Pleasant M. Dickerson	864	St. Augustine, Fla.	10	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
22288	R. P. Wallace	949	Columbia, S. C.	2	2	Myocarditis	50.00
22289	Harvey S. Potter	1253	Gladstone, N. J.	9	3	Arterio sclerosis	50.00
22290	Mrs. Clara E. Foltz	1378	Hagerstown, Md.	4	9	Placenta praevia	50.00

CLAIMS PAID DURING JULY, 1914—Continued

Claim No.	Name of deceased or disabled.	Union.	City.	Membership. Yrs.	Membership. Mos.	Cause of death or disability.	Amount Paid.
22291	Geo. W. Sides	1817	Nokomis, Ill.	7	4	Valvular disease of heart	200.00
22292	Peter Jordan	1	Chicago, Ill.	26	8	Tubercular meningitis	200.00
22293	James Guisinger	10	Chicago, Ill.	7	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
22294	John J. Finnegan (dis.)	31	Trenton, N. J.	10	11	Fall from scaffold	400.00
22295	J. J. Mitchell	52	Charleston, S. C.	23	11	Uremia	200.00
22296	Thomas C. Wright	58	Chicago, Ill.	8	8	Mitral regurgitation	200.00
22297	Mrs. Mabel Eberding	63	Bloomington, Ill.	1	9	Childbirth	50.00
22298	Mrs. Esther H. Lindquist	66	Jamestown, N. Y.	..	10	Pulmonary thrombosis	25.00
22299	George Von Eschen	98	Spokane, Wash.	16	..	Drowning in Spokane river	200.00
22300	Thomas Hicks	109	Brooklyn, N. Y.	15	6	Nephritis	200.00
22301	George K. Mathews	137	Norwich, Conn.	14	..	Intestinal obstruction	200.00
22302	Mrs. Mary C. Gould	165	Pittsburgh, Pa.	25	7	Arterio sclerosis	50.00
22303	Edward Wendling	169	East St. Louis, Ill.	24	1	Septicaemia—catarrh of the nose	200.00
22304	Cyrus J. Giles	169	East St. Louis, Ill.	7	3	Accidental asphyxiation; drowning	200.00
22305	H. F. Dickson	208	Ft. Worth, Texas	14	4	Nephritis and cerebral softening	50.00
22306	Mrs. Lillian Henderson	208	Ft. Worth, Texas	..	11	Puerperal sepsis	25.00
22307	Curtis W. Althen	219	New York, N. Y.	2	..	Compound fracture of skull	200.00
22308	W. S. Stephens (dis)	224	Jacksonville, Fla.	5	..	Fall from scaffold	300.00
22309	Mrs. Sophia Philipson	241	Moline, Ill.	2	7	Eclampsia	50.00
22310	John Samuelson	241	Moline, Ill.	8	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	144.50
22311	Wm. E. Davenport	306	Newark, N. J.	14	10	Arterio sclerosis	50.00
22312	Charles St. Pierre	407	Lewiston, Me.	1	10	Acute indigestion	200.00
22313	Mrs. Catherine Sykes	432	Atlantic City, N. J.	8	9	Apoplexy	50.00
22314	Francis McNeill	577	Charleston, S. C.	13	9	Nephritis	200.00
22315	Francis P. Keller	637	Hamilton, Ohio	24	..	Liver and kidney trouble	50.00
22316	Mrs. Delia M. Watkins	710	Long Beach, Cal.	2	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
22317	Thomas J. Greene	733	Percy, Ill.	13	4	Heart disease	200.00
22318	Mrs. Celia LaVere	747	Oswego, N. Y.	7	2	Chronic endocarditis	50.00
22319	Martin Quade	898	Benton Harbor, Mich.	4	1	Meningitis follow'g injury to head	200.00
22320	John B. Maier	1130	Titusville, Pa.	14	..	Bright's disease	50.00
22321	Mrs. Lena A. Shafer	1275	Clearwater, Fla.	2	7	Typhoid fever and appendicitis	50.00
22322	Thos. H. Wooley	1327	Belmar, N. J.	4	1	Carbolic acid poisoning	200.00
22323	Mrs. Ida Lelgander	1367	Chicago, Ill.	2	2	Carcinoma of breast	50.00
22324	Gust A. Asklund	1367	Chicago, Ill.	..	7	Lobar pneumonia	100.00
22325	Wm. E. West	1478	Dolgeville, N. Y.	1	4	Accidental drowning	50.00
22326	Richard H. Linderman	1491	Spring City, Pa.	3	9	Kidney trouble	50.00
22327	Robert Riesner	1596	St. Louis, Mo.	7	2	Phthisis pulmonalis	200.00
22328	Adolph Lacroix	134	Montreal, Que., Can.	13	1	Bright's disease	200.00
22329	Mrs. Amelia Laughlin	75	Indianapolis, Ind.	..	11	Pernicious anaemia	25.00
22330	Mrs. Anna Yancy	152	Memphis, Tenn.	4	1	Appendicitis	50.00
22331	Onesime Goyer	134	Montreal, Que., Can.	1	8	Heart disease	200.00
22332	H. J. Parkinson	808	Portland, Ore.	5	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
22333	Mrs. Ida S. Olsen	184	Salt Lake City, Utah	5	8	Post partum hemorrhage	50.00
22334	John Drachus	181	Chicago, Ill.	11	2	Chronic endocarditis—nephritis	200.00
22335	John Granat	181	Chicago, Ill.	10	2	Myomalacia of the heart	200.00

22336	Emanuel Fields	272	Yonkers, N. Y.	17	10	Chronic nephritis	200.00
22337	E. Fenton (dis.)	432	Atlantic City, N. J.	8	5	Fracture of bones of nose, hip and forearm	400.00
22338	Reuben F. Tate	911	Kalispell, Mont.	6	..	Paraplegia	50.00
22339	Jonas Ahlberg	1184	Seattle, Wash.	12	9	Nephritis	200.00
22340	Mrs. Christina Whalen	1244	Montreal, Que., Can.	4	8	Pernicious anaemia	50.00
22341	James Harris	1316	Demopolis, Ala.	..	7	Entero colitis	100.00
22342	Mrs. Petrolina Klecan	1786	Chicago, Ill.	7	8	Organic heart disease	50.00
22343	Walter S. Carnovsky (dis.)	509	New York, N. Y.	6	7	Fell off stepladder	400.00
22344	Mrs. Hattie L. Griffith	1885	Paris, Texas	3	2	Appendicitis	50.00
22345	August Johnson	30	New London, Conn.	10	7	Apoplexy	200.00
22346	Frederick Schneider	32	Brooklyn, N. Y.	17	9	Pulmonary phthisis	200.00
22347	Mrs. Maria L. Stumpe	45	St. Louis, Mo.	7	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
22348	Jacob C. Wynkoop	151	Long Branch, N. J.	22	1	Intestinal obstruction	50.00
22349	Samuel C. Betts	228	Pottsville, Pa.	3	6	Tuberculosis of lungs	200.00
22350	Mrs. Lucy B. Ingalls	624	Brockton, Mass.	14	..	Carcinoma of bladder	50.00
22351	Mrs. Sarah E. Tucker	624	Brockton, Mass.	14	..	Carcinoma of stomach	50.00
22352	C. N. Butler	686	Blackwell, Okla.	2	3	Tuberculosis of lungs	200.00
22353	Andreas Huemmer	785	Covington, Ky.	23	9	Fracture of skull at base	200.00
22354	Mrs. Nevada Birdsall	842	Pleasantville, N. J.	5	5	Asphyxia following operation for goitre	50.00
22355	Louis Jette	1127	Montreal, Que., Can.	13	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
22356	Mrs. Anna Almstrom	10	Chicago, Ill.	9	..	Carcinoma of uterus	50.00
22357	John E. Hanson	29	Baltimore, Md.	27	1	Apoplexy	200.00
22358	Patrick J. Reynolds	33	Boston, Mass.	7	8	Epilepsy and aortic regurgitation	200.00
22359	Joseph Fehrenbach	61	Kansas City, Mo.	14	10	Atrophic cirrhosis of liver	200.00
22360	Mrs. Ida Bever	61	Kansas City, Mo.	7	3	Intestinal hemorrhage	50.00
22361	Mrs. Hilma J. Carlson	62	Chicago, Ill.	6	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
22362	Carl Johnson	62	Chicago, Ill.	3	10	Strangulation	197.00
22363	Mrs. Fannie M. Stolzy	90	Evansville, Ind.	2	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
22364	Mrs. Anna R. Winiger	90	Evansville, Ind.	10	2	Puerperal peritonitis	50.00
22365	Mrs. Elzire Carney	134	Montreal, Que., Can.	1	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
22366	Julius Garner	591	Little Falls, N. Y.	14	..	Cerebral hemorrhage	200.00
22367	Wm. A. Flanagan	611	New Haven, Conn.	7	2	Endocarditis	200.00
22368	Wm. H. Smith	613	Jamaica, N. Y.	11	3	Fracture of skull	200.00
22369	Mrs. Anna C. Oberle	1011	St. Louis, Mo.	10	6	Carcinoma of calcum	50.00
22370	Mrs. E. Brady	1122	Bloomfield, N. J.	14	1	Acute cardiac dilatation	50.00
22371	James W. Holmes	1134	Mt. Kisco, N. Y.	2	..	Scarlet fever	200.00
22372	Geo. Laforge	1338	Jonquieres, Que., Can.	..	10	Dropsy	100.00
22373	Joseph Schmid	1	Chicago, Ill.	12	7	Cerebral embolism	200.00
22374	John M. Geimer	1	Chicago, Ill.	5	..	Organic heart disease	200.00
22375	R. Raleigh	1	Chicago, Ill.	1	9	Fracture of skull	50.00
22376	Jos. A. Evans (dis.)	186	Steubenville, Ohio	13	3	Fell through joist from 2d floor	400.00
22377	Mrs. Dolly F. Hunt	630	Raleigh, N. C.	14	..	Apoplexy	50.00
22378	Arthur Deblois	730	Quebec, Que., Can.	2	6	Accidental asphyxia by natural gas	200.00
22379	H. H. Gartley	550	Oakland, Cal.	..	8	Tuberculosis of larynx	100.00
22380	Mrs. Cora M. Doolittle	1016	Rome, N. Y.	1	9	Hemorrhage	50.00
22381	Richard Cramer	1107	Gloversville, N. Y	13	11	Nephritis	200.00
22382	Philip Lange	1367	Chicago, Ill.	4	1	Bichloride of mercury poisoning	200.00
22383	H. W. Allen	1635	Kansas City, Mo.	4	4	Nephritis	50.00
22384	Wm. A. McDonald	1667	Oakland, Cal.	5	3	Arterial sclerosis	50.00
22385	Somers J. Hess	1704	Atlantic City, N. J.	8	8	Diabetes	200.00
22386	James Shannon	907	Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.	3	1	Lobar pneumonia	200.00
22387	Cornelius E. Potter	52	Charleston, S. C.	14	4	Valvular disease of heart	200.00
22388	Abrahnm Friedman (dis.)	181	Chicago, Ill.	4	5	Scaffold broke, 3d floor to basement	300.00
22389	Walter S. Wilkins	326	New York, N. Y.	15	2	Valvular disease of heart	200.00

CLAIMS PAID DURING JULY, 1914—Continued

Claim No.	Name of deceased or disabled.	Union.	City.	Membership. Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of death or disability.	Amount Paid.
22390	Mrs. Eva Caswell	326	New York, N. Y.	8	11	Broncho pneumonia	50.00
22391	Mrs. Hattie E. Willey	459	Bar Harbor, Me.	13	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
22392	Philip Prank	1	Chicago, Ill.	3	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
22393	Mrs. Margaret McMillan	1805	Detroit, Mich.	1	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
22394	Joseph Segale (dis.)	1	Chicago, Ill.	17	2	Fell carrying lumber; broken knee cap	400.00
22395	August K. Kornet	25	Toledo, Ohio	19	11	Valvular disease of heart	200.00
22396	Joseph McIntyre	33	Boston, Mass.	1	2	Myocarditis	50.00
22397	Mrs. Sarah Meggett	52	Charleston, S. C.	19	9	Valvular disease of heart	50.00
22398	Benjamin Ochsner	26	Syracuse, N. Y.	8	..	Cerebral hemorrhage	200.00
22399	Pat Burke	112	Butte, Mont.	2	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
22400	Alex. McDonald (dis.)	139	Jersey City, N. J.	2	11	Fall down elevator shaft	200.00
22401	Chas. Lund	181	Chicago, Ill.	17	3	Nephritis	200.00
22402	A. O. Edwards	256	Savannah, Ga.	7	1	Tuberculosis and pneumonia	50.00
22403	Andrew Quanstrom	330	Roselle, N. J.	8	10	Peritonitis	200.00
22404	Mrs. Harriet Cunningham	434	Chicago, Ill.	7	4	Strangulation	50.00
22405	John M. Kelley (dis.)	441	Cambridge, Mass.	6	10	Fall injuring spine	400.00
22406	Geo. L. Van Sickle	537	Rahway, N. J.	5	..	Myocarditis	50.00
22407	James D. Northrop	48	New York, N. Y.	18	11	Carcinoma of pancreas	200.00
22408	Mrs. Sarah A. Smalls	52	Charleston, S. C.	13	6	Mitral insufficiency	50.00
22409	Silvanus Asher	75	Indianapolis, Ind.	13	1	Cerebral hemorrhage	200.00
22410	S. S. Baggs (dis.)	131	Seattle, Wash.	13	3	Fracture of ribs, collar bone, shoulder, etc.	400.00
22411	Chas. B. Havens	167	Elizabeth, N. J.	6	8	Valvular disease of heart	200.00
22412	Mrs. Elizabeth Reams	200	Columbus, Ohio	24	..	Shock from operation; gall stones	50.00
22413	Wm. Mackie	230	Pittsburgh, Pa.	14	6	Apoplexy	50.00
22414	Wm. J. Sumbrum	261	Scranton, Pa.	1	6	Nephritis	200.00
22415	Johannes Ellefsen	309	New York, N. Y.	7	11	Phthisis pulmonalis	200.00
22416	Joseph Wisbaum	322	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1	6	Epilepsy	50.00
22417	Sanford McWhorter	352	Anderson, Ind.	11	9	Carcinoma of lip	200.00
22418	Mrs. Carrie A. Miles	364	Council Bluffs, Ia.	1	11	Valvular disease of heart	50.00
22419	Mrs. Anna Nelson	643	Chicago, Ill.	14	3	Shock following operation	50.00
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Life's Labor

We can not kindle when we will
The fire that in the heart resides;
The spirit bloweth, and is still;
In mystery our soul abides.
But tasks in hours of insight willed
May be through hours of gloom fulfilled

With aching hand and bleeding feet
We dig and heap, lay stone on stone;
We bear the burden and the heat
Of the long day, and wish 'twere done.
Not till the hours of light return
All we have built do we discern.

—Matthew Arnold.

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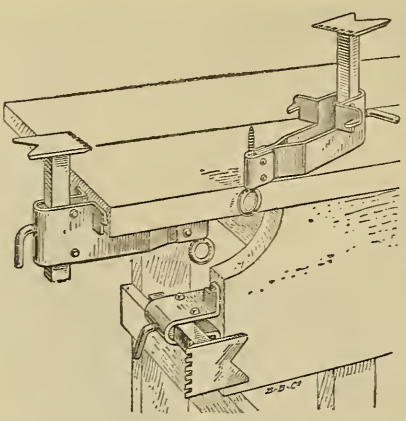

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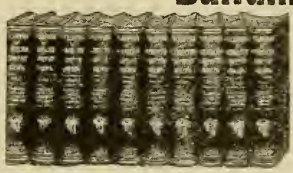

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(Fortsetzung von Seite 43)

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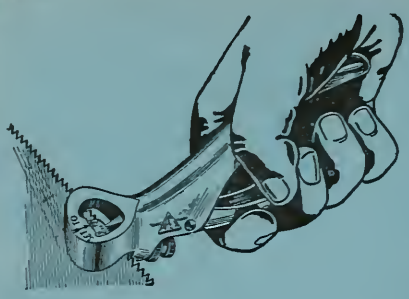

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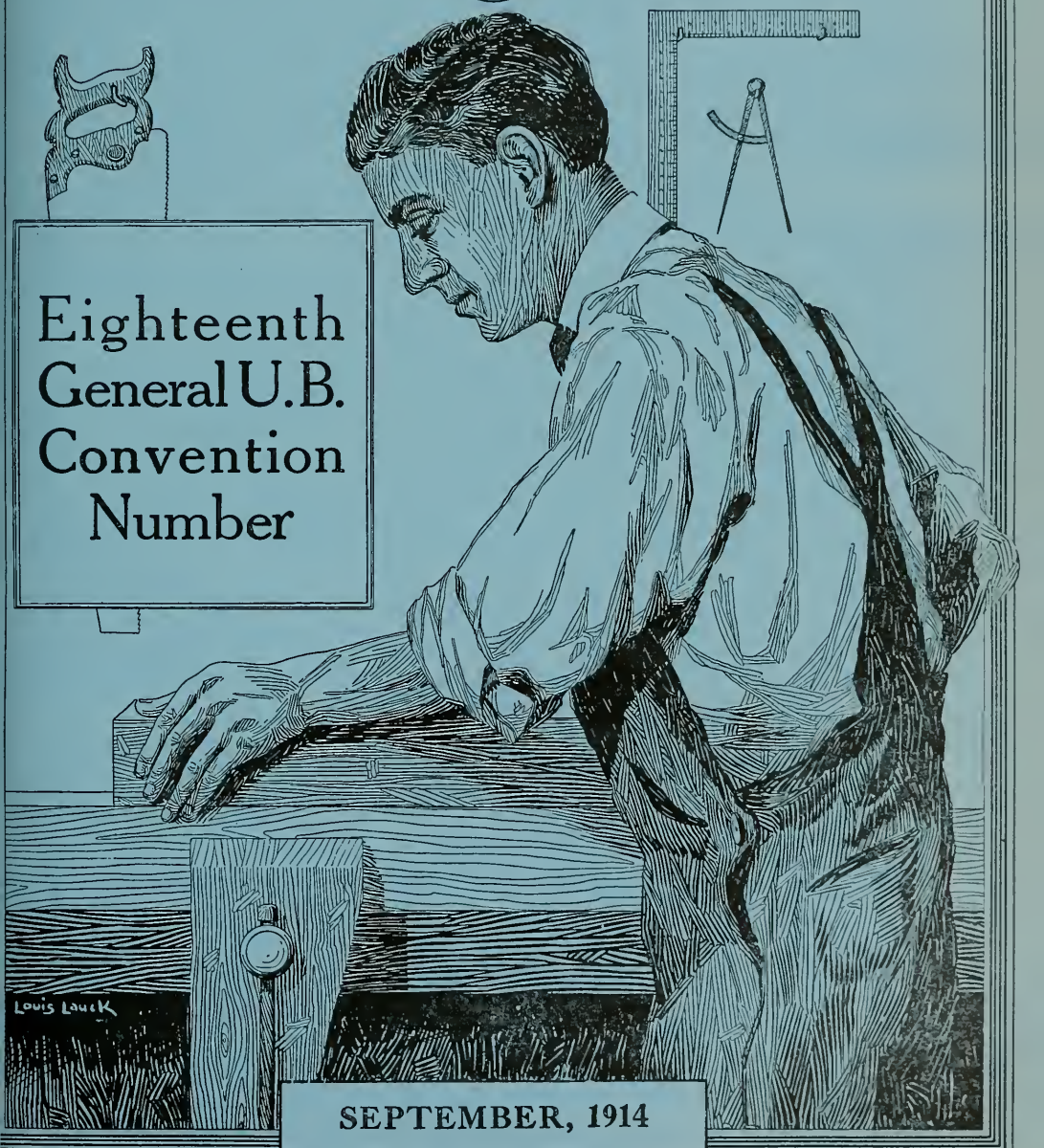

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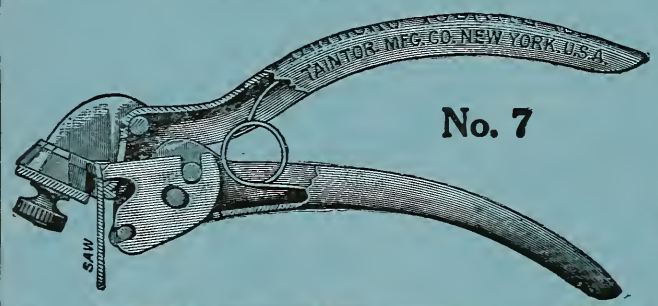

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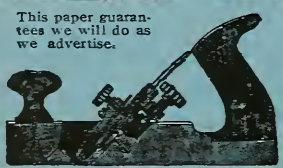

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Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1914

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"Metal of Mammon," "Curse of the world"—
These are the libels your preachers have hurled.
Dug from the mountain side, washed in the glen,
Servant am I, or the master of men.
Steal me, I curse you; earn me, I bless you;
Grasp me and hoard me, a fiend shall possess you.
Lie for me, die for me, covet me, take me—
Angel or devil, I am what you make me.

Falsely alluring, I shimmer and shine
Over the millions that hold me divine;
Trampling each other, they rush to adore me,
Heaping the dearest of treasure before me—
Love and its blessedness, youth and its wealth,
Honor, tranquillity, innocence, health—
Buying my favor with evil and pain;
Huge is the sacrifice, poor is the gain,
Naught but my effigy, passionless, cold,
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SKILLED LABOR THE ENEMY OF ANARCHY

(By Gabriel Edmonston.)

A convention issue would hardly be complete without a word of counsel from our first General President, Brother Gabriel Edmonston. In this article he appeals to the younger members of the craft to stand true to the principles of the United Brotherhood.

WHEN the editor asked me to write something for the September number of The Carpenter I wonder if he realized that during the past thirty-four years I have covered practically the entire field of thought in trade unionism with my pen? How, therefore, can I be expected to throw new light on the problems that confront us in such a manner as would do credit to the writer as well as the publisher? If I could say anything to my fellow-craftsmen that would be useful or helpful how gladly would I respond, but I am not sure of my present ability.

The march of time during the period I have mentioned has brought many changes. Only a corporal's guard remains of those who first enrolled under our simple plan of organization and fought the preliminary skirmishes and battles. New members have taken up the tasks the old men left unfinished, and so it will continue for all time. New blood and new thought will be in greater demand, and it rests with the younger element in the future to improve, without destroying, the original plan of their fathers. No changes in our laws will avail if individual interest be lost. The duty of every man who earns his living with the tools of our trade is to work overtime, if necessary, to protect and defend his union from deterioration or disintegration.

The salient fact of our Brotherhood is that the journeyman carpenter of today is universally better off by reason of its formation and in spite of the tinkering with our organic act. His wages have doubled and in some localities trebled since 1881. His hours of labor have been shortened 20 per cent., while many minor improvements are shown. Will the young men in the future boast of an equal improvement in the conditions of labor during their administration of the affairs of the union?

The permanency of the Brotherhood is founded on that peculiar skill and ability which gives it distinction, and I have no doubt it will continue as "The Carpenters' Union" in defiance of the disorganizers within or without. I have sometimes thought that the slight affinity between skilled and unskilled labor has been overworked to our detriment. It is safe for us to say that no more formidable foe to trade unions has ever appeared than the "Industrial Workers of the World," who seek to obliterate the nationalization of trades by nothing less than anarchy. What show in the struggle for existence would carpenters have if bloodshed and ruin forced the human race for shelter in the dug-out or sod house instead of the solidly built home of today? When we are compelled to burrow in the earth like rabbits for our homes, famine, disease and death will largely depopulate our country until reason gains control and skill maps out another civilization which demands the carpenter as the home builder.

The seed of anarchy is an imported article and the importers who encouraged unrestricted immigration as strike breakers are now trying to mix things by saddling the blame on trade unionism as the alma mater of anarchy. This is not true. Skilled labor will always be its foe and stand for law and order.

A UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF ALL WOOD WORKERS

(By W. J. Shields.)

Brother Shields, who was General President of the United Brotherhood from 1886 to 1888, interestingly sketches the successful efforts made to strengthen the organization by bringing contending branches of the woodworking industry into its ranks.

ONE of the greatest accomplishments in our work of organizing has been in amalgamating the different divisions of the carpentry industry. The question of allowing the different specialists to organize in dual groups has caused us a tremendous amount of anxiety and persistent contest. Too much division and scramble for control has characterized the effort of organizing contending factors. Much valuable time has been lost and a great amount of energy and money have been expended in producing a united organization.

We have to live in order to learn, and the experience of the labor movement has demonstrated that too much competition is decidedly injurious rather than beneficial, as sometimes claimed. The Brotherhood of Carpenters had existed less than six years when there was forced to its attention the necessity of considering the question of amalgamating with the United Order of Carpenters of New York City and vicinity. The late Brother P. J. McGuire, at that time General Secretary, and the undersigned, then General President, entered into the work of arranging a conference with the United Order and were successful in bringing about a meeting held at Newark, N. J., in the early part of 1887.

From the results of this meeting and others that followed we finally arrived at a basis of agreement satisfactory to the representatives of both sides. At the convention held at Detroit in 1888 there were present delegates from the United Order and, on the acceptance of the plan of consolidation, they were seated as properly accredited delegates. The name of the Brotherhood was then changed, as agreed, to the name we still use, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the effort of making our organization what this name implies has kept us busy down to the present day.

The relationship cemented in our first move for a consolidated organization has stood the test of time and has stamped with approval the old adage, "in union there is strength." It was the uniting of these two divisions of the carpenters' organization that prompted the delegates at the American Federation of Labor convention held in 1889 to select the United Brotherhood as the best fitted of all the trades to engage in a contest for the establishment of the eight-hour work day. This conflict was entered into on May 1, 1890, and recorded our organization as being in the front, on the firing line, in fact, in the first national movement for better industrial regulations.

Our second effort toward solidarity took the form of inducing the Amalgamated Wood Workers to come over to the United Brotherhood. While this division lasted it had a retarding effect on general interests. The contest took years of persistent agitation and was forced to the attention of all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Much bitterness was injected into the conflict, and the entire reign of Ex-General President Huber was mixed up with this controversy. It was made the interest of many of the trades, and through their taking sides in the matter it was finally intro-

duced into local and national delegate bodies.

The American Federation of Labor finally took the matter up and the question of amalgamating consumed much time of both the Toronto and St. Louis conventions, finally forcing an official declaration to the effect that this country was not large enough to hold two organizations of the one craft. This action practically settled the contention, and later on the Amalgamated Wood Workers became a part of the United Brotherhood.

Sufficient time has since elapsed to weigh the results of the union of these two wings of the carpentry trade, and judging from the harmony now existing between them we are led to believe that the steps which were taken have proven beneficial to the interests of both. Our position, to begin with, was that the men responsible for the production of the furniture, trim and fixtures that adorn our buildings were in a position to receive more profitable protection by working conjointly with their fellows who handled their products rather than by assuming a position antagonistic to them. We appreciate the need of the factory worker in the United Brotherhood, and I feel safe in saying that the mill hand is agreed, after this time of test, that his best interests are subserved by being a part of that organization whose membership handles the material coming from the factory.

The combining of our forces and the elimination of friction compel respect from those who are disposed to antagonize our possibilities. The latest gap to surmount (with the possible exception of the wood carvers) has been the action of our present administration, headed by General President Kirby, in bringing about the consolidation of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters with the United Brotherhood. This last named body is the parent organization of our present movement and assisted in many particulars back in the early days in the work of organizing the Brotherhood.

The old country membership, from across the water, are well versed in the principles of unionism and have proven true in its defensive work. Our constitution, originally, was largely patterned after theirs, and in the early days sympathy was strong between the two societies. We offered no objections to their admittance to the American Federation of Labor, in fact we were pleased with it. We sympathized with their standing as union men and the benefits they were entitled to through their long years of service to the cause of the uplift of their fellows. Whatever came up in later day differences was largely traceable to that part of their membership secured on this side, and the defence furnished by the whole after trouble was started. An opposition based on passion will do things on the moment that time will prove ridiculous. The need of closer affiliation soon became apparent. Recurring opposition had to cease or the interests of both organizations must suffer. We could not tolerate this dual operation and prosper. The history of our movement gives us the understanding that all our accomplishments in trade betterments have come through contests with the employers' side. How much less the gain if we insisted on devoting our time to divisional warfare among ourselves.

While the agreement now in force has not gone as far as many would like, still we are deriving this satisfaction, that it is no longer possible for the trades that are disposed to contest our jurisdictional rights to play one wing of the carpenters' organization against the other. On matters of trade protection we stand united, and this should appeal to us after the strife of the past as being a most beneficial change, made possible through the efforts of our General Officers.

One of the notable effects of this getting together policy is the increase in the efficiency of the carpenters' organization on all lines affecting general interests. The strength we have gained in solidifying our ranks is not only appealing to the members of our organization, but others are taking notice, as

exemplified in the treaty now operating between the United Brotherhood and the bricklayers and plasterers' organizations, an alliance that will compel a higher respect for the associations concerned than that accorded them in the past.

We claim for this work of uniting the wood workers an earnestness of purpose, believing it absolutely necessary to the best interests of the trade that there should be a united organization. Concentration of power and control is the spirit of the age. Through its operation in business circles there has been produced that which makes it possible for comparatively few men to dominate industry and finance. If we are to combat successfully the forces arrayed against us, we too must concentrate.

The movement of solidifying the national crafts must also embrace a more compact local situation. There are great possibilities of the lessening of friction and the economizing of expenses in this direction. A machine, in order to give the best results, must be free from friction. The solidifying of Local Unions where necessary would go far toward increasing the general efficiency and would have a beneficial effect all around.

Sentiment regarding the effort of our United Brotherhood and its action are natural and must be respected. But we would expect that such should not be carried so far as to endanger the best effect of a comprehensive union. We would suppose that men who are conversant with the present day situation, as it affects the larger centers, the inevitable friction, the needless expense, the multiplicity of work involved, should favor the merging of existing societies and have as their ultimate aim a combination which would embrace all wood workers and thus put an end to demarcation, disputes and all other forms of unnecessary strife that have characterized the movement of the past.

"REMINISCENCES OF AN OLD SCOUT"

(By D. P. Rowland.)

Brother Rowland was General President from 1888 to 1890. His reminiscences give an idea of the numerous problems which confronted the General Officers in the days when the Brotherhood was in its infancy.

REQUEST for an article for publication in the September Carpenter leads me to believe that some "reminiscences from an old scout" may prove of interest to the members who have joined the organization during the last thirty years. The writer joined April 2, 1882, and has never been three months in arrears since that time.

Looking back across the past to our small beginnings or in reading the proceedings of the first convention held in Chicago on August 8, 1881, consisting of fifteen pages, we are forcibly struck by the fact that those thirty-six delegates who represented only eleven cities built wiser than they themselves realized. We who have kept pace with the organization know how true that is and for that reason I believe that some ancient history might be appreciated by the younger members as well as by the old veterans.

Trusting to memory alone, here are some of the incidents connected with the early days of the United Brotherhood which have left an impression on my memory.

The first matter of any importance that I remember was the system then in vogue of collecting the money for death benefits by levying assessments on each local. When the notices for the assessments were read in the locals an occasional

howl went up. Sometimes this was on account of a claim being refused either in that local or in some one of which they knew. Local Union 1 of Washington, D. C., and Local Union 22 of California refused to comply with the law and were accordingly suspended from the Brotherhood.

The next matter of importance that I recollect was the attitude of the United Order of Carpenters of New York and Brooklyn. Brotherhood members in the West on returning home claimed they could not secure work in the above named cities on account of the "wall," as they termed it, maintained by the United Order in their jurisdiction. All kinds of cards were recognized except those of the Brotherhood. These complaints were taken up by our officers but nothing was definitely accomplished. Finally a proposition for the exchange of cards with all foreign and local organizations of carpenters was submitted for a referendum vote in our locals. It was carried and put in operation for about two years. The United Order finally agreed to treat with us and a plan of consolidation was decided upon, subject to ratification by our next convention which met at Detroit in 1888. The whole matter was finally thrashed out and they became a part of our Brotherhood. The result was a change of title for both organizations, the merger resulting in "The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

Up to that time the members of the executive board were chosen from the locals within a radius of ten miles of headquarters. The system was not satisfactory and efforts were made to establish a board consisting of members from each district of the entire organization. All efforts failed until 1891.

During my term as General President I was sent to Chicago on April 22, 1890, to assist in adjusting the strike which had started there. I found five organizations of carpenters represented in a general council in which the United Brotherhood held the balance of power. After making a thorough investigation of the situation I found a well-organized strike and did all I could to help. The contractors would only treat with their men as individuals, and the executive board, then located in Philadelphia, by telegram ordered me to set the members to work wherever the bosses would pay the wages and concede the hours, whether they signed any agreement or not. I telegraphed them that, being on the "field of battle," I was better able to judge of the necessities than they were, and that to comply with their order would disrupt the organization in Chicago.

My action in the matter was endorsed by the next convention, and when the vice-presidents were elected they were to serve as a general executive board. This resulted in bringing together men who were conversant with the conditions existing in their own districts and by conferring together they familiarized themselves with the conditions of the whole territory covered by the United Brotherhood and have since that time successfully handled the business of the organization in the interim of the conventions. While the former members of the executive boards of Cleveland and Philadelphia did their duties sincerely and faithfully, some of them have since told me that our present system is undoubtedly the best for all concerned.

These rambling notes are given from memory and if I have made any mistakes I am willing to be corrected.

On the Safe Side

A carpenter sent to make some repairs in a private house entered the apartment of the lady of the house and with his apprentice began to work.

"Mary," the lady said to her maid, "see that my jewel case is locked up at once."

The carpenter understood. He removed his watch and chain from his vest with a significant air and gave them to his apprentice. "John," he said, "take these right back to the shop. It seems that this house isn't safe."—McCall's Magazine.

OUR INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT

(By James Kirby.)

A word from General President James Kirby concerning the agreement recently entered into with the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union which should clear up all doubt and uncertainty regarding the provisions of this important alliance between the two organizations.

SINCE we have entered into an international agreement with the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union numerous communications have been received at Headquarters requesting information as to whether or not our members and vice versa the members of the bricklayers' organization can work on jobs where non-union craftsmen of the other organization are employed.

While it is true that Article 1 provides that "no member of either organization shall work on any operation where workmen other than those who carry a paid-up working card are employed," the carrying out of the provisions contained in this article is subject to Article 3, as follows:

"That in all 'offensive and defensive' movements no subordinate local of either International Union shall be permitted to take any local action whatsoever until the question requiring joint action shall have first been submitted and determined upon by the General Presidents of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

So that there will be no misunderstanding on the part of our members generally regarding these two articles, we would say that on any job where non-union carpenters are employed, and union bricklayers are employed thereon also, it is required of our subordinate locals to immediately officially notify the locals of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of such fact and request that a committee be appointed to act jointly with a like committee representing our interests for the purpose of interviewing the firm involved, and by peaceful efforts seek to unionize the work. If the joint committee fails in its object, the procedure laid down in Article 3 must then be carried out.

In other words, a grievance stating full particulars must be immediately filed by our Local Unions with this office. Immediately upon its receipt at Headquarters the matter will be officially communicated to the International President of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, and pending investigation of the complaint and a final decision being rendered by the International Presidents, no strike will be entered into.

This rule applies in all instances where the bricklayers desire the assistance of one of our subordinate unions in unionizing work upon which non-union men of their craft are employed.

The wisdom of the above safeguard has been clearly proven since the agreement was put into operation, and while it is admitted that the procedure required will in some cases permit of some small jobs being finished under the conditions complained of, still these safeguards are absolutely essential in the protection of the interests of each International Union. It is well to bear in mind in this connection that union principles do not depend upon the unionizing of one particular job. The protection of union interests on future jobs being pro-

vided for by peaceful means is worth far more than all the sympathetic strikes that were ever entered into to force union conditions of employment on some particular operation.

In effecting this international agreement with the Bricklayers' Union, some of the more radical members of both International Unions would invite strife and turmoil by "Drop of the Hat" methods. We do not propose to stand for such things. Whatever we do will be done in an orderly and business-like way. We have prevented many strikes by sane and reasonable policies, and we are going to continue such policies in the future, whether the strikes are of a sympathetic nature or otherwise. Only as a last resort shall we enter into strikes, or ask those with whom we are now affiliated in protection of our mutual interests to do so.

This policy is not only our policy, but under this agreement it is also the policy of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, and they, with us, are going to stand firmly in the resolution not to attempt, simply because of the fact that the agreement exists, to remedy unfavorable conditions confronting us from time to time by resorting to strikes and stoppage of work until all peaceable measures for their adjustment have been exhausted.

THE EIGHTEENTH GENERAL CONVENTION

(By Frank Duffy.)

Our General Secretary gives expression to the hope that the approaching general convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America may be productive of the greatest possible benefits to the entire membership.

EVERYTHING is now in readiness for the Eighteenth General Convention which will soon take place in Indianapolis and which from present indications promises to be the most important national gathering in the history of the U. B.

It is highly gratifying to note the healthy interest which has been evinced by the membership-at-large in the forthcoming convention and the efforts that have been made by locals in many distant parts of the country to be represented in its deliberations. This interest is also reflected in no small degree in the large number of proposed constitutional changes and suggestions submitted to the General Office in recent months and published in succeeding issues of The Carpenter. The great majority of these proposals shows that there is a widespread recognition of the fact that much can be done to improve the general efficiency of the organization as befitting its rapidly growing importance.

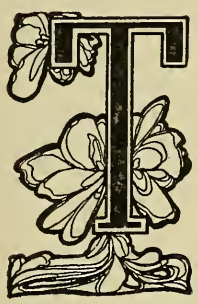
Since the last general convention held in Washington, D. C., two years ago much has been accomplished and great strides have been made as the reports of the General Officers will show in detail. Our organization has gained in power and prestige in almost every part of the country. Obstacles have been overcome and difficulties of a formidable nature surmounted. Alliances and agreements have been formed which have greatly strengthened our position and everywhere the work of organization has gone on with undiminished vigor and with desirable results. The tide also seems to have turned in our favor in the important and expensive legal fights in which we were forced to engage, judging from decisions handed down in recent months by the courts.

All this is very pleasant to reflect

upon on the eve of our general convention, but it should not allow us to grow sluggish or apathetic; rather should it stimulate us to greater endeavor. Much yet remains to be done before the United Brotherhood shall have fully accomplished its mission and embraced within its ranks every member of the woodworking craft on this continent. Matters of great concern affecting the future of the organization will come before the Indianapolis convention. Problems of organization and of internal administration will confront the delegates which should have an important bearing on our future welfare. That they will do their duty faithfully and well we have no doubt. We expect the forthcoming convention to accomplish much work of a highly constructive character which will redound to the credit of all who will take part in its deliberations.

CULTIVATE THE BOOSTING SPIRIT!

(By Thomas F. Kearney.)



HERE is a place for every member in the activities of his union. It is his duty to get back of the organization which has been to him in a large measure the means of his industrial opportunities and his protector in the practice of them.

Every member owes it as a duty to work for the betterment of his union. No union man has any right to take out of the union everything that he can get for himself, short hours of labor, increased pay, fair consideration of his grievances, and many opportunities for education and pleasure, unless he is ready to put back into that organization a part of his own energy, a part of his own time, a part of his own means, to keep actively alive and make something of that union.

We need to lessen the spirit of self-interest so that we may not lose sight of the opportunity we have to develop for the future a better survival of general value. The time and the place to be good for something is now, and with the member next to you. The time to begin to work for the union of which you are a member is now, and the place, your own union meeting.

The fruits of unionism says to all that we ought to be proud of what we have attained, and if we cannot be proud it is our duty to get busy and make of what we have something that we may be proud of.

With the approach of our biennial convention life within our Local Unions assumes a more lively aspect and generates added concern for the welfare of our national organization, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The election of delegates and alternates, the quarterly word reminder from our General Secretary, the installation of local officers, and the ambitious locals and individuals who aim by constitutional changes to achieve the highest form of industrial government for our unions all tend to genuinely encourage the "booster" and to put a damper on the activities of the "knocker."

Too much it would seem is written and spoken to the demerit of the latter while too little attention is bestowed in supporting the constructive work and influence of the former. The man who kicks for a good purpose and comes forward with a suggested remedy is a welcome character in the affairs of our locals and is not to be compared with the "knocker" who, in the silent or open pursuit of his questionable occupation, gradually widens the scope of his criticisms and helps only in wasting energy and in destroying many defenses of our organization. Such a man is an arch enemy of organized effort. He should be turned into a

blacksmith and sent forth to hammer for a living.

The real union man and promoter of the best interests of our organization is the "booster," the one who is ever ready to boost its business, its ideals and ideas. The man who has the courage to boost everything along helpfully, and who being a good "booster," makes a good builder. Every union should teach its members that today is the day to commence doing something for the future of the organization; that today is the day to do something for the other fellow. We need to remember in the final analysis that the trade success of the individual carpenter is proportionate only to the service he renders to his union organization.

At the beginning of our yearly local installations we need to remember that the law of nature is everywhere the law of mutual helpfulness. It is not the law of battle but of sacrifice and aid. The deepest thing in nature is not strife, but co-operation. In the bird's nest we see the sacrifice of the strong for the weak. In the bear's den are the beginnings of maternal love, and in the tiger's lair the foreshadowings of human affection. Any flock of birds that will not fly southward together will all perish by the way; any flock of sheep that will not stand together in the winter's storm will disappear.

A great organization representative of a large number of wage workers is about to convene. In the minds of the rank and file are centered the hopes that all its acts shall be guided by unerring judgment, and if it only meets with the spirit and purpose of its name, their hopes shall not be in vain, and it can then be truly said that it is best to be a "booster."

THE PURPOSE OF CONVENTION

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

We are not here to play, to dream, to drift,
We have hard work to do, and loads to lift.
Shun not the struggle; face it. 'Tis God's gift.

THE Eighteenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is about to be held in Indianapolis, Ind., and soon the representatives of that great organization will assemble there in fraternal council. Awake to all the happenings, conversant with all the problems incident to labor's rocky road, knowing its possibilities and its limitations, rejoicing in its victories and sympathizing with its aspirations, the delegates who will gather from all parts of this continent may be depended upon to give close attention to the needs of the organization and to the consideration of plans looking toward greater industrial development.

Such important gatherings play a prominent part in the advancement of the labor movement. Through them are voiced the aspirations and the demands of the rank and file of the toiling world shaping their own policy and deciding their preferred form of industrial development. Every member of the United Brotherhood is personally concerned in the approaching convention and every delegate chosen to take part in it assuredly recognizes the great responsibilities which rest upon him.

As normal progress demands, each recurring convention should show an appreciable advance over the past and no doubt that which is about to be held in the Hoosier city will demonstrate it in a marked manner.

Convention delegates are helping to bear the burden of carrying forward the work of a great institution. They are among the strong ones upon whom the fierce heat of labor's conflict with oppression must fall heaviest. They prove equal to the emergency, though at times

they cannot be blamed if they grow a bit discouraged. Their case is well expressed in this sentiment:

The day is long and the day is hard.
We're tired of the march and of keeping guard;
Tired of the sense of a fight to be won,
Of days to live through and of work to be done.

But moments of discouragement pass quickly to give place to renewed hope and enthusiasm. The approval and loyal support and endorsement of those behind the movement warm the hearts and nerve the hands of their representatives to carry on the work entrusted to them.

No movement of this age is greater or of more vital importance to mankind than that of industrial reconstruction. Hence, it is a sensible and necessary precaution to keep in the lead men who know their business; men who are competent, tried and true, and thoroughly equipped for their task of leadership.

Each local, however small, young or unpretentious, has a personal influence in the cause of labor and a proportionate interest in the welfare of the United Brotherhood. As a unit of the great parent body, each union represented in convention has a direct personal interest in the advancement of organized labor. Singly and collectively, it is the business of the labor union to press forward. The force of united effort is proving a mighty power for the dispensation of justice in business and industrial relations. In organization the weak find a haven of refuge, the helpless find protection from the aggressions of the selfish. The greater organized labor becomes as an economic factor of industrialism the greater and graver becomes its responsibility to the people it represents.

The purpose of labor conventions is for the upbuilding of organization, the strengthening of its foundations and the better equipment of its promoters for the intelligent administration of affairs as a body. If cherished ideals are to be realized men must be prepared to recognize their opportunities and make the most of them. Convention delegates meet to hear and to learn, and they always get, in association with their fellows, something worth knowing. Every one of them should be a "live wire" from his respective locality. Exchange of ideas, suggestions and discussions are good for the individual and good for the union he represents.

The problems of the United Brotherhood are many and varied. Like the preacher who would win converts, the labor man must have the real interest of his cause at heart. He may have "the gift of prophecy and understand all mysteries and all knowledge; he may have faith so he can remove mountains; but if he has not love in his heart he is nothing."

This is the true secret of organized labor's persistent life and uninterrupted growth. The spirit of brotherhood is ever strong and active, courageous, loyal, enduring and sympathetic.

The labor leader must study well his subject that the workings of organization in all its intricate details may be clearly understood. Delegates must familiarize themselves with work that has been done, work yet to be done, and the circumstances under which the business of labor's organization must be successfully carried on. Especially so for each delegate who comes to the convention as a "stranger within the gates," the glad hand of welcome awaits him. A fellow feeling, as it were, makes all akin, for each knows the character of the other's mission and realizes that his perplexities are about the same as his own. All are studying the same subjects along the same lines.

The public realizes the importance of the labor convention in promoting human and economic interests and in its efforts toward a more general prosperity and the broadest welfare of all the people.

There is much shower and much sunshine between the sowing of the seed and the reaping of the harvest, but the harvest is generally reaped after all.—John Bright.

Editorial

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The Anderson and Lind Injunction Suit

The suit which the United Brotherhood recently instituted against the Anderson and Lind Manufacturing Company of Chicago for damages in the sum of $350,000 illustrates the fact that injunctions are sometimes likely to prove pretty dangerous luxuries for those who obtain them, and it should prove an object lesson to those who imagine that labor's rights can be ruthlessly disregarded. The case indeed and all the circumstances surrounding it marks a new era in injunctive litigation, as it is a notable instance of the oft trodden upon worm turning with a vengeance.

The Anderson and Lind injunction grew out of the fact that the United Brotherhood in the month of April, 1912, made a contract with the contractors and all the mills in the city of Chicago and vicinity covering a wage agreement of over 22,000 members of the organization in that city. The agreement meant an increase of $1,200 a day for the members of our organization in Chicago and was the means of restoring peace and harmony in the trade. Arbitration boards were established, all differences were settled amicably and everybody was satisfied with union trim and interior finish with the exception of the Anderson and Lind Company, which did not join in the agreement, backed by the Paine Lumber Company, the McMillan Lumber Company and other firms belonging to the wealthy "lumber trust."

Following the usual course, they obtained an injunction enjoining the United Brotherhood from carrying out its part of the agreement, and this injunction was enforced with characteristic vigor until July 10, 1914, when our Chicago attorneys, Farrell and Thompson, showed cause why the injunction should be dissolved, which was so ordered. The litigation, which was long drawn out, worked great hardship upon our organization, cost a large amount of money and seriously handicapped the membership in Chicago and vicinity. However, as a result of the injunction being dissolved, the United Brotherhood is in a position to obtain adequate damages for the injuries inflicted through Messrs. Anderson and Lind's injunction. Accordingly, suit has been filed for the recovery of $350,000 damages, sustained as follows: For attorneys' fees, $50,000; investigation, witnesses and costs, $100,000; for damages for losses by reason of contracts being taken out of Chicago, causing loss of employment to the members and loss of work to contractors, for losses to the officers and members from $250 to $10,-

000 in each instance, and aggregating another $100,000, the same to appear more fully on the hearing of the suit for damages; and the further sum of $100,000 damages to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, by reason of the fact that it was not allowed to carry on its business in the usual ordinary and lawful way. The law is plain upon the question of the dissolving of injunctions and our organization stands in a fair way to be adequately reimbursed for the expense and injury incurred during the two years that the injunction was enforced.

This should prove a much-needed lesson to future injunction seekers who on flimsy pretexts may endeavor to thwart the efforts of labor unions and work injury to union men, preventing them from obtaining employment and creating conditions that are obnoxious to them. It is very satisfactory to have this long legal fight reach such a favorable conclusion.

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War and the Workers

A glance at desolate little Belgium, the country which was fated to bear the shock of the first struggles in the great European conflict, graphically shows what a great illusion war, in its grim reality, is. A few short weeks ago, ere the monarchical ring which held the destinies of Europe in its hands, unleashed the dogs of war to gratify the swollen ambition of emperors and kings, Belgium was the most prosperous nation of its size in the world. Today it is a veritable charnel house. Its busy marts of trade silent, its industries ruined, its citizens either penniless refugees flying from the slaughter or counted among those who died stubbornly contesting the ground from the forts of Liege to the French border.

Another month of carnage may see France laid waste in similar fashion, and should the Russian hordes gain a foothold in East Prussia the smiling plains of Germany may expect the same fate—all because of the jealous quarrels of kings and those in high places.

The great outstanding fact of this titanic struggle—as it has been that of every previous one—is that the greatest burden falls upon the workingmen of the countries at war. They are the first to face the enemy and they and their wives and families are the first to feel the pinch of famine and the leveling blow of pestilence. Were the declaring of the present war to have depended upon the voice of workingmen, it never would have occurred. The European toilers know what war means to them. Those of France and Germany experienced it in the war of 1870. At its close they returned uncomplainingly to the task of rebuilding the social fabric in their respective countries, the French toiler with the added burden of helping to pay the large war indemnity demanded by Germany and from which the German toiler received not the slightest benefit. In modern warfare, whichever side wins or loses, the workingman pays the piper.

The spectacle at present presenting itself of the workingmen of France, Belgium, Russia and England arrayed in a mighty death struggle with the workers of Germany and Austria at the behest of rules who cover greed for territorial aggrandizement and mutual jealousy with the glamor of patriotism is not a pleasing one. Those who realize the spirit of international fellowship which has grown up between the workers of these countries cannot but feel depressed at the turn of events. Chaos and slaughter have taken the place of social progress, the gospel of the brotherhood of man has been forgotten and a setback has been given industrial stability which will take many generations to overcome. In the readjustment and social regeneration which is bound to follow this great upheaval the workers who were forced into this struggle will have to be reckoned with.

Employers and Employes

Whether the Industrial Relations Commission will find a panacea for labor unrest, unemployment and all the other ills that have grown up in our present industrial system remains to be seen. The personnel of the commission and the thoroughness with which it has gone to work thus far, however, gives color to the belief that it may arrive at some conclusions which will at least be interesting to both employers and employes. The chairman of the commission, Mr. F. P. Walsh, is of the opinion that the goal of industrial democracy and peace can be reached mainly through "a readjustment of mental attitudes." He believes that if every employer could get labor's point of view and vice versa, constructive remedies would be able to take care of themselves. Speaking recently along this line, he said:

"One of the ideas that the commission must attack most vigorously is the notion that an employer is only an employer and that organized labor is just a powerful, fighting organization. Organized labor consists of several millions of men, women and children—interesting, hopeful, appealing human beings, banded together in an attempt to improve their lot. And an employer is not just a pursuer of profits. He also is a human being. If the directors of a large corporation that was fighting the union during a strike could visit the assembly halls of the union and see there the families gathered together, could witness the sacrifices and heroisms and the fellowship, they would cease being directors and become just men, and they would understand the strike as never before. No employer, challenging with all his resources the right of a union to exist, could talk so coolly of fundamental principles if only he had visited the strikers' colonies, not as a corporation director, not as an employer, not as a representative of capital, but as a human being, reacting to the hopes and aspirations and sorrows of other human beings. He would understand then that fine-spun principles have nothing to do with it, that it is a struggle for more freedom, for better lives on the part, not of the mine workers, not of 'organized labor,' but of men and women and children.

"It will be a pity if our wage earners take it for granted that certain recent utterances regarding the recognition of the union are representative of the average employer's attitude. It has been gratifying and inspiring for this commission to hear very large employers testify to the moral, economic and social uplifting of men and women and children under union influence. The commission hopes to have the testimony of a very large number of employers from coast to coast, and to prove to labor and to employers that being an employer does not prevent a man from understanding labor, nor does it require him to live up to the role that has been set for him by a hazy, false classification of men into employers and employes."

With these words of the chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission no one will be disposed to quarrel. It occurs to us, however, that as things stand today it would seem as though workingmen understand the average employer's attitude much more clearly than the latter does that of labor. As a rule the employers' attitude toward trade unionism is far from being one of brotherly love; it is much more likely to be one of bitter antagonism. Trade unionism and anarchy are synonymous terms in the minds of many employers who cannot be brought to see the good that trade unions do and the benefits they confer on the workers. If Mr. Walsh can ultimately bring such men to see the justice of labor's claims the Industrial Relations Commission will perform a great public service.

Another Step Forward

While apparently in itself a matter of little general interest, the signing of the sundry civil service bill by President Wilson recently is nevertheless another vic-

tory for organized labor. As a result of it another blow has been struck against the legal fiction which would class labor power in the same category with material commodities and render labor unions amenable under the terms of the anti-trust law. The sundry civil service bill, it will be remembered, contains the following provision in the section relating to prosecution of trusts by the department of justice:

"Provided, however, that no part of this money shall be spent in the prosecution of any organization or individual for entering into any combination or agreement having in view the increasing of wages, shortening of hours or bettering the conditions of labor, or for any act done in furtherance thereof not in itself unlawful."

This provision met with strong opposition from employing interests and strong influence was brought to bear on the president to urge him to veto the sundry civil service bill because of its inclusion. The good sense of the president and the vigilance of the friends of labor prevailed, however, with the result that the bill became law with the labor proviso intact.

The section was introduced originally by Senator Hughes of New Jersey in the hearing on the sundry civil service bill of 1910, Senator Hughes being then a member of the House of Representatives. It was adopted by the House but rejected by the Senate. The A. F. of L. made the vote on the principle of human freedom contained in the amendment the basis of its congressional campaign in 1910 and the party responsible for defeating the amendment lost control of the House of Representatives. The same amendment was made to the sundry civil service bill in the next Congress and was adopted by both Houses, but was vetoed by President Taft. The House refused to concur in the veto. At the next session the bill was again passed by Congress although vigorously opposed and was signed by President Wilson.

This year the House committee on appropriations incorporated the principle in its sundry civil bill. When it came up in the House Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania rendered himself conspicuous by moving to strike out the provision, but was defeated by an overwhelming vote of 103 to 6. Senator Sterling made the same motion in the Senate, but Senator Martin's motion to table the suggestion was carried by a vote of 41 to 17. Senator Sutherland also moved to amend the provision by the insertion of words that would authorize the "legalistic" delimitations of the declaration, but he, too, was defeated.

The fact that this action of Congress and President Wilson was not widely heralded does not make it any the less a victory for labor and is but another proof that the latter is slowly but surely coming into its own and that the battle for the exemption of labor from the operation of the anti-trust law will soon be won. On the face of it, the fact that Congress expressly declares that certain public moneys shall not be used to prosecute labor unions under the anti-trust law is direct proof that there is something radically wrong with such an arbitrary interpretation of the said law.

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European Factory Inspection

The administration of labor laws and factory inspection in certain European countries, notably Great Britain, Germany, France, Switzerland, Belgium and Austria, is the subject of a very interesting bulletin, No. 142, issued by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In most of the European countries factory inspection was instituted much later than the enactment of labor laws and was practically forced upon the governments as a result of the futility of protection given by mere acts upon the statute books without enforcement provisions or enforcement machinery. England was the leader in this respect by the establishment of a system of factory inspection in 1833. France did not see the need of such action until

1874, and was followed by Switzerland in 1877, Germany in 1878, Austria in 1883 and Belgium in 1888.

Special stress is laid upon the selection and training of candidates for inspectorial posts in the European countries mentioned, candidates only being appointed after long technical training. The methods of selecting candidates differs somewhat in the several countries. Prussia and most of the German states demand high technical training; and practically no one can enter the list of candidates who has not had previous theoretical technical training, a diploma in engineering and some practical experience. The German inspectors are thus the most highly trained men in inspection work in Europe.

England, on the other hand, does not require all of its inspectors to be technically trained men. There are a number of engineers, electricians, mechanics and so forth among the inspectors, but the basis of selection is more educational and perhaps social and ethical rather than strictly technical.

In the selection and fitness alone of candidates for factory work is Europe ahead of the United States, the report says, and the reason that highly trained and accomplished men can be secured for such positions is because such work ranks as a profession in Europe and also because a position in the State service is a high desideratum in all European countries.

In France and Belgium the whole work of labor law enforcement is centered in the labor inspection departments, but in England the local authorities have jurisdiction over the enforcement of all sanitary provisions in workshops. In Germany the factory laws are administered by industrial inspectors, inspectors of insurance associations and police authorities, while in Austria the industrial inspectors and the local industrial authorities have charge. In Switzerland it rests between the federal factory inspectors and the cantonal, or provincial states inspectors, but the enforcement of the law is entirely in the hands of the police and the cantonal authorities.

The number of workingmen inspectors are greatly in the minority in Europe. England has fifty-five workingmen inspectors, but their functions are limited, their salaries low and their status entirely different from that of regular inspectors. Prussia, France and Switzerland have no such inspectors as yet and there are only a few in Austria, Belgium and some of the German states.

With regard to organization, two extremes are to be found in Europe, the highly centralized and the discentralized. England furnishes an example of the former with a chief inspector, divisional inspectors, district inspectors and the lower grades of inspectors. In England is also to be found specialization of functions among medical inspectors, dangerous trades inspectors, electrical inspectors, and so forth. The inspection departments of Prussia and Switzerland are examples of the discentralized type. There are no chief inspectors, each district inspector having the whole field of industrial inspection under his supervision. Austria has a central industrial inspector, but his supervision does not extend as far as that of the chief inspector in England. In France there is practically no head to the inspection department, the division inspectors being charged with the work in their jurisdiction.

Little progress in scientific standardization of safety and sanitation has been made in Europe and labor laws in many instances fail to give uniform standards for the guidance of inspectors and for the use of manufacturers and employes. The inspection departments of Europe are behind those of the United States in almost every particular except alone in "the higher grade and character of the inspectorial forces."

The trade union movement aims to better the condition of each and every wage earner through co-operative effort.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF *The* UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS *and* JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
JAMES KIRBY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 225 State St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Mellish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 129 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1399 St. Denis, Montreal, Que., Can.

JAMES KIRBY, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

-:- Our Principles -:-

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

Union-Made Goods

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trademark of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organizations they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

Labor Legislation

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

Immigration

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

Faithful Work

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

Shorter Hours of Labor

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

Miscellaneous

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion, or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

Report of General President Kirby for Quarter Ending June 30, 1914

To the Members of the General Executive Board—Greeting:

The past quarter has been a very busy season for the executive officers of the United Brotherhood. We have been away from the office over one-half of the time in the interest of the general organization.

I have been compelled to travel a great deal to meet committees to adjust different subjects in behalf of our organization. Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, New Haven, Boston, Washington, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Lexington, Ky., St. Louis and Chicago have all been visited during the past quarter, and in every one of those cities matters were taken up with the local officials relative to the general conditions.

I am pleased to report to you that work throughout the country has greatly improved within the last month, and by the first of September indications point to great activity in the building industry.

The agreement made with the bricklayers has proven very beneficial to our organization. The bricklayers have not been able to give us assistance in every instance asked, but have made every effort in their power to comply with the agreement, and I am sure that by the 1st of January the parties to the agreement will be working in perfect accord. It will be borne in mind that a great many localities have local agreements which they hesitate to break.

My report at this time will be short owing to the close proximity of our general convention, when I will be compelled to review the entire workings of this office for the last two years.

Suffice to say that the general conditions have vastly improved. I might say that I can notice a gradual tendency to a more ready response from our Local Unions and District Councils to requests made by this office, all of which tends to lead to better discipline and a better understanding throughout the movement.

We are now negotiating for an agreement looking to the consolidation of the box-making industry. I feel that the indications point to a satisfactory understanding being reached which, if consummated, will completely solidify the woodworking industry in this country.

I wish to thank the General Executive Board and the General Officers for the united support they have given me during the past three months.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES KIRBY, General President.

Report of First General Vice-President Hutcheson for Quarter Ending June 30, 1914

Indianapolis, Ind., July 1, 1914.

Mr. James Kirby, General President,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—Greeting:

Following is my report for the quarter ended June 30, 1914:

In the early part of April I visited the Illinois Valley District Council in connection with the controversy between Local Union 1192 and the District Council, in reference to the Local Union having entered into an agreement with the Oglesby Coal Company without authority from the D. C. Things had gone to such an extent that the District Council had placed a fine against the Local Union, and said local had refused to pay same or to attend any meetings of the D. C. After attending a special meeting of the District Council and one called by the local, I recommended that the matter be settled by the D. C. dismissing the fine against the local, the local paying all back per capita tax and retaining its affiliation with the District Council, hereafter observing the laws of that body and receiving its approval of all agreements entered into, which recommendation was concurred in by the D. C. as well as the local.

I visited Wheeling, W. Va., attending meetings of the District Council of that district, in an endeavor to get the label introduced into the mills of that locality,

as we have several who are complying with the rules and regulations as outlined in our general constitution and are entitled to the use of our label on their products, but in some of the mills they have several stockholders who work as employes and are not members of our organization. I recommended to the D. C. that it ask for dispensation on that particular situation, believing that it would be to the best interest of the organization and benefit to our members to have the label applied on those goods.

I also visited Grand Rapids and Saginaw, attending meetings of our Local Unions, and explained to them the meaning of, and best mode of procedure in carrying out the terms of the agreement entered into between the bricklayers and our organization.

Owing to the fact that many of our Local Unions and District Councils have been involved in trade movements for the betterment of conditions, necessitating many changes in their by-laws and working rules, consideration of same, together with the issuance of new labels and the renewal of those already granted, kept me at the office the greater part of the time during the past quarter.

I have compiled a new directory of firms having use of our label, which list has recently been mailed to all Local Unions, District Councils, business agents, organizers, international unions, departments and State branches. Since making my last report, I have received notice that the Freeport Casket Company of Freeport, Illinois, has suspended business, and the labels used on the products of that firm were returned to this office.

Extending to yourself and the membership of the United Brotherhood my very best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
First General Vice-President.

Proceedings of the Third Quarterly Session, 1914, of the G. E. B.

During the interim between the April and July sessions, the following matters were acted upon by correspondence:

April 22, 1914.

Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—Request of L. U. 1391 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages of 50 cents per day, to take effect July 25, 1914. The Board grants the official sanction desired; the question of financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

London, Ont., Can.—Request of L. U. 1946 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates the sum of $108.00 to be expended under direction of the G. P.

April 25, 1914.

Northampton, Mass.—Request of L. U. 351 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for a minimum wage of 45 cents per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, to take effect June 15. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at the G. O.

April 27, 1914.

Kankakee, Ill.—Request of L. U. 496 for an appropriation for relief of members involved in lockout, laid over from April session for investigation. On the recommendation of Board Member Potts the Board appropriates the sum of $200.00.

May 2, 1914.

Glace Bay, N. S., Can.—Request of L. U. 1530 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a minimum wage of 36 2-3 cents per hour, effective June 1. The Board could not grant the official sanction desired, with financial aid, for the reason the L. U. has not been organized for a period of one year as per Section 137, general constitution.

May 6, 1914.

Moline, Ill.—Request of the Tri-City D. C. for financial assistance for men involved in lockout. The Board decides to grant financial aid at the usual rate on receipt of the proper reports at the General Office.

May 8, 1914.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Request of the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates the sum of $2,000.00 to be expended under direction of the G. P.

May 9, 1914.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—Request of L. U. 1858 for an appropriation for organizing purposes, referred to the G. P. from the April session of the Board. On recommendation of the G. P. the Board appropriates the sum of $200.00 for expenditure under direction of the G. P.

May 12, 1914.

St. Paul, Minn.—Request of L. U. 87 for official sanction and financial aid in support of

a movement for an increase in wages to 55 cents per hour and the Saturday half-holiday. Action deferred awaiting additional information.

May 16, 1914.

Lexington, Ky.—Request of L. U. 1650 for financial assistance in defense of members involved legally on account of strike. The Board decides to grant the assistance asked for on receipt of proper reports to the G. P.

May 22, 1914.

Birmingham, Ala.—Request of the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. On recommendation of the G. P. the Board appropriates the sum of $150.00 to be expended under direction of the G. P.

May 23, 1914.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Request of the D. C. for financial assistance for mill men locked out on account of their refusal to work Saturday afternoon in violation of their trade rules. The Board decides to support the millmen on receipt of proper reports to the G. O.

June 6, 1914.

Boone, Iowa.—Request of L. U. 315 for financial assistance for men on strike in support of a movement for better conditions. Action deferred until the July meeting of the Board, awaiting additional information.

June 9, 1914.

Montreal, Can.—Request of the D. C. for financial assistance for men involved in lockout. The Board will grant the assistance asked for on receipt of the regular weekly reports at the G. O.

June 11, 1914.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Request of the D. C. for financial assistance in controversy with employers. The Board appropriates the sum of $1,000.00, an itemized accounting of same with receipted bills attached to be sent to the General Office.

July 2, 1914.

Salem, Mass.—Request for financial assistance for members and their families who suffered in the fire which visited that city. On recommendation of Board Member Guerin, who was deputized to make an investigation, the Board appropriates the sum of $5,000.00 to be expended under direction of the relief committee of the North Shore D. C., proper accounting to be made to the G. O. later.

July 20, 1914.

The third quarterly meeting of the G. E. B. was called to order on the above date by Chairman Kirby.

Absentees: Potts and Post.

The controversy in Pittsburgh, Pa., involving the men in the mills, was reported settled, the men having gone back to work.

Toronto, Can.—A report was received from Toronto relative to the controversy over the erection of hollow metal trim.

London, Can.—A report was received from L. U. 1946 relative to the strike in progress in that city, showing 116 men still answering roll call. The Board appropriates the sum of $630.00 for their relief.

Moline, Ill.—On the receipt of a report from the lockout committee relative to the lockout going on in one of the mills in that city the Board appropriates the sum of $72.00 for the relief of the men involved.

Freeport, Ill.—Communication from L. U. 719 reporting on the strike situation and stating that thirty men were still answering roll call received. The Board appropriates $180.00 for strike relief.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts was taken up at this office.

July 21, 1914.

All members present except Post and Potts.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts was continued during the entire day.

July 22, 1914.

Potts absent.

Dayton, Ohio.—A communication was received from the D. C. relative to men involved in strike, and the Board appropriates the sum of $48.00 as strike relief.

Stockton, Cal.—Communication received from L. U. 266 relative to lockout instituted by the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association, showing 134 men answering roll call daily. The Board appropriates the sum of $804.00 for the relief of these men.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts was again taken up.

July 23, 1914.

All members present.

The entire day was taken up with the audit and examination of the books and accounts.

July 24, 1914.

All members present.

Warwick, N. Y.—A communication was received from L. U. 1141 asking that the G. E. B. grant further financial assistance for men on strike. The matter is laid over awaiting the report of the organizer sent to investigate.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Report received from the D. C. showing 17 members of the Boxmakers' union still on strike, and entitled to two weeks' benefits. The Board appropriates the sum of $204.00 for their relief.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Communication from the D. C. received, stating that the strike of the outside and mill men was practically settled and reporting 677 men entitled to strike pay. The Board appropriates $3,918.00.

Nashville, Tenn.—Request of L. U. 41 for continued financial assistance for men involved in strike. The Board appropriates $192.00.

Nashville, Tenn.—Request of L. U. 41 for an appropriation to continue organizing work. The Board appropriates the sum of $100.00.

same to be expended under direction of the G. P.

A communication was received from the United Order of Box Makers and Sawyers and presented to the Board by the G. P. The Board requests the G. P. to appoint a committee of three to meet the representatives of the box makers in Chicago on July 30 and confer with them relative to amalgamation of the box makers with the U. B., the committee to report results to the G. E. B.

Three Rivers, Que., Can.—Request of L. U. 1793 for an appropriation for organizing purposes, laid over from a previous meeting for investigation. The Board appropriates the sum of $200.00, same to be expended under direction of the G. P.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—The agreement entered into between the Master Builders' Association, the Master Carpenters' Exchange and the Hamilton County Carpenters' District Council was considered in all its details and approved by the G. E. B. The G. S. is instructed to communicate with the District Council, advising that the spirit of the agreement as confirmed by the referendum vote of the membership of the D. C. be lived up to for the best interests of the organization.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

July 25, 1914.

All members present.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

Lawrence, Mass.—Request of L. U. 1896, endorsed by the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an 8 per cent. increase in wages. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O., the movement effective July 15, 1914.

July 27, 1914.

All members present.

London, Ont., Can.—Communication from L. U. 1946 reporting latest details with regard to strike. The Board appropriates the sum of $630.00 for strike relief.

Moline, Ill.—Communication from the lockout committee relative to lockout of millmen in Moline received and the sum of $30.00 appropriated by the Board for relief of men involved.

Freeport, Ill.—Communication from L. U. 719 reporting progress of strike and 25 men still answering roll call. The Board appropriates the sum of $150.00 for their relief.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

July 28, 1914.

All members present.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts completed. The report of the expert accountant was compared with the books of the General Office, and the books and accounts are found to be correct.

The Board finds the following stock on hand at the General Office June 30, 1914:

Applications	16,600
Constitutions (English)	26,798
Constitutions (German)	2,272
Constitutions (French)	3,597
Due books	41,370
Treasurer's cash books	141
Financial Secretary's receipt books	976
Treasurer's receipt books	740
Recording Secretary's order books	541
Note paper (L. U.)	23,300
Note paper (org.)	17,600
Rituals (English)	536
Rituals (German)	165
Rituals (French)	159
Day books (100-page)	69
Day books (200-page)	245
Ledgers (100-page)	439
Ledgers (200-page)	368
Ledgers (300-page)	6
Ledgers (400-page)	119
Ledgers (500-page)	...
Daters	7
Pins	869
Buttons	854
Labels (small)	38,196
Labels (large)	117,573
—Jewelry—	
Business agents badges	39
Solid gold charms	3
Rolled gold rings	60
Solid gold pins	40
Solid gold buttons	24
Charms	20
Solid gold rings	78

The Board instructs the G. S. to cancel the accounts of the following advertisers in The Carpenter, said accounts being uncollectible:

"Salmon Sanitary Nail Adjuster Co., Denver, Colo.

"Yacht Model Emporium, Syracuse, N. Y.

"Concrete Machinery Co., St. Louis, Mo.

"Henderson & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

"E. Lockwood, Lynn, Mass.

"Pennsylvania Saw Co., Philadelphia, Pa."

San Antonio, Texas.—Request of L. U. 14 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement to establish the union shop on September 1, 1914. The Board denies the official sanction asked for, for the reason that the L. U. did not comply with Section 144 of the general constitution and file schedule of inquiries with the G. S. sixty days prior to the date of the movement, and for the further reason that out of a membership in good standing of 355 only 78 votes were cast in favor of the proposed movement.

Boone, Iowa. — Communications received from L. U. 315 relative to strike in progress in that city since May 1 in support of a demand for an increase in wages. The G. S. is instructed to get latest information as to

present status of strike, for the consideration of the Board later.

Charleston, W. Va.—Request of L. U. 1207 for official sanction, without financial aid, in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 2½ cents per hour, effective on approval by the Board. The G. E. B. grants the official sanction desired, without financial aid.

New York, N. Y.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for uniform wage scale for outside carpenters of $5.00 per day for all boroughs in Greater New York, for an increase in wage in the present forty-four-hour week shops from $3.78 to $4.00 per day, and for an increase in wage in the forty-eight-hour shops from $15.50 and $17.00 to $18.00 per week and reduction of hours from 48 to 44 per week. The G. E. B. denies the official sanction asked for, owing to the lack of thorough organization, the large number of men out of work, and the fact that 51 per cent. of the members involved did not vote in favor of the demands.

Winnipeg, Man., Can.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement to maintain present working conditions. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O., in accordance with the provisions of the general constitution of the U. B. and the plan of solidification. The G. E. B. suggests that the next movement entered into be for the eight-hour day.

Southington, Conn.—Request of L. U. 793 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 3½ cents per hour, effective July 6, 1914. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

St. Louis, Mo.—Request of L. U. 795 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages and better working conditions, effective September 1st. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Denton, Texas.—Request of L. U. 1526 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $3.00 to $3.60 per day, effective July 14. Official sanction granted.

Poteau, Okla.—Request of L. U. 1291 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 7½ cents per hour. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the movement to take effect from August 1, 1914.

A request was submitted to the Board from the Georgia State Council of Carpenters for an appropriation for organizing work in that State. As it is the custom of the Board to make appropriations for organizing purposes to cover only the jurisdiction of a Local Union or District Council where absolutely necessary and where it is possible to accomplish results, the request made by the Georgia State Council is denied.

July 29, 1914.

All members present.

Request from the Frontier District Council of Carpenters (Canada) for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates the sum of $300.00, same to be expended under supervision of the G. P.

Lowell, Mass.—Request of the D. C. for financial assistance for mill men involved in strike since May 4th. The G. S. is instructed to procure further details as to the present status of the strike, when the Board will take further action.

Pottsville, Pa.—Request from the Lower Anthracite District Council of Carpenters for an appropriation for organizing purposes and the services of an organizer. The matter is referred to the G. P., he to send an organizer into the district as soon as possible.

Charleston, S. C.—Request of the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied and the matter of organizing is referred to the G. P.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—On the request of the D. C. for financial assistance, the G. E. B. appropriates the sum of $200.00 for expenditure under direction of the G. P.

Norristown, Pa.—Request from the Montgomery County Carpenters' District Council for an appropriation to pay men on strike one week in support of a movement for better conditions. The request is denied for the reason that the Board does not allow strike pay for the first week.

Victoria, B. C., Can.—Request of the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Request denied.

New Castle, Pa.—Communication from L. U. 206 of New Castle, Pa., requesting continuation of financial relief from the G. O. for men on strike. The G. E. B. will consider the matter of further assistance as reports are made to the G. O., if it should become necessary to continue the strike.

Wilmington, Del.—Request of L. U. 626 for financial assistance for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates the sum of $200.00, same to be spent under supervision of the G. P.

Asbury Park, N. J.—Request of L. U. 750 for appropriation for organizing purposes. The sum of $150.00 is appropriated by the Board, same to be spent under direction of the G. P.

Rockford, Ill.—Request of L. U. 792 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied; the G. E. B. will not consider appropriations of this nature until detailed information as to income and expenditures of said union is submitted to the G. O.

Flint, Mich.—Request of L. U. 1373 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates the sum of $100.00, same to be spent under supervision of the G. P.

Sherbrooke, Que., Can.—Request of L. U. 1684 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied and the matter of the services of an organizer is referred to the G. P.

Calgary, Alta., Can.—A communication from L. U. 1779 requesting an appropriation for organizing purposes was read and considered and the request denied.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Request of L. U. 164 for a loan of twelve thousand ($12,000) dollars to District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, same to be used in legal defense of its members. Request denied.

Akron, Ohio.—Request of the Summit County District Council for an appropriation for organizing purposes referred to the G. P. for investigation as to the necessity for same.

A communication was received from the secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, requesting an appropriation to help in the educational and legislative work of the association. The request is denied.

Chester, Ill.—A communication was received from L. U. 1362 relative to raffle tickets being distributed by L. U. 134 of Montreal, Can. The G. S. is instructed to communicate with L. U. 134, calling their attention to the provisions of Section 120 of the General Constitution in matters of this kind.

La Salle, Ill.—A communication from the Illinois Valley District Council, thanking the G. E. B. for financial assistance rendered during strike, was received and filed.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—A communication from L. U. 175 of Brooklyn, N. Y., protesting against the action of the G. P. in granting a dispensation to initiate new members at a reduced initiation fee, was received and filed, as the G. P. acted strictly in accordance with the provisions of the General Constitution in this matter.

Chicago, Ill.—Communications were received from L.U's. 1784, 1367, 271, 341, 1922 and 1786, all of Chicago, requesting that action be taken toward abrogating a certain section of an agreement entered into between L. U. 579 of Dubuque, Iowa, and the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company. The agreement in question was made by the Dubuque D. C. and L. U. 579 under dispensation from the G. P. in accordance with Section 224 of the General Constitution, as was done in Chicago and elsewhere, therefore the G. E. B. has not the authority to cancel Section 11 of the agreement.

Chicago, Ill.—The report of Lawyer Farrell, of Chicago, relative to the Anderson, Lind et al. injunction suit against our organization, its officers, members and business agents in Chicago was received. The case was decided in our favor, the injunction having been dissolved. The decision gives us the right, for the purpose of securing better hours, wages and conditions, to lawfully combine and to do certain other things, provided we do not interfere by threats, coercion and violence, with the contractual rights of others. The bill of the attorney is referred to the G. P. and the members of the Board from the Third Distract to have it made out in detail from the inception of the case up to date.

Superior, Wis.—The First G. V. P. submitted to the Board correspondence with L. U. 755 relative to certain sections of their local by-laws disapproved by the First G. V. P. The G. S. is instructed to notify L. U. 755 to comply with the decision of the G. E. B., rendered October 15, 1913, on the appeal of said union from the decision of the First General Vice-President in disapproving Section 2, Article I; Section 1, Article II; Sections 2 and 3, Article II, and Section 1, Article III, of their by-laws. The Board directs L. U. 755 to file a copy of their by-laws as approved by the First General Vice-President on August 2, 1913, with the General Office as per Section 126 of the General Constitution within thirty days from date of notice, subject to suspension by the G. P.

The G. S. submitted to the Board a communication from the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor relative to certain Local Unions in New York City and vicinity affiliated with a dual central body. The reply of the G. S. to the secretary of the Label Trades Department is concurred in and the subject matter of the correspondence referred to the member of the Board from the First District for further investigation.

Dayton, Ohio.—Request from the D. C. for additional financial aid for members involved in strike. The Board appropriates the sum of $36.00 for strike relief. The matter of enlisting the support of the bricklayers is referred to the G. P. to take up with Bricklayers' International officers.

Nashville, Tenn.—On receipt of a report from L. U. 41 relative to progress of strike in that city, the Board appropriates the sum of $192.00 for strike relief.

Richmond, Ind.—Request of L. U. 912 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board denies the request and refers the matter of the services of an organizer to the G. P.

Kansas City, Mo.—A complete accounting was received from the D. C. for moneys appropriated for strike purposes in 1913.

Communications from Theodore Leipart, secretary of the International Union of Wood Workers, inviting the U. B. of C. and J. of A. to affiliate with said organization and to send delegates to its next Congress, to be held in Vienna, Austria, August 20 to 23, 1914, were submitted to the G. E. B. and considered in all their details. As affiliation with the aforesaid organization would entail an expenditure

of over $800.00 per year and the expenses of a delegate to its Congress, and as the question of affiliation is a matter to be decided by the referendum vote of our membership, the matter is referred by the Board to the Eighteenth General Convention, to be held in Indianapolis in September of the present year.

New York, N. Y.—The request of the Shop Locals of New York City and the D. C. of Greater New York on the G. E. B. to credential one of the members of the New York District as delegate to the International Wood Workers' Congress, to be held in Vienna, Austria, August 20 to 23, 1914, is denied, as the U. B. is not affiliated with the International Union of Wood Workers and the Board therefore has no authority to credential a delegate to said Congress.

Cumberland, Md.—A complete accounting from L. U. 1024 of an appropriation for organizing purposes made in 1912 was received and filed.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The D. C. submitted a full accounting of money appropriated by the General Office for the relief of the members of the Wharf and Dock Builders' Union on strike. The accounting shows a balance of $6.00 due the D. C., and this amount is allowed by the Board; the accounting filed for future reference.

Portsmouth, N. H.—A full accounting from L. U. 921 for money appropriated for strike purposes in May, June and July, 1913, was received and filed.

Toronto, Ont., Can.—A communication was received from the D. C. explaining why it was not possible at this time to return to the General Office an unexpended balance of moneys appropriated for strike purposes in the year 1913. The G. E. B. extends the time for the return of the amount in question until the next meeting of the Board.

Chicago, Ill.—A complete accounting submitted by the D. C. for an appropriation previously made for organizing purposes in the mills was received and filed.

The G. E. B. instructs the delegate representing the U. B. at the convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, which meets at St. John, N. B., on September 21, 1914, to introduce resolutions relative to registration and protection of union labels.

July 30, 1914.

Kirby, Hutcheson and Potts absent, attending conference with Box Makers in Chicago, as per action of Board on July 24.

Stockton, Cal.—A communication was received from L. U. 266 reporting 180 men involved in a lockout instituted by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association. The Board appropriates the sum of $1,080.00 for their relief.

Warwick, N. Y.—A full accounting was received from L. U. 1141 for moneys appropriated for strike relief.

Cabo Rojo, Porto Rico.—A full accounting from L. U. 1455 for moneys appropriated for strike purposes was received and filed.

Lake Charles, La.—A full accounting of money appropriated for strike relief to L. U. 953 during the spring was received and filed.

Peoria, Ill.—A complete accounting for money appropriated for strike relief to L. U. 183 was received and filed.

Troy, N. Y.—The D. C. submitted a complete accounting for money appropriated for strike purposes; received and filed.

White Plains, N. Y.—A complete accounting from L. U. 53 for appropriations made for strike relief was received and filed.

Fargo, N. D.—L. U. 1176 submitted a full accounting of the expenditure of moneys previously appropriated for relief of men on strike. Same received and filed.

Kankakee, Ill.—Complete accounting from L. U. 496 for money appropriated for relief of men on strike was received and filed.

La Salle, Ill.—Complete accounting from the Illinois Valley D. C. of moneys appropriated for strike relief received and filed.

Erie, Pa.—The D. C. submitted a complete accounting for appropriations made for strike relief and the Board received and filed same.

Montreal, Can.—Complete accounting from the D. C. for money appropriated for relief of men locked out received and filed.

Madison, Wis.—Complete accounting from the Madison Local No. 314 for appropriations made for strike relief received and filed.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Complete accounting from the D. C. for money appropriated for relief of men on strike received and filed.

Holyoke, Mass.—A communication was received from the Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters containing Resolution No. 9 of the last State Council Convention, also Resolution No. 13 of the same convention, the former providing for the establishment of a "State Council Department" in the official monthly journal, the latter referring to a firm working union men and observing union conditions in one locality and non-union in another. Resolution No. 9 is referred to the Editor of The Carpenter and Resolution No. 13 to the General President, as per action of the Washington (1912) Convention. (See page 803 of the proceedings.)

Boston, Mass.—Communication from the D. C. relative to Aberthaw Construction Company referred to the General President, with full power to act.

Warwick, N. Y.—Communication from L. U. 1141 relative to progress of strike received. The Board appropriates the sum of $72.00 for strike relief.

The matter of the renewal of the General Secretary's bond, expiring on August 15, 1914, was referred to the chairman of the Board, the application to be filled out as required by

the bonding company and returned within the specified time.

Denver, Colo.—Communication received from L. U. 55, suggesting that a plan be referred to the next convention whereby all financial officers of Local Unions might be bonded through the General Office. The matter is referred to the G. S., he to consult with legal authorities and obtain further information in order to draft a plan for submission to the coming convention.

The G. S. submitted to the Board bids from the following firms on printing the reports of the General Officers, the daily proceedings and the complete proceedings of the convention:

Bookwalter-Ball Printing Company—Three thousand copies each of the reports of the General President, the First General Vice-President, the General Secretary and the General Executive Board.....$1.75 per page
1,400 copies daily proceedings... 2.25 per page
3,000 copies complete proceedings 1.10 per page

Cornelius Printing Company—
3,000 President's report, per page.....$2.24
3,000 G. E. B. report, per page..... 2.07
3,000 G. S. report, per page..... 3.91
3,000 G. T. report, per page..... 2.58
1,400 daily proceedings, per page..... 2.65
3,000 complete proceedings, per page..... 1.43

Harrington & Folger—
General Officers' reports, per page..... 1.98
1,400 daily proceedings, per page..... 2.55
3,000 complete proceedings, per page..... 1.31

The Bramwood Press—
3,000 President's report, per page..... 2.40
3,000 G. E. B. report, per page..... 2.15
3,000 G. S. report, per page..... 2.45
3,000 G. T. report, per page..... 2.35
1,400 daily proceedings, per page..... 2.25
3,000 complete proceedings, per page..... 1.75

The Bookwalter-Ball Printing Company being the lowest bidder, the contract for the printing of the General Officers' reports, the daily proceedings and the complete proceedings is awarded to that firm.

Baltimore, Md.—A communication was received from L. U. 29 relative to the banking of the funds of the U. B., suggesting that the funds be deposited in the banks of the larger cities. The reply of the G. S., calling attention to deposits in Chicago and San Francisco, is concurred in by the G. E. B.

At the April meeting of the Board it was decided to withdraw the sum of twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars from the Indiana National Bank and deposit same with the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, Canada, if terms and conditions required by the Board would be satisfactorily met. The bank in question not meeting all the requirements, the G. E. B. declines their proposition.

The First National Bank of Fort Worth, Texas, not having complied with the requirements of the Board with regard to a deposit of twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars, the amount in question ordered withdrawn from the Indiana National Bank at the April session of the Board, was not deposited with the Fort Worth bank.

The G. S. submitted to the Board communications from the following banks, setting forth terms and conditions under which they would receive deposits from the U. B.: The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Can.; the Corn Exchange National Bank, Chicago, Ill.; the National City Bank, Chicago, Ill.; the Third National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.; the First National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio; the American National Bank, Louisville, Ky.; the Fifth Third National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio; the Manufacturers' National Bank, Troy, N. Y.; the Fletcher American National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.; the Penn National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa., and the Atlanta National Bank, of Atlanta, Ga., the latter through L. U. 253, of Atlanta.

The G. E. B. decides as follows with reference to the deposit of the funds of the U. B.:

Twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars to be withdrawn from the Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind., and deposited with the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Montreal, if satisfactory arrangements can be made; if not, the amount to be deposited in Toronto.

Twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars to be withdrawn from the Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis and deposited with the Manufacturers' National Bank of Troy, N. Y., if satisfactory arrangements can be made.

Twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars to be withdrawn from the Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis and deposited with the Commercial National Bank of El Paso, Texas, if satisfactory arrangements can be made.

Ten thousand ($10,000) dollars to be withdrawn from the Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis and deposited with the Anglo & London-Paris National Bank of San Francisco, Cal., under the same conditions as the deposit now held by said bank.

July 31, 1914.

All members present.

As per action of the Board on July 24th, Brothers Kirby, Hutcheson and Potts, representing the G. E. B., met the representatives of the box makers in Chicago on July 30 with the object in view of amalgamation of that organization with the U. B., and reported that the president and secretary of the box makers had talked the matter over with them. These officers decided to call a meeting of their executive board to meet the committee from the U. B. in the near future.

The bill of Lawyer Farrell, of Chicago, in the Anderson-Lind injunction case, referred to the G. P. and the member of the Board from the Third District, as per action of the Board July 29th, was ordered paid, the two officials

herein mentioned having had the bill made out in detail up to date and reported thereon.

Lawrence, Mass.—A report was received from L. U. 1896, Box Makers, relative to strike, and the Board appropriates the sum of $288.00 for strike relief.

The request of the American Federation of Labor to submit a statement of our grievances against the Building Trades Department to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., also to point out what we believe necessary to be done to secure our reaffiliation with the B. T. D., was ordered complied with.

The request of the American Federation of Labor that we define our attitude and our relationship to other building trades organizations affiliated with and part of the A. F. of L. was ordered complied with.

The G. E. B. recommends that the advertising of our union label be left to our First General Vice-President, under supervision of the Board.

Toronto, Ont., Can.—Request of the D. C. for financial assistance. The Board appropriates the sum of $500.00 for organizing purposes, same to be expended under direction of the G. P.

Dayton, Ohio.—Appeal of L. U. 104 from the decision of the First G. V. P. in disapproving a section of the local by-laws in regard to sick benefits. The decision of the First G. V. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, namely, that no portion of the regular monthly dues shall be set aside in a special fund for the payment of sick benefits, as all moneys derived through and by virtue of the General Constitution should go into the General Fund, from which the expenses of the Local, salaries of officers, sick and accident donations, strike benefits, etc., are to be paid, according to Sections 219 and 220 of the Constitution.

Key West, Fla.—In the dispute between L. U. 655 (white) and L. U. 1137 (colored) of Key West, Fla., the G. P. is authorized to investigate the matter and report to the Board at next meeting.

Patchogue, Long Island, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 1483 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates the sum of $200.00, same to be expended under direction of the G. P.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The matter is referred to the G. P. for investigation as to the necessity of an appropriation.

Saskatoon, Sask., Can.—Request of the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The matter is referred to the G. P. for investigation as to the necessity of an appropriation.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Communication received from L. U. 1377 protesting against the action of the G. E. B. in entering into an agreement with the Bricklayers' International organization. The protest is based on Sections 45a and 153 of the General Constitution, and the Board finds that Section 45a has reference to new laws and not to the making of agreements. Section 153 also pertains to the submitting of amendments and laws to a referendum vote and has no bearing whatever on the making of agreements.

Yonkers, N. Y.—A communication from the Yonkers District Council condemning the action of the General Officers and G. E. B. in entering into an agreement with the Bricklayers' International Union, was referred to the G. S. for reply.

Beaumont, Texas.—Request of L. U. 392 for an appropriation for organizing purposes; request denied.

Chicago, Ill.—Communication received from the D. C. endorsing the resolution of the millmen's Locals relative to cancellation of Section 11 of the agreement in effect between Local Union No. 579 of Dubuque, Iowa, and the Brunswick - Balke - Collender Company. This matter was acted on by the Board on July 29.

Charleston, S. C.—Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes denied.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes denied.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Request of L. U. 115 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The sum of $425.00 is appropriated, same to be expended under the supervision of the G. P.

Wakefield, Mass.—The report of an organizer on the strike of L. U. 1205, Reed and Rattan Workers, was received as information. The G. S. is instructed to investigate the membership of this Local Union.

Portland, Ore.—Request of L. U. 583 for financial assistance denied, an appropriation being asked for to pay per capita tax.

South Bend, Ind.—Request of L. U. 413 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates the sum of $150.00, same to be expended under the supervision of the G. P.

Troy, N. Y.—Request of the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing the mills. The Board appropriates the sum of $100.00 for organizing purposes for millmen only, same to be expended under direction of the G. P.

Corinth, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 491 that the G. O. bear part of the expense incurred in sending delegates to conferences with the International Paper Company. The G. S. is instructed to notify L. U. 491 that when it is deemed necessary in the future to have a delegate at conferences in the paper-making industry the G. P. be consulted before any expense is incurred.

August 1, 1914.

All members present.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Communication received

from the D. C. relative to strike of inside and millmen. The Board appropriates $2,256.00 for strike relief.

Boone, Iowa.—Detailed report received from L. U. relative to strike in progress in that city since May 1. The Board appropriates the sum of $100.00 on the showing already made in the strike and accepts the report submitted as a full accounting for this amount.

Wichita, Kan.—Request of L. U. 201 for appropriation to defray expenses in connection with exhibit at a fair to be held in that city. The Board denies the request.

St. Louis, Mo.—The G. P. submitted to the Board papers in connection with the indebtedness of L. U. 618 of St. Louis (formerly L. U. 2551 of the Amalgamated Section) to the Amalgamated Society, the G. P. having ordered said L. U. to pay over to the A. S. the amount in question. Local Union No. 618 not having cleared up its indebtedness to the Amalgamated Society within the time limit allowed, the G. P. is instructed to revoke charter of Local forthwith, and the G. S. to grant clearance cards to those members entitled to same.

Hackensack, N. J.—The request of the Bergen County District Council for financial assistance was taken up and considered in connection with a report made by Second Vice-President Quinn and Board Member Post relative to conditions in that district. The recommendations made by Brothers Post and Quinn are concurred in by the G. E. B., one of said recommendations being an appropriation of $500.00 to the Bergen County D. C., to be made when the other recommendations are complied with.

A draft of the report of the General Executive Board to the Eighteenth General Convention was submitted for consideration at this time.

August 3, 1914.

All members present.

Hamilton, Can.—Request of the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates the sum of $200.00, same to be expended under direction of the G. P.

Toronto, Ont., Can.—Request of L. U. 1553 of North Toronto for an appropriation to be used in organizing the outlying districts. The Board decides that this request must come through the D. C.

Freeport, Ill.—On a report received from L. U. 719 relative to strike conditions, the Board appropriates the sum of $150.00 for additional strike relief.

Stockton, Cal.—Report received from L. U. 266 relative to progress of lockout. The sum of $1,080.00 is appropriated for the relief of the men involved.

Moline, Ill.—Communication received from L. U. 270 reporting the lockout still in progress and stating that the cases in court against members who had been arrested were dismissed. The Board appropriates the sum of $30.00 for lockout relief and $50.00 to cover attorneys' fees for legal expenses incurred.

The bill of Lawyer Shaw for legal expenses in the injunction suit instituted by the Blackhawk Construction Company against L. U. 719 of Freeport, Ill., was ordered paid—amount, $200.00.

Mt. Vernon, Ill.—Communication received from L. U. 999 requesting an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied for the reason that the G. P. has an organizer on the ground at the present time.

The report of the G. E. B. to the Eighteenth General Convention was again taken up and considered at this time, the discussion continued and the report concurred in.

The G. E. B. decides that the General Secretary shall O. K. all bills of convention committees.

August 4, 1914.

All members present.

Northampton, Mass.—Telegram received from L. U. 351 notifying the G. O. that a strike occurred in that city on August 1. The G. S. is requested to send the necessary instructions.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—The D. C. reports the strike of the box makers still in progress and sixteen men answering roll call. The Board appropriates $96.00 for strike relief.

Anasco, Porto Rico.—The request of L. U. 1682 for financial assistance is denied by the Board for the reason that the G. P. has an organizer in Porto Rico at the present time.

New York, N. Y.—Appeal of Alman Hansen, member of L. U. 564, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Alman Hansen vs. the New York District Council. The appeal being outlawed on account of the lapse of time between the date of the action complained of and the decision rendered, the G. E. B. refuses to open the case.

Chicago, Ill.—Appeal of S. G. Flowers from the decision of the G. P. in the case of S. G. Flowers vs. L. U. No. 80 of Chicago. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Chicago, Ill.—Appeal of Isador Zieger, Sam Perlman, P. Bosheir et al. from the decision of the General President in the case of Zieger, Perlman et al. vs. the Chicago D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Appeal of Edw. H. Metz from the decision of the General President in the case of Edw. H. Metz vs. L. U. 1513. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Appeal of Frank J. Dressler from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Frank J. Dressler vs. L. U. 146. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

The decoration of headquarters building and the convention hall is left by the Board to the G. P., First G. V. P., G. S. and G. T.

Springfield, Ill.—Appeal of L. U. 16 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of J. G. Hahn vs. L. U. 16. As new evidence has been submitted to the G. E. B. in this case which was not before the G. P., the case is referred back to the G. P. to reopen.

The reports of the General President, the First General Vice-President and the Second General Vice-President were read and filed.

New York, N. Y.—The report of Organizer Featherston of the accounts, membership and conditions of Local Union No. 509 of New York, showing discrepancies for years back, falsifying of accounts of members in the presentation of claims for death and disability donations, and disregard of our general laws, was placed before the G. E. B. After careful investigation and consideration of same the G. P. is instructed to revoke the charter of L. U. 509 and the G. S. instructed to issue clearance cards to those members of L. U. 509 who are entitled to same.

Corona, N. Y.—Appeal of L. U. 507 from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing the claim for disability donation in behalf of J. P. Johnston. The appeal is dismissed and the decision of the G. T. sustained on the grounds set forth therein, viz., that the claim was not filed with the G. T. within two years from date of accident.

San Francisco, Cal.—Appeal of L. U. 1082 from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing claim for funeral donation on the death of Thomas Faulkner. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed, the brother being out of benefits at the time death occurred.

Fostoria, Ohio.—Appeal of Mrs. Geo. W. Dunlap from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing the claim for funeral donation on the death of the late Geo. W. Dunlap, a member of L. U. 1766. The appeal is dismissed and the decision of the G. T. sustained on the grounds set forth therein, namely, that the L. U. had accepted dues from Brother Dunlap after he owed a sum equal to six months' dues and should therefore have been suspended.

Benld and Gillespie, Ill.—Appeal of L. U. 1769 from the decision of the General Treasurer in refusing to allow total disability donation on the disablement of J. B. Harnsberger. This disability donation was allowed by the G. T. on April 7, 1914, and on April 9, 1914, the brother died, after which the G. T. gave instructions for the return of the amount covering the donation, at the same time advising the L. U. to file claim for funeral donation. The decision of the G. T. is reversed, as the brother was alive when the disability claim was allowed.

New Haven, Conn.—Appeal of L. U. 611 from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing the claim for funeral donation on the death of the wife of Napoleon Cartier. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, the brother not being in benefit standing at the time of his wife's death.

East Liverpool, Ohio.—Appeal of L. U. 328 from the decision of the General Treasurer in refusing to allow full amount of claim for funeral donation on the death of John Reese, late a member of L. U. 328. This brother had been paying the dues of a semi-beneficial member under a ruling made by the L. U. that members over the age of sixty years should pay only 45 cents per month dues, said ruling being a part of the local by-laws previously approved by the former G. P., and from March 1, 1913, to March 24, 1914, the date of his death, he had paid the dues of a full beneficial member. The decision of the G. T. is therefore reversed and the balance of the claim, amounting to $150.00, ordered paid.

Gainesville, Texas.—Appeal of L. U. 506 from the decision of the General Treasurer in refusing to allow claim for funeral donation on the death of the wife of E. W. Johnson. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed, the brother having been three months in arrears and not in benefit standing at the time of his wife's death.

August 5, 1914.

All members present.

Fall River, Mass.—Appeal of Mrs. Jennie Raiche from the decision of the General Treasurer in refusing to allow claim for funeral donation in behalf of Horace Raiche, late a member of L. U. 1305 of Fall River. The decision of the G. T. is reversed and the claim ordered paid.

There being no further business, the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet again at the General Office in regular session on September 18, 1914.

FRANK DUFFY, Sec., G. E. B.

Localities to Be Avoided

Owing to the pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ann Arbor, Mich.	Bay City, Tex.
Arcadia, Fla.	Beacon, N. Y.
Asheville, N. C.	Binghamton, N. Y.
Ashland, Ky.	Birmingham, Ala.
Athens, Tex.	Bisbee, Ariz.
Atlanta, Ga.	Blackwell, Okla.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Bloomington, Ill.
Augusta, Ga.	Boise, Idaho.
Aurora, Ill.	Boone, Ia.
Battle Creek, Mich.	Brainerd, Minn.
Bay City, Mich.	Brenham, Tex.

Brownwood, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Calgary, Can.
Canton, O.
Central City, Ky.
Charlotte, N. C.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.
Clarksville, Tenn.
Cleveland, O.
Clinton, Iowa.
Columbia, S. C.
Columbus, O.
Concordia, Kan.
Corpus Christi, Tex.
Corsicana, Tex.
Cullman, Ala.
Danville, Ill.
Dayton, O.
Decatur, Ill.
Denison, Tex.
Detroit, Mich.
Dixon, Ill.
Dubuque, Ia.
Duluth, Minn.
Edmonton, Can.
El Centro, Cal.
Elmira, N. Y.
E. St. Louis, Ill.
El Paso, Tex.
Escanaba, Mich.
Evansville, Ind.
Fargo, N. D.
Fond du Lac, Wis.
Fort Myers, Fla.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Framingham, Mass.
Fresno, Cal.
Fulton, N. Y.
Galveston, Tex.
Gardner, Mass.
Gary, Ind.
Grand Forks, N. D.
Great Falls, Mont.
Greeley, Colo.
Halifax, N. S.
Hamilton, O.
Hammond, Ind.
Hazleton, Pa.
Holyoke, Mass.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.
Hutchinson, Kan.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Jacksonville, Tex.
Jamestown, N. Y.
Jasonville, Ind.
Joliet, Ill.
Joplin, Mo.
Kankakee, Ill.
Kansas City, Mo.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kincaid, Ill.
Kissimmee, Fla.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Lewiston, Mont.
Lakeland, Fla.
Leadville, Colo.
Lexington, Ky.
Little Rock, Ark.
London, Ont., Can.
Long Beach, Cal.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Marietta, O.
Marshalltown, Ia.
Maryville, Tenn.
Medicine Hat, Can.
Medina, N. Y.
Miami, Ariz.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Minot, N. D.
Montreal, Can.
Morris, Ill.
Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.
Mount Carmel, Ill.
Mowbridge, S. D.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Newark, N. J.
New Bedford, Mass.
Newburgh, N. Y.
New Orleans, La.
Newport News, Va.
Newport, R. I.
New York City.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Norfolk, Va.
North Bend, Ore.
North Yakima, Wash.
O'Fallon, Ill.
Omaha, Neb.
Ossining, N. Y.
Ottawa, Can.
Palestine, Tex.
Parsons, Kan.
Passaic, N. J.
Peoria, Ill.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Palm Beach, Fla.
Portland, Me.
Portland, Ore.
Pueblo, Colo.
Racine, Wis.
Reno, Nev.
Red Bank, N. J.
Regina, Can.
Richmond, Cal.
Richmond, Va.
Robstown, Tex.
Rochdale, Tex.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rock Springs, Wyo.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Diego, Cal.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
San Francisco, Cal.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Shreveport, La.
St. Augustine, Fla.
St. Catherines, Ont.
St. Cloud, Minn.
St. Paul, Minn.
St. Petersburg, Fla.
St. Louis, Mo.
Seattle, Wash.
Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
Savannah, Ga.
Sioux City, Ia.
Smithtown, L. I.
South Omaha, Neb.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mass.
Springfield, O.
Stamford, Conn.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tampa, Fla.
Teague, Tex.
Temple, Tex.
Terre Haute, Ind.
The Dalles, Ore.
Toronto, Can.
Trenton, N. J.
Tri-Cities—Davenport, Ia.; Rock Island and Moline, Ill.
Troy, N. Y.
Tulsa, Okla.
Urbana-Champaign, Ill.
Vancouver, B. C.
Victoria, Tex.
Waco, Tex.
Waterbury, Conn.
Watertown, N. Y.
Watertown, S. D.
Washington, D. C.
Welland Canal Zone.
West Frankfort, Ill.
Wichita Falls, Tex.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmington, Del.
Winnipeg, Can.
Worcester, Mass.
Yonkers, N. Y.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Cincinnati, O. (hardwood floor layers).
Banff, Alta., Can.
Kenova, W. Va.
Belton, Tex.
Greenwood, Ark.
Riesel, Tex.
Hagerstown, Md.
Total, 7 Local Unions.

No Matter Where You Go

Things are dull in San Francisco,
"On the bum" in New Orleans;
"Rawther punk" in cultured Boston,
Famed for codfish, pork and beans.
"On the hog" in Kansas City;
Out in Denver things are jarred;
And they're "beefing" in Chicago
That the times are mighty hard.

Not much doing in St. Louis—
It's the same in Baltimore—
Coin don't rattle in Seattle
As it did in days of yore.
Jobs are scarce around Atlanta.
All through Texas it is still.
And there's very little stirring
In the town of Louisville.

There's a howl from Cincinnati,
New York City, Brooklyn, too;
In Milwaukee's foamy limits
There's but little work to do.
In the face of all such rumors
It seems not amiss to say
That no matter where you're going
You had better stay away.

Quarry Workers' Journal

Correspondence

International Home and Sanatorium Resolution

The following resolution was submitted by L. U. 1319, Albuquerque, N. M.:

"Whereas, We know from careful study, from observation and actual experience that every labor organization that has taken the proper steps to protect its aged, distressed and sick members, has strengthened its general membership and increased its wage scale because of the prestige thus given; therefore, be it resolved:

"Article 1. That steps be taken at once to create a fund for the purpose of erecting and maintaining two homes and two sanatoriums for sick and aged members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; one home and one sanatorium to be located east of the Mississippi river and one home and one sanatorium to be located in the West at a place suitable for the treatment of tubercular members of the United Brotherhood.

"Article 2. That all members of this United Brotherhood be assessed one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) to create a building fund; thereafter to be assessed 10 cents per month for a fund to maintain said homes and sanatoriums; the building fund of $1.50 to be paid in installments of 25 cents per month, the first installment payable the following month after notice has been given that this resolution has been adopted by the United Brotherhood; the assessment for the maintenance fund not to begin until the homes and sanatoriums are ready for inmates.

"All persons joining this United Brotherhood after the adoption of these resolutions shall be required to pay $1.50 for the building fund in addition to the regular initiation fee of the local of which he becomes a member.

"Article 3. That a board of control consist of seven members of this United Brotherhood in good standing, one member to be elected from each district. In no case shall the General Officers of the United Brotherhood be eligible candidates for the board of control. Nominations for members of this board of control shall be made to our General Secretary by Local Unions or District Councils, elections to be conducted thereafter as per Sections 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 of the general constitution. After the election of said board of control they shall at once call a meeting for the purpose of organizing. At their first meeting they shall elect from their number a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary-treasurer and three trustees. They shall then draft by-laws for the governing of the homes and sanatoriums and refer them to the United Brotherhood for a referendum vote. The salary of said board of control shall not exceed the wages paid in the jurisdiction in which they are members, but they shall receive compensation for all traveling expenses while on duty as members of this board of control.

"Article 4. That the board of control shall have the power to locate said homes and sanatoriums after careful consideration of the merits of proposed places in the East and the West, but under no circumstances shall they accept a bonus from any State, city, corporation or individual for a location of either of the homes or sanatoriums, under the penalty of expulsion from office and the United Brotherhood.

"Article 5. That all Local Unions in all States that have a State home or fund for such purpose be excluded from voting on the referendum for the International homes and sanatoriums, except

they first determine if they desire to participate in the benefits of the homes and sanatoriums. In case any Local Union in any State votes to not participate in the benefits of said homes and sanatoriums, they can at any future date be admitted to all benefits by making application to the board and paying $1.50 per member at the time of application and assuming the 10 cents per month assessment; any member transferring from a non-beneficiary local to a beneficiary local shall not gain his rights to the homes and sanatoriums unless he pays his assessment of $1.50 and assumes the assessment of 10 cents per month. A member transferring from a beneficiary local to a non-beneficiary local shall not forfeit his rights, providing he keeps up his payments of the 10 cents per month for the maintenance of homes and sanatoriums.

"Article 6. That the secretary-treasurer for the homes and sanatoriums give a bond for the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000.00), payable to the board of control as security for the faithful performance of his duties; he shall make monthly reports in detail of all receipts and expenses to the board of control of said institutions and also have said reports published in the official journal of the United Brotherhood.

"Article 7. That all members of the board of control of homes and sanatoriums shall first be installed in their office by the General President of the United Brotherhood before assuming the duties of the office. The General Secretary and General Treasurer of the United Brotherhood shall have charge of all money collected for the home and sanatorium fund until such time as the board of control are duly qualified, and they shall receive a reasonable compensation for this service. In case of a vacancy on said board of control by death or otherwise, the General President of the United Brotherhood shall appoint a member of the United Brotherhood in good standing to fill the unexpired term. This appointment must be ratified by the remaining members of the board of control and the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood.

(Signed) "A. J. CHRISTOPHINE, Pres.
"J. J. VOTAW, Rec. Sec."

The above resolution has been endorsed by the following locals: L. U. 168, Kansas City, Kan.; L. U. 515, Colorado Springs, Colo.; L. U. 63, Bloomington, Ill.; L. U. 12, Brooklyn, N. Y.; L. U. 1384, Sheridan, Wyo.; L. U. 311, Joplin, Mo.; L. U. 635, Boise, Idaho; L. U. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. U. 326, New York City; L. U. 425, El Paso, Tex.; L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.; L. U. 352, Anderson, Ind.; L. U. 112, Butte, Mont.; L. U. 89, Mobile, Ala.; L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.; L. U. 1089, Phoenix, Ariz.; L. U. 1217, Elm Grove, W. Va.; L. U. 1030, Globe, Ariz.; L. U. 1761, Goldfield, Nev.

Why a Contingent Fund?

Editor The Carpenter:

In the July Carpenter there are amendments to our General Constitution proposed by Local Unions 470 of Tacoma, Wash., and 993 of Miami, Fla., which would legalize the establishment and maintenance by our Local Unions of a fund separate from our general fund and known as a Contingent Fund. Why the need for this?

Our constitution now forbids the L. U.'s remitting our members' dues under any circumstances, and also forbids any loans or donations to members, no matter what the circumstances nor how great the necessity for such help may be. And while the G. E. B. as long ago as 1897 recognized the right of the Local Unions to create a contingent fund, there is no provision anywhere which defines how it may be raised nor under just what restrictions it may be used.

In addition, while it would seem to some of us both good sense and good law that a Local Union, after providing for the general purposes of the organization the amounts specified by the constitution, viz., $5.00 for initiation fee and 50 and 75 cents monthly dues, might require its members to pay some reasonable amount in addition for purely local

purposes, the decisions of the G. E. B. under date of July 15 and October 15, 1913, make it now impossible for the unions to create such a fund unless it is done by voluntary contributions.

Of course such a fund should not be used for purposes inconsistent with the objects of the U. B., nor should it be so used as to violate the agreement we enter into with our members at the time of initiation as set forth in the ritual. This the amendments proposed by L. U. 470 is designed to prevent.

Probably the experience of other unions is not unlike that of No. 470, which has found that without such a fund and some regular and orderly method of meeting and caring for cases of need among our brothers, we are obliged either to evade the laws by more or less questionable methods, thereby tending to foster contempt for all laws and indifference to violations of laws. Thus we allow our members to suffer, to the injury of the reputation of our order, or impose a heavy financial burden on the minority of our members who attend the meetings and do the larger part of the work of keeping up the organization now, and at the same time provide very inadequate relief for the members in need. It, therefore, seems wise to many to have such a fund legalized and its creation, while left within the power of the Local Union, provided for and proper safeguards against its abuse set forth in our fundamental laws. This the proposed amendments aim to do.

Probably there is scarcely a Local Union in the Brotherhood that cannot supply from its own experience an instance of the need for such a fund. I will cite only two from the experience of L. U. 470 to show its desirability.

As I write these lines there lies at the undertaker's awaiting burial the body of a member of our Local Union, a man over seventy years old, who had been a member of the U. B., not continuously, but as occasion would permit, and always when the Local Union was in trouble, for the last twenty-six years. With increasing age he found it difficult to procure employment; he did not ask for assistance from the Local Union and became in arrears for dues, so is not entitled to any benefit. His wife died many years ago, and while it is known that he had a son, and at least up to within a few years was insured in a fraternal order in an eastern State, no trace can be found among his effects of any address of any relative nor of any fraternal order to which he belonged at the time of his death, except the U. B. He had no property so far as known except a small kit of tools.

He had been moving from one place to another as there seemed to be opportunity to obtain work, so that comparatively few of us here knew him even by sight. We cannot under our laws use any of our general funds to provide him with a suitable burial. Our G. E. B. under its present rulings will not allow us to provide a contingent fund to meet such cases. Therefore, either the few of us who have known him for years must pay for his funeral out of our own pockets at considerable personal sacrifice, as none of us are in financial circumstances to easily spare the money, or we must let him be buried at public expense and in the potter's field, to the discredit of the U. B.

The other instance follows: Some years ago one of our members went to Alaska to work, having secured a steady job of considerable length there, leaving his wife and several children, the oldest not more than sixteen years old, living here. On the Fourth of July the whole family were among the victims of a terrible street car accident. The mother and one of the children were killed, the others escaped with slight injuries. Thus was the family left motherless, the father in Alaska beyond the reach of the telegraph and where mail communication was infrequent and uncertain, the mother dead and no one to care for the children and no property and very little money on hand to pay immediate expenses—and the union without funds

which could be legally used to provide for immediate necessities. In this case I am proud to say the union rose to the occasion, ignored the laws and immediately made as large an appropriation as its treasury would allow, and no member was found who would raise the question of the legality of the proceeding. I was president of the Local Union at the time and it is the one time when I am not ashamed of the fact that I allowed an absolutely illegal appropriation to be made. But while there seemed to be plenty of justification for our action in this particular case, it still seems to me that these two cases, which can no doubt be paralleled in the history of nearly all of our Local Unions, sufficiently answer the question with which this communication began, "Why a Contingent Fund?" Fraternally yours,

GEORGE McMURPHY,
Fin. Sec. L. U. 470.
Tacoma, Wash.

From the President of the Eight Hour League

Editor The Carpenter:

"Is Union Labor Outlawed?" The difference of opinion of eminent lawyers, statesmen and judges as to the meaning of the anti-trust law can all be gotten over and around by the organized labor forces of the country getting together on the one thing they are all agreed upon and organized to maintain and enforce—the recognition of the national organization of the trade or calling as the proper authority to regulate hours, wages and working conditions. This is an issue the public is vitally interested in and one that exceeds in importance any now before the country. In view of the serious labor difficulties verging on civil war the nation has experienced recently, and the possibilities of future trouble along these lines, the commonsense thing to do is to bring the matter before the people as the paramount issue in the next presidential campaign, and let them decide whether the corporations, or the people through their national organizations of labor, are to rule industrial affairs. The resolution of the Eight-Hour League of America opens the way to bring this question before all labor and other organizations for discussion, agitation and education in time to give the American people an opportunity to decide whether to continue the present plutocratic system of industry or adopt the democratic system represented by the intelligent, progressive workingmen of the nation, who now insist the time has arrived to apply our democratic system of politics to our industrial affairs if we are to have in effect a government that will be truly of the people, by the people and for the people.

ALEXANDER LAW,
L. U. 326, U. B. of C. and J. of A.

L. U. 1023 Progressing

Editor The Carpenter:

This local has just ended a very prosperous year and I thought you would like to hear from us. Last year our president was absent five meetings; financial secretary absent two meetings; treasurer two meetings. Our recording secretary was present at every meeting and the warden absent one meeting. The rest of the officers were changed during the year and did not make a very good showing. We think, however, there are very few locals that can show any better record.

Our local is steadily increasing in membership. We have from 110 to 120 members and are after a few more. Every union carpenter in our town is working. We held our annual election on June 16. There were eighty-one members present and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Monroe E. Biery; vice-president, Charles Raber; recording secretary, William P. Sharp; treasurer, G. M. Heestand; financial secretary, H. H. Beatty; conductor, E. J. Shrimpher; warden, L. O. Reader.

Yours fraternally,
WILLIAM P. SHARP, Rec. Sec.
Alliance, Ohio.

News Notes from Local Unions

Ossining, N. Y., L. U. 447.—Carpenters are requested to stay away from this place. Work is very slack and about 75 per cent. of our members are idle. T. R. Ryder, R. S.

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Fulton, N. Y., L. U. 754.—Traveling brothers should stay away from Fulton, as work is very scarce at the present time and men coming here cannot be sure of employment. J. Fuller, R. S.

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Corsicana, Tex., L. U. 731.—This local desires to be put on the stay-away list, as conditions in the trade in this vicinity are very dull at present. Many traveling brothers have been coming here. T. Mayfield, R. S.

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St. Petersburg, Fla., L. U. 531.—This local again wishes to call attention to the fact that conditions in the trade in this town are bad. There is a large number of unemployed carpenters here, both union and non-union. All traveling brothers are asked to keep away. F. A. Fitch.

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Dixon, Ill., L. U. 790.—As a result of advertising and misrepresentation, Dixon has been flooded with carpenters. A number of our home men are idle. This is a good place to stay away from for the rest of the season as prospects of an early improvement are not bright. S. J. Friedline, R. S.

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Fort Wayne, Ind., L. U. 232.—Conditions in the trade in Fort Wayne are bad. Many of our local men are unemployed and strangers are coming in all the time. Traveling brothers will find it to their advantage to keep away. Wm. Roegers, R. S.

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Detroit, Mich., D. C.—Traveling brothers are urged to stay away from Detroit, which is the worst non-union town in the country, and it is the employers' intention to try and keep it so. The city is flooded with unemployed carpenters working for 25 cents per hour and upward. Notwithstanding this, there are on an average of from ten to twenty union carpenters coming here weekly on clearance cards. A. L. Olds.

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Protests Against War

We are in receipt of a resolution passed at a recent meeting of L. U. 953 of Lake Charles, La., protesting against war. It calls upon the toilers of the world, "upon whose shoulders fall the heaviest burdens" of war, to lend their collective influence toward securing international peace.

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Information Wanted

Information is wanted relative to the next of kin of J. H. Baulch, a member of the U. B., who was killed recently in the mill of the Chico Crushed Stone Company, Chico, Tex. He transferred from Pine Bluff, Ark., and Paris, Waco and several other places in Texas. He is known to have a son and daughter supposedly living in Pine Bluff. Send information to E. F. Hooks, R. S. L. U. 622, Waco, Tex.

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John Bauer, a member of L. U. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio, has been missing since April, 1913, and the members of his local are anxious to locate him. Brother Bauer was forty years old and stands 6 feet 2 inches in height. His eyes are bluish gray and he has light brown hair. He is of fair complexion and smooth shaven. The tips of first two fingers on right hand are missing. Any information concerning this missing member should be sent to Daniel Fischer, R. S. L. U. 2, 1720 Ella street, Station A, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Brother John Ziegler, a member of L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill., mysteriously disappeared from his home on the morning of July 27. He left his home to go to work

JOHN ZIEGLER.

as usual and has not been heard from since. He was a sober and industrious man and of good moral character. He has a family of seven children and always had a happy home. His wife and friends are at a loss to learn what has become of him. Information concerning him should be sent to Henry C. Ahrens, F. S. L. U. 174, 203 Richmond street, Joliet, Ill.

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This is a photo of C. M. McCarr, a member of L. U. 916, Aurora, Ill., who disappeared from Aurora on July 26,

C. M. McCARR.

leaving his wife and family in destitute circumstances. Any information concerning him will be appreciated by his wife. Write to R. P. Hughes, R. S. L. U. 916, 246 Cedar street, Aurora, Ill.

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Information is desired concerning John L. Pointer, a member of L. U. 1089, Phoenix, Ariz., who left that city July 11, for San Diego, Cal., and has not been heard from since. He is 5 feet 6 inches in height and weighs about 145 pounds. He has blue eyes and dark curly hair. Anyone knowing his whereabouts will please communicate with L. U. 1089 through Brother E. Bruce, R. S.

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Absconds with Funds

Charles Hoffman, former treasurer of L. U. 1348, Cincinnati, Ohio, disappeared about July 1 with all the funds of his local. Hoffman is usually employed on repair work in breweries and sometimes in automobile factories as trimmer. He is about six feet tall and of slender build. His complexion is light and he wears his hair cut very short. His right eye is gone and he often wears a glass eye. Any member learning of his whereabouts should immediately communicate with Louis Goulette, Secretary L. U. 1348, 507 Columbia street, Newport, Ky.

Successful Trade Movements

Northampton, Mass.—L. U. 351 reports that the strike which was in progress in that city for two weeks has been settled. The men were granted all their demands. The agreement just signed calls for 45 cents per hour and a forty-four-hour week.

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Lawrence, Mass.—The strike of the box makers of this city has been terminated, a satisfactory settlement having been reached with the employers. By its terms the men will receive an increase in wages of 8 per cent., commencing January 1, 1915, and a three-year agreement.

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Nashville, Tenn.—The strike which has been in progress here since June 2 ended in a victory for the men. As a result of the settlement L. U. 41 now enjoys a minimum scale of 40 cents per hour and an eight-hour day.

New Home of Local Union No. 62 of Chicago

This is a photo of the handsome new hall erected by L. U. 62, of Chicago, Ill., at 6412-14-16 South Halsted street, which was dedicated on the evening of March 28. Features of the dedication exercises were addresses by General President James Kirby and Brother John A. Metz, president of the Chicago D. C. The presentation speech was made by Brother O. Swanson, chairman of the building committee of L. U. 62. An enjoyable musical program was also rendered during the evening.

All present received a souvenir program of the occasion, which contained a brief history of L. U. 62's successful effort to build "the only Carpenter hall in the State of Illinois." The building was under contemplation since May 5, 1909, and on February 25, 1910, plans were approved for a five-story hall and store building at a cost of $100,000. Owing to developments the building committee was unable to proceed with that type of building, so it was decided to erect a one-story hall and store building at a cost of $30,000. Ground was broken on October 25, last, and the above building erected, which stands as a monument to the zeal and enthusiasm of the members of L. U. 62.

Black List Wiped Out

Commenting on the victory of the metal polishers in their strike against the Indian Motorcycle Company, President Daly, of the International Metal Polishers' Union, said: "Not only does this victory give tangible benefits to a large number of union workers, but it means the complete rout of the Connecticut Valley Manufacturers' Association, which for years has bitterly fought union labor. This association at one time maintained a blacklist, which contained the names of more than 8,000 union men."

State Council Activities

New York State Convention

The eighth annual convention of the New York State Council of the U. B. was held at Jamestown, N. Y., August 10 to 13. In many respects it was one of the most successful gatherings of the Brotherhood ever held in the Empire State and a great volume of work was accomplished during the three days it was in session. The proceedings were opened Monday morning, August 10, by J. K. Gustafson, chairman of the local convention committee, who introduced Mayor Samuel A. Carlson, of Jamestown. The latter, in an interesting speech, welcomed the delegates, and in the course of his address advocated a nation-wide eight-hour day and also an old age pension for wage workers. Other introductory addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Moore, H. E. V. Porter, of the Chamber of Commerce; Ernest Cawcraft, president of the Eagle Building Company, and General Executive Board Member T. M. Guerin, the president of the State Council.

Much of the afternoon session was taken up with the appointment of the various committees. The credentials committee reported favorably on all fifty-five delegates present. Fraternal Delegate Featherston from New Jersey spoke on State Council conditions in general. Delegate Cowper, from Massachusetts, also spoke and urged greater interest in the organization among the membership in New York City. He referred to the Massachusetts compensation law and the recent passing of the anti-injunction bill in that State. A communication was read from the Massachusetts State Council reporting the unionizing of the Irving & Casson shops. During the session a telegram of greeting was read from General President Kirby and General Secretary Duffy.

State President Guerin's report dealt with the progress made by the State Council during the last year and outlined plains for further constructive work in the future. He also pointed out the progress made by the Brotherhood nationally with which he was conversant as a member of the G. E. B.

Touching upon the question of employment, he said: "The past year has seen many of our members idle at periods when employment should have been good. There are many causes that this can be laid to, but I believe the principal cause is that public opinion has been awakened to the corrupt system of special privilege that for years has been granted to certain classes who took an active interest in politics for the money and privileges they received. The overthrow of the system caused a certain amount of stagnation, which is now about past. The toilers have to pay for this, as in all other things, but what we pay for it we will not miss, for the advantages we will gain will be worth the cost. It was just a strike of the people through public officers who were not old school politicians, men who had the courage to unhorse those who had been riding rough-shod over the people for years. The results, I hope and believe, are going to be beneficial to all who toil.

"At this time I find all of our cities and towns in as good condition for work as is the rule at this time of year. We are better organized all over the State, except in the cities of Greater New York and Poughkeepsie. In Poughkeepsie we have only about two-thirds of the trade organized, but the boys there are up and doing and I expect by this time next year to see a 100 per cent. organization."

The city of Greater New York was the weakest spot in the State, President Guerin said, and urged upon the New York State delegates to the forthcoming General Convention the necessity of

formulating a plan which would result in the proper organization of that city or else similar conditions would extend themselves through the State. He appealed to every Local in the State to lend its moral and financial support to better the existing conditions in New York City. His report also briefly sketched the negotiations in progress to bring the two thousand dock and wharf carpenters of New York into the U. B. Secretary-Treasurer Charles Fieseler also presented a satisfactory report showing the activities of the council during the year.

The election of officers occurred on the last day of the convention. Owing to his increased duties as a member of the Nation Executive Board, Brother Guerin, who for six years has headed the State Council, was not a candidate for re-election as president, and Vice-President Thomas Gilmore, of Albany, proved to be the choice of the delegates. The other officers elected were: First vice-president, J. T. O'Brien, Syracuse; second vice-president, Frank Wright, Rochester; secretary-treasurer, Charles Fieseler, New York City; executive board members, William Housman, Staten Island; Ed. Cotter, New Rochelle; William Schindler, Middletown; T. E. Ryan, Utica; W. L. Sheldon, Oswego; J. S. Jewell, Auburn, and F. Schanbacker, Buffalo. Delegate to New York State Federation, T. M. Guerin; fraternal delegate to New Jersey, E. Schoonmaker; fraternal delegate to Massachusetts, A. Gasteiger; fraternal delegate to Connecticut, Thomas Dalton; fraternal delegate to Pensylvania, Vincent Roth.

The convention went on record as favoring an increase in the per capita tax from one cent to one and a half in case of strikes, the proposition to be subject to approval by referendum vote. A request was also ordered to be made to the General Convention to permit Locals to use 25 per cent. of their incomes for the relief of sick and needy members. Endorsement was given the movement for an eight-hour day and a five-day week after April 1, 1916, as a means of relieving the unemployment situation. During the convention a tribute was paid to the memory of John M. Kane, a deceased member, and sympathy was expressed with Secretary Collins, of the New York D. C., on a recent bereavement. Other resolutions condemned the European war and favored the taking over of the Colorado coal mines by the Government as a means of ending the situation existing there. A banquet was served in the Hotel Humphrey on the second evening of the convention.

New Jersey State Council

We recently received a copy of the proceedings of the New Jersey State Council convention, which was held at Trenton, June 19 and 20, mention of which was made in a previous issue of The Carpenter. Seventy-seven delegates were present and the following were seated as fraternal delegates: Second General Vice-President Quinn; G. E. B. Member T. M. Guerin, New York; G. E. B. Member D. A. Post, Pennsylvania; Harry C. Tucker, New York State Council; C. W. Cameron, Massachusetts, and George W. Chandler, Connecticut.

State President Botterill, in his report, said that the Brotherhood in New Jersey was moving along progressive lines toward the complete unification of the Local Unions in the State into a compact body under the banner of the State Council. The greater part of the report dealt with the activity of the legislative committee of the State Council in assisting the labor measures that came before the General Assembly and in opposing legislation of a hostile character. President Botterill also favored a one-year term for State Senators and paid a tribute to General Vice-President Quinn for his efforts on behalf of labor in the New Jersey Legislature.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Samuel Botterill, L. U. 349; vice-president, Edward Calhoun, L. U. 542; secretary, John R. Burgess, L. U. 582; treasurer, C. C. Mowel, L. U. 306. Executive board

members, J. C. Mottashed, George W. Adams, Wm. Beddington, A. B. Losey, D. F. Gant and Joseph F. Crowell. F. Nott was chosen as fraternal delegate to Massachusetts, E. J. Henry to Connecticut, J. J. Cosgrove to New York and F. Featherston to Pennsylvania. Burlington was named as the next convention city.

Among the principal resolutions passed by the convention were those favoring a universal eight-hour day and affiliation with the International Union of Woodworkers. It was also decided to instruct the incoming officers to make special efforts to organize the millmen of the State.

Iowa State Conference

The U. B. members of the State of Iowa held their first State conference at Cedar Rapids, August 4 and 5. Delegates were present from Sioux City, Boone, Cedar Rapids, Marion, Ames, Davenport, Fort Dodge, Vinton, Grinnell, Ottumwa, Council Bluffs, Mason City, Des Moines, Dubuque and Chariton, and a large amount of work was accomplished which promises to be of great benefit to the membership in the State. Telegrams of regret were received from Local Unions unable to send delegates to the conference.

During the sessions recommendations were adopted favoring a universal minimum wage scale of 50 cents per hour and demanding legislation regulating a universal eight-hour day. It was decided to firmly enforce the jurisdictional claims of the U. B. and to further the best interests of all branches of the craft. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Roy Beck, Cedar Rapids; vice-president, William Griebling, Mason City; secretary-treasurer, Ira E. Lane, Des Moines. Executive board members, James F. Gray, Des Moines; R. I. Harlow, Fort Dodge; Guy E. Polley, Sioux City; L. C. Rasmussen, Council Bluffs; T. A. Martens, Dubuque; W. R. Wickham, Cedar Rapids; T. D. Watson, Ottumwa. Fort Dodge was selected as the next convention city, the first Monday in June, 1915.

Northwestern State Council

The fourth annual convention of the Northwest State Council was held in the Carpenters' Hall, Seattle, Wash., July 16, 17 and 18 and proved a decided success. Numerous matters of great interest to the membership in that section came before the delegates, and the dispatch with which business was transacted reflected great credit on those who took part in the proceedings. Owing to the approach of the Indianapolis General Convention, several amendments to the General Constitution were discussed by the delegates. A proposed amendment which originated with L. U. 470 of Tacoma, proposing that hereafter General Convention delegates should be chosen by districts containing approximately 1,000 members and the expense of the delegates borne by that entire quota of members, was endorsed.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, R. O. Rector, of Portland, Ore; vice-president, R. B. Ellis, of Aberdeen, Wash.; secretary-treasurer, J. F. Weatherby, Portland, Ore.; members of the executive board, W. C. Shugart, Portland, for Oregon; Cass Hermit, of Seattle, for Washington. The members for Idaho, Montana and British Columbia will be selected by those above named after correspondence with the Local Unions in those States, as no delegates were present from them.

Before adjournment fraternal greetings were exchanged with the district convention of the United Mine Workers, which was also in session in Seattle.

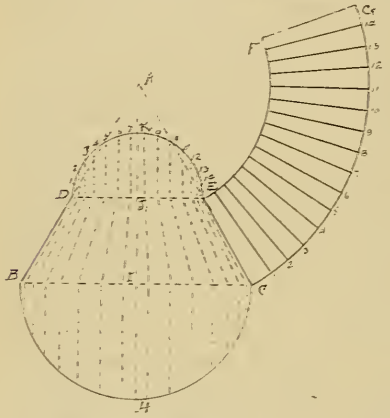
In laboring according to true principles for our country we are laboring for humanity; our country is the fulcrum of the lever which we have to wield for the common good. If we give up this fulcrum we run the risk of becoming useless to our country and to humanity.—Giuseppi Mazzini.

Craft Problems

How to Lay Out a Center or Form for a Splayed or Flaring Soffit

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

Let the line B-I-C be the front or outside plan edge of the opening and D-J-E the inside, the lines B-D and C-E being the flares, pitch or slope of the jambs or sides of the portal or window opening



with A as the intersecting point of the flares, which approximate 60-degree angles. It will be observed that the triangle A-D-B-I-C-E also forms a semi-cone, truncated or cut off horizontally by the line D-J-E.

The semi-circle D-K-E is the elevation of the inside and D-H-C on the outside of the wall. Wooden frames like the ordinary level center frames can be made to these curves with radii, as D-J and B-I, using trammel rods for same, but the edges must be beveled to the angles at B-C-E and D.

To develop the stretch out or length of material it will be required to bend around such a flared center as this: Take A as center and with radii as A-E and A-C sweep the curves or arcs E-F and C-G. Now divide D-K-E and B-H-C into an equal number of parts or subdivisions as 1, 2, 3, etc., with a compass or dividers. Set these off on C-G and E-F and these subdivisions will give the diminishing or tapering shape of the wood battens or laggings to bend around B-H-C and D-K-E inside and outside, the down cuts radiating to the centers I and J. This mold form or center can be used either for brick, concrete or stone. Carpenters must be familiar nowadays with this form business.

Sections of Different Sheathing

(By J. Barry.)

Square Edge.

Tongued and Grooved.

Tongued, Beaded and Matched.

Matched, Beaded and V-Joint.

V-Joint, One Side.

V-Joint, Both Sides.

Iron Tongue in Groove.

Wooden Tongue.

Plain and Beaded Weather Boarding.

Matched Boarding.

A Retrospect of Carpentry

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

After all that has been written on this subject, it seems almost superfluous to add more; still a resume of what progress the art has made since timber first entered into construction may be interesting to readers. It may set them thinking of what has been done in the past and what may be done in the future, for we all know that though the science of carpentry has greatly advanced, it has no settled limit, and invention and improvement will go on for ages yet. The object of this paper, therefore, is to stimulate those who are now almost satisfied that perfection has been attained, and to encourage all young and ambitious mechanics and students of architecture.

The knowledge of "carping" or "kerfing" timber for constructing purposes has been proved to have existed in the earliest ages of man. Ancient and Biblical traditions tell us of its use for buildings, engines of war, vehicles, tools and ships. It is reasonable to suppose, after due consideration of these statements, that they are true, for the knowledge and use of metals was limited, and wood, being above ground and easy to handle and shape, besides being strong and lasting, our progenitors instinctively saw its adaptability for their purposes.

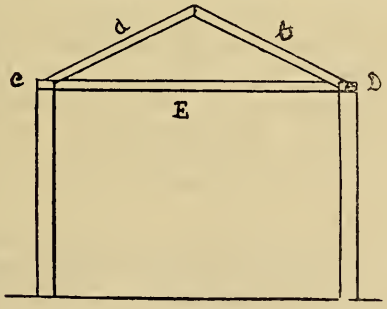


Fig. 1.

Unfortunately through ancient relics having been altered with each remodeling, necessitated by the natural decline of the material, no really true antique specimens remain to show us the methods the ancients used in joining their timbers to obtain strength and durability. We must only conclude, then, that considerable ingenuity was exercised, not alone in centering, but in forming tools and appliances to facilitate the work.

Following the progress of architecture in Italy, we consider the use made of this important art by the famous architects of that country, as, for instance, in the magnificent domes of St. Peter's at Rome, and the Cathedral at Florence, the great dimensions of which compelled them to use elaborate centering and scaffolding to support the vaulting, and thus we conclude that these great men were thorough carpenters, as well as perfect artists and constructors. But it is to the Gothic architects that we are indebted for the great artistic progress of carpentry and for the introduction of those essentials now in use. Their highly pitched and open roofs demanded additional improvements, so they supported the principal rafters with struts, inserted the hammer beam and king-post, added purlins, invented or improved the tenon and mortise, and, better still, fastened their joints with wedges, draw-pins and straps, still, on a geometrical principle, retaining their structures in perfect equilibrium. In Fig. 2 will be seen an open timbered roof which covered a church in Caen, France, and which Tredgold states is one of the earliest examples extant. It consisted of a tie-beam, two principal rafters and a stay beam, intended to prevent the principal rafters

from bending under their load. They also combined the two branches of carpentry and joinery by profusely decorating their roofs in order to obtain a pleasing effect without decreasing the usefulness of the timber. The roofs,

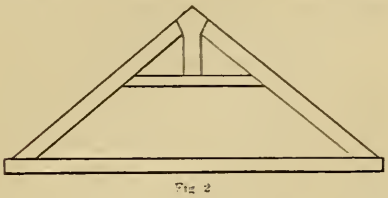


Fig. 2

illustrated by antiquarians, were correct. The beams were laid on the walls and carried horizontally across the building on stone columns or wooden posts, the floor or roof covering being laid on top and the roofs being flat and covered with tiling. This system was adhered to up to the time of the Romans, when the introduction of the arch compelled builders to use their ingenuity, owing to the circular form of the arch calling for some temporary structure to carry the voussoirs until the keystone was inserted, these centers being, undoubtedly, of timber, strongly framed and braced, and the joints secured by treenails driven vertically through them.

The raising of the roof to coincide with the pediment likewise caused innovations, and here we discover the reason why the Romans built their outer walls so enormously thick, viz., on account of their being likely to spread and overturn from

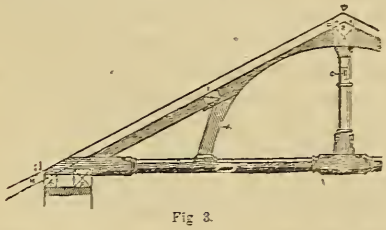


Fig. 3.

the tremendous horizontal leverage exerted upon them by the rafters. This will at once be understood by referring to Fig. 1, where the two rafters A and B, being fixed at the points C and D, will, if weighted, naturally thrust the walls out, provided they are incapable of resisting the strain, but by stretching a tie-beam across the walls (as E) and notching the rafter ends into it, instead of bearing directly on the walls, we have a truss in its simplest form and thus obtain a self-sustaining roof exerting only a downward pressure. This is the beginning and principle of all angular framing.

In bridges, military and other engineering works of the Romans, carpentry in Fig. 3, clearly of later date than the former figure, though evidently defective in framing, shows this combination.

During the whole progress and different stages of the Gothic, carpentry made great strides, especially in the perpendicular style, where the use of rich moldings, perforated tracery, carving, etc., of the cleverly designed and constructed roofs brought it to the fore and made it a prominent feature for increasing the interior appearance of the building.

In the sixteenth century Pilibert Delorme introduced the arch for the first time into timber structures by using a series of arched ribs in place of angular trusses, these being formed of short lengths placed edgewise, bolted together and breaking joint (Fig. 4). This system has been largely used since, though

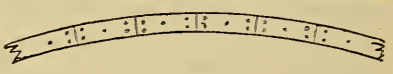


Fig. 4

it involved great labor and waste of material and was not satisfactory until Colonel Emy, in 1817, saw these faults and conceived the idea of turning the planks on flat and bending them on templates to the required curves of the arch and holding them together by iron straps.

The pitched roof was supported by struts reaching from the extrados, carrying the principal rafters, which, in their turn, sustained the purlins, rafters and covering. This has also been largely used in England and in this country and more recently in the New Haven State Armory and the Young Men's Christian Association building, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The latter example is very good, the elliptic arch being formed of six and eight thicknesses of one-inch by eight-inch yellow pine boards.

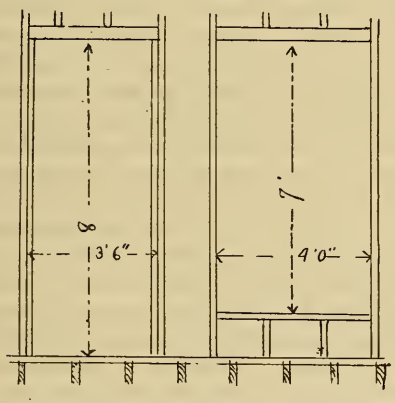
(To Be Continued.)

Accurate Measurements and How to Obtain Them

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

Perhaps some readers will think this an unusual subject, and possibly it is, but my years of experience at the carpenter trade have led me to realize that the great majority of mistakes are made with poor or careless measurements.

How many, many times have I seen a building all enclosed ready to set the frames and then when the frames came what a time there was setting them, as the measurements were practically all wrong! Now, it is not my aim to tell how to measure openings for frames so that you will never make a similar mistake. That would indeed be hard to do, because in different parts of the country styles of frames vary



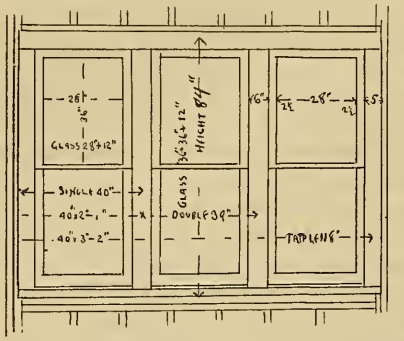
and this has to be taken into consideration, but the ordinary frame has a 5-inch casing, and for a door the openings should be set close to the jamb, while generally for the window allowance has to be made for the weights. An eight-foot door should be a little over eight feet from the top of the 2x4 plate that we generally put on top of the joist, as I have illustrated. It was not my desire, however, to give an exact measurement, as different kinds of frames and different construction would make a slight difference.

You will notice that I have illustrated the measurement for the width between the double studding, as the best job is made by setting the inside studding under the header, as illustrated. You see you have to know the width of your door and then add the thickness of the jamb from the rabbet to the outside of the jamb and the thickness of the two studding and just enough more to allow for plumbing the frame. At the side of this door I show a window, and show it as a good many windows are on the same height as the door. A general measurement that will work out all right in many localities where the frames are made to suit is to make the opening just one foot bigger than the glass measurement.

Now there is another measurement that often causes more bother than any ordinary door or window, and that is a triple window. How many, many times have I seen mistakes made with them. It is true that they vary so much in construction that possibly no definte measurements could be given for all cases, yet in many localities, where the windows are not so large and there is room enough for the weights, they are cased on the inside with five-inch casings, while on the outside the center ones then would be six inches, as illustrated. You will also note that I have shown that while the first window is as usual one foot larger than the glass, the next one, also one foot as the first less one inch, while the third is, of course, the same, or the entire measurement is two inches less than the one foot for each window.

In order to get all these measurements and get them accurately there is nothing so handy as a folding 8-foot rule, and in getting these rules, always remember to get those that have a pointer, showing the beginning of the measurement. Not many years ago I had an ordinary one without this safeguard and hurriedly had a big timber cut and raised to place

and then found there had been a mistake made. On looking it up I found I had read the figures right but had taken the measurement from the wrong end of the rule. Take careful measurements,



watch the arrow and you will always be right. This is the best measuring stick for not only these kind of measurements but for all glass measurements, except large plate glass, and for thousands of other measurements the carpenter has to take in the course of his daily work.

Some may say that this is funny advice to give when telling about accurate measurements, for I have seen nearly an eighth of an inch difference in the length of those 8-foot rules. True, I will admit, so have I and yet I consider any such good rule of a good make accurate enough for all such measurements. But the measurement for setting door jambs that I consider by far the most accurate is to get the top set right, then take a stick and mark the width of the top and make the bottom come to the mark on the stick; there are hundreds of other places in which that same method makes an accurate measurement.

There are many places that a ten or sixteen-foot pole will make accurate measurements, if the pole itself is accurately made, but when you have to measuse fifty or one hundred feet or over, especially if laying a foundation for a large building through dirt and sand (sometimes up and down a good deal at that, a pole I care not how long), as you drive a stake at the end of the pole each time in the loose sand you are liable by the time you go a hundred feet or over to not get a very accurate measurement.

Some years ago I was laying out just such a building, 120 feet long. It was not so very big, yet it was so big that the contractor, with his old 50-foot tape and my 16-foot pole, time after time did not agree, although he was inclined to believe that my pole measurements were more accurate than his tape. Not being satisfied with either, I procured a Lufkin 100-foot tape and from that time on we had accurate measurements, and that same tape can still be relied on. It beats any other method of accurately measuring large measurements. However, a 100-foot tape is a bit too large to carry in your pocket every day, so I have lately secured one of their 25-foot tapes of their latest type and I find it so convenient and handy that I carry it with me daily. The beauty of this tape is that you never have to look back to the foot you have just passed to see how many feet you have and thus get mixed in your measurement. For instance, if it is 23 feet and 9 inches, just in front of the 9 inches is 23, so you know instantly it is 23 feet 9 inches. That makes for accurate measurements, as you can tell at a glance just what you want to know. According to the old style there was simply the feet and inches and no guide feet figures at each inch to guide, so that you were likely to look first up to 24 and then back 9 inches to 23, and possibly by the time you really recorded your measurement you would become mixed and make a mistake of a foot or two. Accurate measurements are obtained with accurate measuring appliances. Probably there never was put on the market a more backward measuring stick than the ordinary two-foot rule. Just look at one and see how the figures are all juggled up and put on backward. After you look over your old two-foot rule you can see how ridiculous the figures are backed up on it. On all of these you have to get your measurement backward or have your figures standing on their head.

Hints About Heating Apparatus

(By Prof. A. Edward Rhodes.)

Let us suppose that your drawings have reached that stage of completion where you are ready to consider the heating problem. You perhaps may call into consultation the representatives of several different kinds of heating outfits. Don't decide on and adopt anything suggested, but know exactly what you are doing. Look well into the subject; inquire from users of similar outfits; spend considerable time in houses heated by the system you are thinking of using, then study other methods of heating; become familiar with the good and bad features of them all. If a warm air furnace seems best for your purpose, get catalogues from a large number of the leading makers and study them. Learn the best manner of installation. Understand how it must be managed while in use. Determine the size of heater required, and be sure to put in a heater one or two sizes larger than the catalogue, or the dealer advises, because it is customary to overrate the capacity of the heater. In other words, most manufacturers of heaters, in order to make their heater appear better than others, give a heating capacity that is possible only under the most favorable conditions and with a large consumption of coal. I am glad to say that this practice is becoming less quite rapidly, principally because the Federal Furnace League, which is an association for presenting the true merits of warm air heating to the public, require all members of the association to give a reasonable and true statement of the work a heater of a given size will do. Even then there are conditions that make a larger heater the better one to install.

Recently it has become the rule rather than the exception to use a gas range in the kitchen all the year round, to the exclusion of our good old friend, the kitchen cook stove or coal range. In this case it is necessary to provide a register in the kitchen. There are several ways of installing the registers: In the floor, which gives the best circulation of warm air; in the base or washboard, where the circulation is not quite as good, but where the register is not so likely to be in the way of furniture as in the floor. The ideal installation is to have a series of tin pipes in the wall fitted with registers for forcing warm air into the room and for drawing the stale air out. All warm air heating systems should be fitted with an air duct from the outside of the building, and be tightly sealed so that it will be impossible for foul air or dust from the cellar to get into the air chamber of the heater. If this is done there is no better, cheaper, cleaner, or more sanitary method of heating a small or medium sized house.

Finally, take every precaution against the possibility of fire from unprotected woodwork which may come in too close contact with the heat of the furnace; protect all such with tin and asbestos, leaving space for the air to circulate between these sheets.

The People Are Deluded

The mass of poor, ignorant, disorganized, not knowing the right of mankind upon earth, never realize that the world belongs to its population. A small class in every country has taken possession of property and government and makes laws for its own safety and the security of its plunder—educating the masses, generation after generation, into the belief that this condition is the natural order and the "law of God." By long training and submission the people everywhere have come to regard the assumption of their rulers and owners as the law of right and common sense and their own blind instinct, which tells them all men ought to have a plenteous living on this planet as the promptings of evil and disorder.—John Boyle O'Reilly.

The mind of man is like a clock that is always running down, and requires to be constantly wound up.—Hazlitt.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Geschäfte der dritten Vierteljährigen-Sitzung 1914 des G. E. B.

Folgende Angelegenheiten wurden in der Zwischenzeit von der April bis zur Juli-Sitzung erledigt:

22. April 1914.

Anfrage der L. U. 1394 Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanktion gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung auf später verschoben je nachdem Berichte eintreffen.

Der Board bewilligte $108.00 Stiftungsgelder an die L. U. 1946 London, Ont., Can.

25. April 1914.

Anfrage der L. U. 351 Northampton, Mass., um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanktion gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung auf später verschoben je nachdem Berichte in dem Hauptquartiere eintreffen.

27. April 1914.

Kankakee, Ill. — Der Board bewilligte $200.00 an L. U. 496 für ausgeschlossene Mitglieder.

2. Mai 1914.

Glace Bay, N. S., Can. — Anfrage der L. U. 1530 um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung wurde verweigert, da die L. U. noch nicht ein Jahr besteht wie per Sektion 137 der G. C.

6. Mai 1914.

Anfrage des Tri-City D. C. um Geld für ausgeschlossene Arbeiter. Der Board verspricht Hilfe sobald die nötigen Papiere eintreffen.

8. Mai 1914.

Der Board bewilligt $2,000.00 Stiftungsgelder an den Philadelphia, Pa., D. C., welche unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabt werden sollen.

9. Mai 1914.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.— Auf Befürwortung des G. P. bewilligte der Board $200.00 Stiftungsgelder an L. U. 1858, welche unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabt werden sollen.

12. Mai 1914.

St. Paul, Minn. — Anfrage der L. U. 87 um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung. Entscheidung wird nicht abgegeben bis weitere Berichte eintreffen.

16. Mai 1913.

Lexington, Ky. — Anfrage der L. U. 1650 um finanzielle Unterstützung zur Bestreitung der Gerichtskosten der Streiker. Der Board entschied zu helfen sobald die nötigen Papiere an den G. P. gelangen.

22. Mai 1914.

Birmingham, Ala. — Auf Befürwortung des G. P. bewilligte der Board $150.00 an den D. C. für Stiftungsgelder, welche unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabt werden sollen.

23. Mai 1914.

Pittsburgh, Pa. — Anfrage des D. C. um finanzielle Hilfe in einer Ausschließung. Der Board entschied den Mühlenarbeitern beizustehen sobald der G. P. die nötigen Papiere empfängt.

6. Juni 1914.

Boone, Iowa. — Anfrage der L. U. 315 um finanzielle Unterstützung zur Besserung der Verhältnisse wurde bis zur Juli-Sitzung verlegt.

9. Juni 1914.

Montreal, Can. — Anfrage des D. C. um finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Ausschließung. Der Board verspricht Hilfe sobald die nötigen Papiere einlaufen.

11. Juni 1914.

Cincinnati, Ohio. — Anfrage des D. C. um finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Angelegenheit mit den Arbeitgebern. Der Board bewilligt $1,000.00 und verlangt eine vollständige Liste der Ausgaben nebst Quittungen.

2. Juli 1914.

Salem, Mass. — Anfrage um finanzielle Hilfe für Mitglieder und Familien welche vom Feuer heimgesucht wurden. Auf Befürwortung des Boardmitgliedes Guerin, welcher untersuchte, bewilligte der Board $5,000.00, welche unter Aufsicht des Hilfkomitees des North Shore D. C. verausgabt werden sollen. Bericht soll später an das Hauptquartier gemacht werden.

20. Juli 1914.

Die dritte Vierteljährige-Sitzung des G. E. B. wurde durch Vorsitzer Kirby eröffnet:

Abwesend: Potts und Post.

Mittheilung von Pittsburgh, Pa., besagt, daß die Angelegenheit bezüglich der Ausschließung erledigt ist und die Leute zur Arbeit zurückgekehrt seien.

Toronto, Can. — Bericht von Toronto bezüglich des Streikes, bezüglich der Ver-

richtung der Hohlen Metallarbeit wurde verlesen.

London, Ont., Can. — Der Board bewilligt $630.00 für die 116 Streiker der L. U. 1946.

Moline, Ill. — Der Board bewilligt $72.00 für ausgeschlossene Leute.

Freeport, Ill. — Der Board bewilligte $180.00 für die 30 Streiker der L. U. 719.

Bücheruntersuchung wurde zu dieser Zeit aufgenommen.

21. Juli 1914.

Abwesend: Post und Potts.

Die Bücheruntersuchung nahm den ganzen Tag in Anspruch.

22. Juli 1914.

Potts abwesend.

Dayton, Ohio. — Der Board bewilligt $48.00 an den D. C. zur Unterstützung der Streiker.

Stockton, Cal. — Mittheilung von der L. U. 266 bezüglich der Ausschließung, welche die Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association verursachte, zeigt, daß 134 Leute ausgeschlossen sind. Der Board bewilligt $804.00 für diese Leute.

Die Bücheruntersuchung wurde wieder aufgenommen.

23. Juli 1914.

Alle anwesend.

Die Bücheruntersuchung nahm den ganzen Tag in Anspruch.

24. Juli 1914.

Alle anwesend.

Warwick, N. Y. — Mittheilung der L. U. 1141 fragt um weitere Streikgelder. Dieses wurde verlegt, den Bericht des Stifters abwartend welcher dorthin geschickt wurde.

Cincinnati, Ohio. — Mittheilung vom D. C. besagt, daß 17 Mitglieder der Kistenmacher-Union noch streiken und zu zwei Wochen Streikgelder berechtigt sind. Der Board bewilligt $204.00.

Cincinnati, Ohio. — Mittheilung vom D. C. besagt, daß der Streik der Zimmerleute und Mühlenleute beinahe geschlichtet sei und daß 677 Leute zu Streikgelder berechtigt sind. Der Board bewilligt $3,918.00.

Nashville, Tenn. — Der Board bewilligt $192.00 an L. U. 41 für Streiker und $100.00 an dieselbe L. U. für Stiftungsgelder, welche unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabt werden sollen.

Mittheilung von dem Vereinigten Orden der Kistenmacher und Säger wurde vom G. P. dem Board unterbreitet. Der Board beauftragt, den G. P. ein Komitee von drei zu ernennen, welches die Delegation der Kistenmacher in Chicago am 30. Juli treffen soll um die Zerschmelzung der Kistenmacher mit der V. B. zu besprechen. Das Komitee soll das Resultat an den G. E. B. berichten.

Three Rivers, Que., Can. — Der Board bewilligt $200.00 Stiftungsgelder an L. U. 1793, welche unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabt werden sollen.

Cincinnati, Ohio. — Der Kontrakt welcher von der Master Builders' Association, Master Carpenters' Exchange und dem Hamilton County Bauleute D. C. gezeichnet wurde, wurde gründlich berathen und vom G. E. B. angenommen. Der G. S. wurde beauftragt, dem D. C. mitzutheilen, daß sie diesem Kontrakte nachkommen sollen zum Besten der Gesellschaft.

Die Bücheruntersuchung wurde fortgesetzt.

25. Juli 1914.

Alle anwesend.

Die Bücheruntersuchung wurde fortgesetzt.

Lawrence, Mass. — Anfrage der L. U. 1896 um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Gewerksforderung. Sanktion gewährt, finanzielle Hilfe auf später verschoben je nachdem Berichte einlaufen.

27. Juli 1914.

Alle anwesend.

London, Ont., Can. — Der Board bewilligte $630.00 für Streiker der L. U. 1946.

Moline, Ill. — Der Board bewilligte $30.00 an ausgeschlossene Mitglieder.

Freeport, Ill. — Der Board bewilligt $150.00 für 25 Streiker der L. U. 719.

Bücheruntersuchung fortgesetzt.

28. Juli 1914.

Alle anwesend.

Bücheruntersuchung vollendet. Der Bericht des Büchererperten wurde mit den Büchern verglichen und alles wurde für korrekt befunden.

Der Board fand, daß folgende Waaren am 30. Juni 1914 an Hand waren:

Applikationen	16,600
Konstitutionen (englisch)	26,798
Konstitutionen (deutsch)	2,272
Konstitutionen (französisch)	3,597
Gebührbücher	41,370
Schatzmeisters Geldbücher	141
F. S. Quittungsbücher	976
Schatzmeisters Quittungsbücher	740
Rekordsekretärs Quittungsbücher	541
Notenpapier (L. U.)	23,300
Notenpapier (Org.)	17,600
Ritualen (englisch)	536
Ritualen (deutsch)	165
Ritualen (französisch)	159
Tagebücher (100 Seiten)	69
Tagebücher (200 Seiten)	245
Geschäftsbücher (100 Seiten)	439
Geschäftsbücher (200 Seiten)	368
Geschäftsbücher (300 Seiten)	6
Geschäftsbücher (400 Seiten)	119
Geschäftsbücher (500 Seiten)	...
Datum Stempfel	7
Stecknadeln	869
Knöpfe	854
Labels (klein)	38,169
Labels (groß)	117,573

Juwelen.

Geschäftsagent Abzeichen	39
Solid Gold Gehängsel.....	3
Gerollte Gold Ringe.....	60
Solid Gold Stecknadeln.....	40
Solid Gold Knöpfe.....	24
Gehängsel	20
Solid Gold Ringe.....	78

Der Board beauftragt den G. S. die Annoncen der folgenden Firmen vom „Carpenter" auszuschließen da dieselben nicht bezahlt sind:

Salmon Sanitary Nail Adjuster Co., Denver, Colo.; Yacht Model Emporium, Syracuse, N. Y.; Concrete Machinery Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Henderson & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; E. Lockwood, Lynn, Mass.; Pennsylvania Saw Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

San Antonio, Tex. — Anfrage L. U. 14 um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung am 1. September 1914 in Kraft, verweigert, da die Anfrage nicht 60 Tage vor Inkrafttretung der Forderung gemacht wurde, auch weil von 355 gutstehenden Mitgliedern nur 78 für die Vorlage stimmten.

Boone, Iowa. — Mittheilung der L. U. 315 bezüglich des dortigen Streikes. Der G. S. wurde beauftragt weitere Neuigkeiten zu sammeln, damit der Board weitere Beschlüsse fassen kann.

Charleston, W. Va. — Anfrage der L. U. 1207 um Sanktion ohne finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung gewährt.

New York, N. Y. — Anfrage des D. C. um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung wurde verweigert, weil der D. C. nicht gründlich genug organisiert ist, auch weil 51 pro Cent der Leute nicht für die Vorlage stimmten.

Anfrage des D. C. Winnipeg, Man., Can.; der L. U. 793 Southington, Conn.; L. U. 795 St. Louis, Mo., um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanktion gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung auf später verschoben je nachdem Berichte eintreffen.

Denton, Tex. — Anfrage der L. U. 1526 um Sanktion in einer Gewerksforderung gewährt.

Poteau, Okla. — Anfrage der L. U. 1291 um Sanktion in einer Gewerksforderung gewährt.

Anfrage des Georgia Staats-Counzils für Stiftungsgelder verweigert, da der Board Stiftungsgeld gewöhnlich nur an L. U.'en oder D. C.'s bewilligt und wo es sehr nötig ist.

29. Juli 1914.

Alle anwesend.

Der Board bewilligt $300.00 an den Frontier D. C. für Stiftungszwecke, welche unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabt werden sollen.

Lowell, Mass. — Anfrage des D. C. für Streikgelder. Der G. S. wurde beauftragt weitere Information zu sammeln ehe der Board wirken kann.

Pottsville, Pa. — Anfrage des Lower Anthracite D. C. um einen Stifter und Stiftungsgelder wurde an den G. P. verwiesen, welcher einen Stifter sobald wie möglich schicken soll.

Charleston, S.-C. — Anfrage des D. C. um Stiftungsgelder verweigert. Die Stiftungsfrage wurde an den G. P. verwiesen.

Grand Rapids, Mich. — Der Board bewilligt $200.00 an den D. C. für Stiftungsgelder, welche unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabt werden sollen.

Norristown, Pa. — Anfrage des Montgomery County D. C. für Streikgelder für eine Woche verweigert, da der Board keine Gelder für die erste Woche erlaubt.

Victoria, B. C., Can. — Anfrage des D. C. für Stiftungsgeld verweigert.

New Caste, Pa. — Anfrage der L. U. 206 um weitere Streikunterstützung wurde beiseite gelegt bis weitere Berichte eintreffen.

Der Board bewilligte $200.00 an L. U. 626 Wilmington, Del.; $150.00 an L. U. 750 Asbury Park, N. Y., und $100.00 an L. U. 1373 Flint, Mich., für Stiftungsgelder, welche unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabt werden sollen.

Rockford, Ill. — Anfrage der L. U. 792 für Stiftungsgelder verweigert, da sie ihre Einkommen und Ausgaben nicht angaben.

Sherbrooke, Que., Can. — Anfrage der L. U. 1684 um Stiftungsgelder verweigert. Die Stiftungsfrage wurde an den G. P. verwiesen.

Calgary, Alta., Can. — Anfrage der L. U. 1779 um Stiftungsgelder verweigert.

Pittsburgh, Pa. — Anfrage der L. U. 164 um eine Anleihe von zwölf Tausend ($12,000.00) Dollars an Distrikt 5, Vereinigte Grubenarbeiter von Amerika, zur Vertheidigung ihrer Mitglieder verweigert.

Akron, Ohio. — Anfrage des Summit County D. C. um Stiftungsgelder wurde an den G. P. zur Untersuchung verwiesen.

Anfrage vom Sekretär der American Association for Labor Legislation um Geld, wurde verweigert.

Chester, Ill. — Mittheilung von L. U. 1362 besagt, daß L. U. 134 Montreal, Can., eine Lotterie betreibt. Der G. S. wurde beauftragt, L. U. 134 zu benachrichtigen, daß Sektion 120 der G. C. dieses verbietet.

La Salle, Ill. — Mittheilung vom Illinois Valley D. C. für die bewilligten Streikgelder dankend wurde empfangen.

Brooklyn, N. Y. — Protest der L. U. 175 weil der G. P. Dispensation erteilte wodurch neue Mitglieder aufgenommen werden können gegen reduziertes Eintrittsgeld. Da der G. P. sich an die General-Constitution hielt, wurde der Protest verworfen.

Chicago, Ill. — Mittheilung der L. U.'en

1784, 1367, 271, 341, 1922 und 1786, alle von Chicago, welche meinen, daß ein gewisser Theil eines Kontrakts, welche L. U. 579 von Dubuque, Jowa, mit der Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. machte, abgebrochen werden sollte. Der in Frage stehende Kontrakt wurde unter Dispens des G. P. (Sektion 224, G. C.) von dem Dubuque D. C. und L. U. 579 unterzeichnet, gerade wie in Chicago und andere Plätze. Deshalb hat der Board kein Recht sich einzumischen und Sektion 11 des Kontrakts abzubrechen.

Chicago, Jll. — Bericht des Anwalts Farrell bezüglich der Einhaltbefehlsklage welche Anderson, Lind u. A. gegen unsere Organisation, deren Beamten, Mitglieder und Agenten erhoben. Der Fall wurde zu unserem Vortheil entschieden. Die Entscheidung giebt uns das Recht für bessere Stunden, Lohn und Verhältnisse, gemeinschaftlich zu kämpfen solange wir nicht uns einmischen in die Rechte anderer durch Drohungen, Gewalt u. s. w. Die Rechnung des Anwalts wurde an den G. P. und das Boardmitglied vom dritten Distrikt verwiesen, welche dazu sehen sollen, daß der Anwalt eine ausführliche Rechnung vom Anfange bis zum Ende des Falles einreiche.

Superior, Wis. — Der Erste G. V. P. unterbreitet dem Board Korrespondenz mit L. U. 755 bezüglich gewisser Theile ihrer Nebengesetze, welche der Erste G. V. P. nicht erlaubte. Der G. S. wurde beauftragt, L. U. 755 zu benachrichtigen, daß sie der Entscheidung des G. E. B. nachzukommen haben, welche am 15. Oktober 1913 auf Appell der L. U. 755 über die Entscheidung des Ersten G. V. P. (welcher Sektion 2, Artikel 1; Sektion 1, Artikel 2; Sektionen 2 und 3, Artikel 2, und Sektion 1, Artikel 3 verwarf). Der Board beordert L. U. 755 eine Kopie ihrer vom Ersten G. V. P. am 2. August 1913 angenommenen Nebengesetze in 30 Tage von der Zeit dieser Notiz einzuschicken, in Gefahr der Suspension.

Der G. S. unterbreitete dem Board Mitteilung von dem Union Label Trades Department der A. F. of L. bezüglich gewisser L. U.'en in New York und Umgegend, welche einem gewissen Central-Körper angehören. Die Antwort des G. S. an dem Sekretär des Label Trades Department wurde unterstützt und der Subjekt-Inhalt an das Boardmitglied des ersten Distrikts verwiesen zur weiteren Untersuchung.

Dayton, Ohio.— Der Board bewilligte weitere $36.00 Streikgelder an den D. C. Die Anfrage um Hilfe von den Maurern zu bitten, wurde an dem G. P. verwiesen, damit derselbe dieses mit den Maurer International-Beamten aufnehmen soll.

Nashville, Tenn. — Der Board bewilligte $192.00 Streikgelder an L. U. 41.

Richmond, Jnd. — Anfrage der L. U. 912 für Stiftungsgelder verweigert. Anfrage um einen Stifter an den G. P. gewiesen.

Kansas City, Mo. — Vollständiger Bericht vom D. C. über in 1913 bewilligte Streikgelder.

Mittheilung von Theodor Leipart, Sekretär der Internationalen Vereinigung der Holzarbeiter, die V. B. zum Anschluß an die Organisation einladend und Delegaten zum Internationalen Kongreß, welcher dieses Jahr vom 20. bis 23. August in Wien, Oesterreich, abgehalten wird, einladend, wurde vom Board gründlich berathen. Da Mitgliedschaft an diese Organisation über $800.00 das Jahr kosten würde, außer den Ausgaben für einen Delegaten, und da dieses durch eine Referendum-Abstimmung entschieden werden muß, so wurde dieses an die Achtzehnte General-Konvention, welche im September dieses Jahres in Jndianapolis stattfindet, verwiesen.

New York, N. Y. — Anfrage der Shop-Lokalen von New York und vom D. C. den G. E. B. bittend ein Mitglied vom New York D. C. als Delegat zu der Konvention in Wien zu ernennen, wurde verweigert, da die V. B. nicht zu dieser Organisation gehört.

Cumberland, Md. — Vollständiger Bericht von L. U. 1024 über in 1912 bewilligte Streikgelder.

Philadelphia, Pa. — Der D. C. unterbreitete vollständigen Bericht über bewilligte Streikgelder der Werft- und Dockbauer-Union. Der Bericht zeigt, daß $6.00 noch nicht erlaubt wurden und wurden diese vom Board erlaubt.

Portsmouth, N. H. — Vollständiger Bericht der L. U. 921 über in 1913 bewilligte Streikgelder.

Toronto, Ont., Can. — Mittheilung vom D. C. Gründe angebend warum es nicht möglich ist das übriggebliebene Geld, welches in 1913 bewilligt wurde, zurückzuerstatten. Die Zeit zur Zurückerstattung dieses Geldes wurde bis zur nächsten Sitzung des Board verlängert.

Chicago, Jll. — Vollständiger Bericht vom D. C. über bewilligte Stiftungsgelder.

Der G. E. B. beauftragt den Delegaten der V. B. an die Konvention des Canadian Trades and Labor Congreß, welche am 21. September 1914 in St. John, N. B., stattfindet, Resolutionen zur Registrirung und Beschützung des Union Labels einzureichen.

30. Juli 1914.

Kirby, Hutcheson und Potts abwesend, welche mit den Kistenmachern in Chicago konferieren, wie per Handlung des Board am 24. Juli.

Stockton, Cal. — Der Board bewilligte $1,080.00 für die 180 ausgeschlossenen Mitglieder der L. U. 266.

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

Departement Francais

Rapport du President general Kirby pour le trimestre finissant le 30 Juin, 1914

Aux membres du Conseil Général Executif—Salut:

Le dernier trimestre a été tres occupé pour les officiers de l'Union Fraternelle. Nous avons été en dehors du bureau plus de la moitie du temps dans l'interêt de l'organisation générale.

J'ai été obligé de voyager beaucoup pour arranger differents sujets pour le bien de notre organisation. Pittsburgh, Philadelphie, New York, New Haven, Boston, Washington, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Lexington, Ky.; St. Louis, et Chicago out été visité pendant le dernier trimestre et dans chacune de ces villes différentes affaires relatives aux conditions générales ont été discute avec les officiers locaux.

Je suis heureux de vous annoncer que les affaires, dans le pays, se sont beaucoup ameliorées pendant le dernier mois et que probablement vers le 1er. septembre il y aura beaucoup d'activité dans tous les metiers du bâtiment.

L'agrément fait avec les briquetiers a été d'un grand bénéfice pour notre organisation.

Les briquetiers ne nous ont pas encore donné toute l'assistance que nous leur avons demandée, mais ils font tout leur possible pour se conformer à l'agrement, et je suis sur que vers le 1er. Janvier tout marchera parfaitement. Nous devons nous rappeller que dans beaucoup de localités les unions locales ont des agrements qu'ils hesitent à violer.

Mon rapport a ce temps sera court, car nous sommes tout prêt de notre convention générale et à cette époque je serai obligé de faire une revue du travail accompli, par ce bureau, dans les deux dernières années.

Il suffit de dire a ce moment que les conditions générales se sont beaucoup améliorées. Je dois dire aussi que je puis noter une tendance graduelle de la part des unions locales de repondre promptement aux demandes faits par le bureau général et cela tend à ameliorer la discipline et à une compréhention plus complete du mouvement nous sommes en pourparlers, maintenant, pour consolider l'industrie des fabriques de boîtes, et je pense que nous allous arriver à un agrément satisfaisant qui va solidifier completement l'industrie du bois dans ce pays. Je tiens a remercier le Conseil Général Exécutif et les officiers généraux pour l'aide qu'ils m'ont donné pendant les trois mois passés.

Respectueusement,

JAMES KIRBY, Président Général.

Rapport du premier Vice-President general Hutcheson pour le trimestre finissant le 30 Juin, 1914

Indianapolis, Ind., 1er. Juillet, 1914.

Monsieur James Kirby, Président Général de l'Union Fraternelle des Charpentiers ta Menuisiers d'Amérique—Salut:

Ci dessous veuillez trouver mon rapport pour le trimestre finissant le 30 Juin, 1914:

Dans la première partie du mois d'avril, j'ai visité le conseil de district de la vallée de l'Illinois en vue d'arranger les difficultés surviennes entre l'union Locale 1192 et le conseil du district par suite d'un agrément fait par l'union locale avec l'Oglesby Coal Company. Les choses étaient arrivées à un tel point que le conseil de district avait place une amende contre l'union locale et que la dite locale avait refusé de payer l'amende et d'assister a aucune réunion du conseil de district.

Après avoir assisté a une reunion spéciale du conseil de district et à une de l'union locale j'ai recommandé que

l'affaire soit arrangée de la manière suivante, a savoir, que le conseil de district retire l'amende imposée contre l'union locale et que la dite union paye ses taxes par capita en retard et reste affiliée avec le conseil de district, observant à l'avenir toute les lois du conseil et obtenant son autorisation pour tous les agrements qu'elle pourrait faire. Cette decision a été approuvée par le conseil aussi bien que par l'union locale.

J'ai visité Wheeling, W. Va., et j'ai assisté à la réunion du conseil de district pour tâcher de faire adopter notre etiquette par les manufactures de la localité qui observent les régles stipulées dans notre constitution générale et qui ont parconséquent droit de mettre notre etiquette sur leurs produits, mais qui ont quelques actionnaires qui travaillent comme employés dans les fabriques et qui ne font pas partie de notre organisation. J'ai recommendé que le conseil de district fasse une demande pour une dispensation spèciale, croyant fermement que ce serait pour le mieux des interêts de notre organisation et pour le bénéfice de nos membres que l'étiquette soit mise sur ces produits.

J'ai visité aussi Grand Rapids et Saginaw et j'ai assisté aux réunions de leurs union locales et je leur ai expliqué quel serait le meilleur moyen d'observer l'agrément fait entre les briquetiers et notre organisation.

Considérant le fait que plusieurs de nos unions locales et conseils de districts sont engages à améliorer les conditions du travail et que cela nécessite beaucoup de changements dans leur règles et aussi une issue de nouvelles étiquettes, ainsi que le renouvellement de celles déjà issues, j'ai été obligé de passer un temps considérable au bureau général pendant le dernier trimestre.

J'ai fini une nouvelle liste de toutes les maisons de commerce qui emploient notre étiquette et je l'ai envoyée à toutes les unions locales, conseils de districts, agents d'affaires, organisateurs, unions internationales, départements et branches d'Etats.

Depuis mon dernier rapport j'ai reçu une note de Freeport Casket Company de Freeport, Illinois, m' avisant que cette compagnie avait suspendu ses opérations, et les étiquettes employées par cette manufacture ont été renvoyées à l'office général.

Vous priant d'agreer pour vous-même et pour l'Union Fraternelle mes meilleurs souhaits. Je suis tout à vous fraternellement,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
Premier Vice-Président.

Federation du Batiment en France

Notre fédération, créée au congrès unitaire de 1907 par la fusion de diverses fédérations de métiers (bâtiment, maçons, menuisiers, peintres, caniers et chaufourniers) groupe tous les travailleurs de l'industrie du bâtiment, chaque syndicat conservant son autonomie. Les syndicats locaux affiliés sont, soit des syndicats de métier (maçons, menuisiers, peintres, briqueteurs, etc.) soit des syndicats d'industrie groupant sans distinction de métier, tous les ouvriers de l'industrie.

Le patronat qui est très fortement organisé, est également groupé sur la base fédérative en une fédération nationale qui groupe tous les patrons de l'industrie du bâtiment. Les organisations locales sont également, soit des syndicats de métier (à Paris) soit des syndicats d'industrie (en général pour la province).

Au cours des quatre dernières années notre effectif a subi d'importantes fluctuations. A la suite de l'agitation pour le 1er. mai 1906, un mouvement enthousiate soulevait le monde ouvrier en France. Une suite de grèves rapides et victorieuses dans notre industrie, favorisait aussi notre recrutement. Et alors que les fédérations qui avaient fusionné au congrès de 1907 comptaient à peine 7,736 cotisants, le nombre de ceux-ci montait rapidement et sans recul jusqu'au chiffre de 60,423 au premier trimestre 1910. Une brusque poussée portait même ce chiffre jusqu'à 86,773 au deuxième trimestre 1910.

Mais ce recrutement trop hâtif, sans

doute, ne nous avait pas premis de pousser au même degré la besogne d'éducation. Aussi, quand le patronat, d'abord désemparé, se fut ressaisi et nous eût opposé un front plus résistant, et aussi il faut bien le dire, quand un grand nombre de camarades eut conquis d'appréciables avantages, ceux-là désertèrent le syndicat estimant n'en n'avoir plus besoin, et le chiffre de nos effectifs commença à baisser. L'échec de la grève générale du bâtiment à Paris en 1911, marque le commencement d'un recul ininterrompu, jusqu'à l'effectif de 42,602 au troisième trimestre 1913. A la fin de l'année 1913 la fédération comptait de nouveau 45,207 membres.

En ce moment, le patronat, voulant profiter de notre affaiblissement prend l'offensive pour tenter de reprendre les avantages conquis ces dernières années. Mais tout fait prévoir qu'il se heurtera à une énergique résistance et que son offensive aura comme premiers résultats de ramener un grand nombre de camarades à l'organisation.

La cotisation fédérale fixée à 0.10 fr. en 1907 était portée a 0.15 fr. en 1908, à 0.20 fr. à partir du 1er. juillet 1910 et à 0.25 fr. à partir du 1er. janvier 1911, à la suite d'un référendum. Le congrès de 1912 l'a fixée à 0.35 fr. à partir du 1er. janvier 1913.

En vertu de leur autonomie, les syndicats fixent eux-mêmes le taux de la cotisation imposée à leurs adhérents. Ce taux varie suivant les localités. Quelques organisations parisiennes l'ont déjà fixé à 1.75 fr. par mois. Mais dans la grande généralité des cas, elle est de 1 fr.

Au cours des quatre années de 1910 à 1913, les recettes totales de la fédération se sont élevées à 897,980 frs. et les dépenses à 876,860 frs. Parmi, les dépenses, l'administration, la propagande, le journal, etc., exigèrent 473,985 frs., les secours de grève 297,401 frs., le sou du soldat 11,724 frs. et les victimes de l'action 8,675 frs.

La fédération a établi une caisse de résistance pour les grèves, alimentée par un prélèvement de 0.15 fr. sur la cotisation fédérale. Les syndicats n'ont droit aux subsides de la caisse de résistance qu'après six mois d'adhésion. Le taux des subsides n'est d'ailleurs pas fixé statutairement, ainsi qu'une caisse de solidarité pour les organisations qui n'ont pas encore droit aux subsides de la caisse de résistance. Cette caisse est alimentée par les dons volontaires des organisations et des camarades fédérés. Il créa également une caisse pour les victimes de l'action. Elle est alimentée par les dons volontaires des organisations et des camarades fédérés, ainsi que par des subventions prélevées sur la caisse administrative de la fédération.

Une caisse du congrès, destinée à payer le voyage et éventuellement les frais des délégations au congrès national qui se réunit tous les deux ans, a aussi été fondée. Cette caisse est alimentée par un prélèvement de 10 centimes sur la carte confédérale annuelle qui est vendue 20 centimes. 5 centimes du prix de cette carte vont à la caisse de propagande et d'administration et 5 centimes à la caisse de résistance.

La caisse du sou du soldat est destinée à assurer aux jeunes camarades sous les drapeaux un secours trimestriel de 5 frs. Elle est alimentée par un prélèvement de 5 centimes sur la cotisation mensuelle. Le viaticum est assuré par les Bourses du Travail sous le contrôle et la direction de la C. G. T.

L'administration et la propagande sont assurées par quatre permanents nationaux, deux secrétaires et deux trésoriers. La fédération a en outre créé deux postes de permanents dans les sections de travaux publics et deux postes de délégués régionaux.

La fédération publie un organe mensuel "Le Travailleur du Bâtiment" qui est distribué gratuitement à tout les délégués. La fédération a également fourni un effort considérable pour créer et soutenir le quotidien "La Bataille Syndicaliste" créé par les organisations ouvrières.

Les grèves et lockouts soutenus par la fédérations ont été considérables durant

(A suivre sur la page 53.)

Death Roll

CORRIN, J. H., of L. U. 682, Franklin, Pa.

FOSTER, H. S., of L. U. 682, Franklin, Pa.

KLINGER, MATTHIAS, L. U. 525, Coshocton, Ohio.

MITCHELL, J. B., of L. U. 682, Franklin, Pa.

SCHAAR, JOHN, of L. U. 68, Menomonie, Wis.

Federation du Batiment en France

(Suite de la page 52.)

ces quatre années, ainsi qu'en témoignent les versements faits par la caisse de résistance. Dans ces versements, ne sont pas compris les dépenses faits directement par les organisations sur leurs propres caisses, ni les secours reçus directement des autres organisations.

Mais ce n'est que depuis deux ans qu'il a été possible de commencer à établir une statistique sur ces mouvements. Durant ce laps de temps, 186 mouvements ont été signalés à la fédération, ils ont donné les résultats suivants: 113 se terminèrent avec satisfaction complète, 38 avec satisfaction partielle, 32 par un échec et trois n'étaient pas encore terminés au 31 décembre 1913.

La diminution du temps de travail est une des principales préoccupations de la fédération, et sa propagande est orientée dans le sens de cette revendication.

Quelques professions ont à Paris déjà, conquis la journée de neuf heures (les fumistes industriels, les parqueteurs, les ornemanistes et les sculpteurs). En province dans certaines régions, encore nombreuses, la journée de travail et encore de 11 et même de 12 heures. Mais une amélioration notable est à signaler de ce côté, et la journée de travail tend actuellement vers les dix heures, qui deviennent de plus en plus la durée normale du travail journalier.

Les salaires sont excessivement variables suivant les métiers et les régions. Il est impossible d'en parler ici.

En raison de son organisation en fédération nationale d'industrie notre fédération adhére à sept secrétariats internationaux dont celui du bâtiment.

En face de l'organisation patronale qui se concentre internationalement par l'industrie, notament dans le bâtiment où existe déjà une forte et active internationale, il y aurait lieu de simplifier et de coordonner l'organisation ouvrière internationale.—Le Comité National.

More Base Ball for the Bread Trust

According to reports published in the daily press, the Ward Bread Company, better known as the Bread Trust, is not satisfied with owning and controlling just one team in the Federal Baseball League. It is now reported that Mr. Robert B. Ward, owner of the Brooklyn Tip Top Team, and president of the non-union Ward Bread Company, is negotiating for the purchase of, or has already purchased, a team to represent Cleveland, where he also conducts a large non-union bread factory. It is also stated that Mr. Ward has purchased land in Cleveland for a ball park, and the question of purchasing a team will of course be but a matter of time, if indeed the deal is not already consummated. Whether the new acquisition of Mr. Ward will displace one of the other teams in the "Breaderal" League, or enough teams will be added to make a twelve team league, is a question, but that the Cleveland team, like the Brooklyn team, will represent the bread trust, and give Mr. Ward and his particular brands of non-union bread produced in these cities some more free advertising, is a foregone conclusion.

CLAIMS PAID DURING AUGUST, 1914

Claim No.	Name of deceased or disabled.	Union.	City.	Membership. Yrs.	Membership. Mos.	Cause of death or disability.	Amount Paid.
22456	James McPhail	55	Denver, Colo.	15	11	Chronic Bright's disease	$200.00
22457	Mrs. Engelbertha Fuchs	375	New York, N. Y.	19	11	Chronic interstitial nephritis	50.00
22458	Mrs. May Schilling	513	New York, N. Y.	7	1	Malignant endocarditis	50.00
22459	Dennis Michaels	605	Portsmouth, Va.	2	2	Chronic parenchymatous nephritis	200.00
22460	Mrs. Savannah L. Holcukamp	634	Cincinnati, Ohio	14	12	Cerebral apoplexy	50.00
22461	Nelson Wells	869	St. Johnsville, N. Y.	2	4	Dilatation of heart	200.00
22462	Joseph Igler	1	Chicago, Ill.	1	..	Potts' disease	200.00
22463	O. P. Jermstn	7	Minneapolis, Minn.	15	5	Bulbar paralysis	50.00
22464	Charles H. Rogers	15	Philadelphia, Pa.	14	10	Aortic stenosis	200.00
22465	Mrs. Alice Brown	158	Los Angeles, Cal.	11	6	Tuberculosis, pulmonary	50.00
22466	Mrs. Anna L. Olsen	196	Greenwich, Conn.	6	2	Heart disease	50.00
22467	Mrs. Blanche L. Freeman	315	Memphis, Tenn.	6	5	Uterine hemorrhage	50.00
22468	Mrs. Nellie Lins	391	Hoboken, N. J.	16	1	Carcinoma of liver	50.00
22469	Mrs. Ida VanSickle	1240	Jermyn, Pa.	9	11	Carcinoma of uterus	50.00
22470	Eugene Smith	1423	Corpus Christi, Texas	2	4	Tuberculosis, pulmonary	200.00
22471	Johan E. Anderson	1497	E. Greenwich, R. I.	2	9	Cancer of liver	200.00
22472	Stephen Downey (dis.)	48	New York, N. Y.	13	6	Hatchet dropped on wrist	400.00
22473	Mrs. Elizabeth Whalen	48	New York, N. Y.	22	4	Arterio sclerosis-nephritis	50.00
22474	Leonard J. Brown	184	Salt Lake City, Utah	4	9	Tuberculosis, pulmonary	200.00
22475	Isaac M. Tucker	914	Augusta, Me.	3	9	Pneumonia	200.00
22476	Chas. Milanowski	1369	Grand Rapids, Mich.	4	2	Gastritis	200.00
22477	James M. McTigue (dis.)	43	Hartford, Conn.	6	2	Fell from staging	400.00
22478	Mrs. Elizabeth Helmen	58	Chicago, Ill.	16	1	Septicemia	50.00
22479	Mrs. Gertrude Neuno	61	Kansas City, Mo.	4	3	Infected blood; ligament cyst	50.00
22480	Joseph Monahan	131	Seattle, Wash.	15	..	Asphyxiation by gas	200.00
22481	Herman W. Hourfienne	141	Chicago, Ill.	20	1	Meningitis	200.00
22482	Mrs. Margaret A. Ellis	206	New Castle, Pa.	1	..	Lobar pneumonia	50.00
22483	John Reese (bal.)	328	E. Liverpool, Ohio	19	11	Shock following operation	150.00
22484	Mrs. Charity J. Fuller	483	San Francisco, Cal.	4	11	Bright's disease	50.00
22485	George Hicks	594	Dover, N. J.	11	2	Abscess of liver	200.00
22486	Joseph Beauvois	730	Quebec, Que., Can.	3	2	Tuberculosis, pulmonary	200.00
22487	Jarvis Pugsley	927	Danbury, Conn.	14	6	Apoplexy	50.00
22488	Chas. Groetzinger	1598	Baltimore, Md.	11	2	Tuberculosis, pulmonary	200.00
22489	J. B. Harnsberger (dis.)	1769	Beuid and Gillespie, Ill.	13	..	Fall from step-ladder	400.00
22490	Antoni Koblarz	134	Montreal, Que., Can.	2	11	Hemorrhage	200.00
22491	Chas. B. Fasold	228	Pottsville, Pa.	12	2	Valvular disease of heart	50.00
22492	Julius Lellere	1245	Newport, R. I.	11	9	Mitral regurgitation	200.00
22493	John J. Barrus	26	Syracuse, N. Y.	12	1	Acute indigestion	50.00
22494	Frank Johnson	48	New York, N. Y.	8	6	Septicaemia	200.00
22495	Murray E. Jillison	61	Kansas City, Mo.	7	3	Abscess	200.00
22496	Mrs. Alice F. Dodge	81	Far Rockaway, N. Y.	10	7	Carcinoma of breast	50.00
22497	Harry N. Fuson	131	Seattle, Wash.	16	1	Angina pectoris	200.00
22498	Joseph Sutter	141	Chicago, Ill.	4	1	Tuberculosis, pulmonary	200.00
22499	Mrs. Lena Schneidmiller	158	Los Angeles, Cal.	13	11	Pneumonia	50.00
22500	J. W. Mallon	200	Columbus, Ohio	9	11	Pulmonary hemorrhage	200.00

22501	Mrs. Matilda Dower	334	Saginaw, Mich.	13	11	Carcinoma	50.00
22502	Mrs. Nancy M. Crowder	586	Sacramento, Cal.	7	..	Bright's disease	50.00
22503	Mrs. Alma M. Lawson	29	Baltimore, Md.	15	11	Intestinal colitis	50.00
22504	Mrs. Amanda E. Pierson	104	Dayton, Ohio	2	2	Apoplexy	50.00
22505	Mrs. Barbara Baltzer	237	N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.	25	5	Typhoid fever	50.00
22506	Mrs. Lydia G. Bertrand	289	Lockport, N. Y.	5	1	Nephritis	200.00
22507	Herbert A. Helms	306	Newark, N. J.	16	11	Heart disease	50.00
22508	Edward O. Robertson	382	Middleport, N. Y.	4	3	Gastric carcinoma	200.00
22509	Henry Hortsman	402	Pittsburgh, Pa.	16	2	Arterio sclerosis	50.00
22510	Samuel H. Folley	429	Montclair, N. J.	14	1	Elephantiasis	50.00
22511	B. F. Andrews	432	Atlantic City, N. J.	8	..	Acute nephritis	200.00
22512	Mathias Klinger	525	Coshocton, Ohio	12	3	Gangrene	50.00
22513	Mrs. Hannah M. Blumenberg	724	New York, N. Y.	10	..	Chronic nephritis	50.00
22514	Mrs. Emma E. Clauuch	731	Corsicana, Texas	1	8	Nephritis	50.00
22515	H. C. Lotz	891	Hot Springs, Ark.	2	11	Parenchymatous nephritis	50.00
22516	Mrs. Alice H. Davis	1297	New Brunswick, N. J.	10	9	Tuberculosis, pulmonary	50.00
22517	Mrs. Ellen S. McKenzie	1325	Edmonton, Alta., Can.	2	..	Nephritis	50.00
22518	Clarence A. Trumbell	1449	Lansing, Mich.	11	11	Cancer of intestines	200.00
22519	Wm. Rudolph	1591	Plymouth, Mass.	1	8	Compound fracture of leg: amputation.	200.00
22520	George Cluck	1895	McLeansboro, Ill.	2	2	Syncope; nephritis	200.00
22521	James B. Thomas	13	Chicago, Ill.	12	9	Broncho pneumonia	50.00
22522	John Scharr	68	Menomonie, Wis.	13	6	Parenchymatous nephritis	200.00
22523	W. R. Young	112	Butte, Mont.	21	3	Fractured skull—struck by 2-in. pipe.	200.00
22524	Mrs. Alice B. Brown	117	Albany, N. Y.	7	1	Cancer of uterus	50.00
22525	F. W. Irish	131	Seattle, Wash.	2	10	Chronic interstitial nephritis	200.00
22526	E. E. Ludwig	232	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	2	11	Accidental drowning	50.00
22527	Henry Box	343	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	11	..	Hypostatic pneumonia	200.00
22528	Mrs. Lottie J. Corkum	778	Fitchburg, Mass.	4	2	Nephritis and valvular heart disease.	50.00
22529	John J. Gately	938	W. Roxbury, Mass.	9	..	Pneumonia	200.00
22530	A. E. Edwards	1541	Palestine, Texas	3	3	Accidental drowning	200.00
22531	Gennaro Carrozzone	1565	New York, N. Y.	7	5	Tuberculosis, pulmonary	200.00
22532	Mrs. Mary Beierwaltes	1922	Chicago, Ill.	2	5	Eclampsia—convulsions	50.00
22533	Frank Gessler	158	Los Angeles, Cal.	8	..	Carcinoma of liver	50.00
22534	John J. Seitz	265	Hackensack, N. J.	23	6	Cancer of the throat	200.00
22535	Richard Brown (bal.)	316	San Jose, Cal.	7	6	Tuberculosis of lungs	150.00
22536	James Sloan Wiley	345	Memphis, Tenn.	6	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	200.00
22537	Snow, Nathan F.	624	Brockton, Mass.	14	2	Arterio sclerosis	50.00
22538	George A. Langill	1018	Whitman, Mass.	11	3	Diabetes milletis	200.00
22539	Mrs. Mary L. Guyer	1233	Detroit, Mich.	4	1	Inhaling illuminating gas	50.00
22540	Ernest Huhn	1784	Chicago, Ill.	6	7	Myocarditis	50.00
22541	George Deeg (dis.)	5	St. Louis, Mo.	11	..	Sprained back, due to lifting timber	400.00
22542	Wm. A. Brooks	8	Philadelphia, Pa.	13	8	Acute pulmonary oedema	200.00
22543	Mrs. Elvir Monson	10	Chicago, Ill.	20	5	Tuberculosis, pulmonary	50.00
22544	Hampton Freeman	19	Detroit, Mich.	11	..	Fall of earth caused by cave-in	200.00
22545	Mrs. Florence Swanson	22	San Francisco, Cal.	6	9	Tuberculosis, pulmonary	50.00
22546	Louis Kurlzky	309	New York, N. Y.	1	9	Encephalitis	200.00
22547	Marion J. Tichenor	358	Tipton, Ind.	11	10	Cirrhosis of liver	200.00
22548	John Campbell	50	Portland, Ore.	3	7	Accidental drowning	200.00
22549	Michael Bach	242	Chicago, Ill.	5	1	Accidental drowning	200.00
22550	Christ Buhmann	242	Chicago, Ill.	14	7	Scaffold gave way while working	200.00
22551	Oscar Altonen	391	Hoboken, N. J.	15	1	Cirrhosis of liver	200.00
22552	John A. Malkemes	514	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	13	11	Bright's disease	200.00
22553	Mrs. Mary T. Shea	656	Holyoke, Mass.	4	3	Septicaemia	50.00
22554	Mrs. Malvina Gibeault	685	Chicopee, Mass.	13	8	Cholera morbus	50.00
22555	James H. Taylor	927	Danbury, Conn.	9	3	Apoplexy	50.00
22556	H. M. Wilson	1406	Terrell, Texas	1	11	Typhoid fever	200.00

The Carpenter

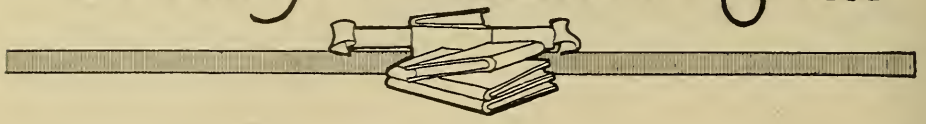
CLAIMS PAID DURING AUGUST, 1914—Continued

Claim No	Name of deceased or disabled.	Union.	City.	Membership. Yrs.	Membership. Mos.	Cause of death or disability.	Amount Paid.
22557	Mrs. Mary J. Cunningham	1477	Middletown, Ohio	1	9	Bulbar paralysis	50.00
22558	Michael Berthiaume	1684	Sherbrooke, Que., Can.	7	11	Heart trouble	200.00
22559	W. R. Wolfenbarger	208	Ft. Worth, Texas	1	4	Abscess of liver	50.00
22560	Nial B. Still	514	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	2	7	Tumor of brain	200.00
22561	John H. Vincent	885	Woburn, Mass.	7	5	Suicide by gunshot wound in neck	200.00
22562	Mrs. Ada O. Booth	710	Long Beach, Cal.	3	3	Acute dilatation of heart	50.00
22563	Alfred W. Still	53	White, Plains, N. Y.	12	6	Tuberculosis, pulmonary	200.00
22564	W. J. Adams	55	Denver, Colo.	15	11	Penetration of brain through eye by stick falling from building	200.00
22565	Michael Kearney	386	Dorchester, Mass.	10	3	Chronic endocarditis	200.00
22566	Mrs. Kathryn D. Morrison	461	Highwood, Ill.	5	2	Cancer of rectum	50.00
22567	Wm. C. Anderson	883	Aberdeen, Wash.	5	..	Killed by railway train	200.00
22568	Richard Bishop	1883	Macomb, Ill.	11	2	Tuberculosis	200.00
22569	Mrs. Alzola A. Richey	1363	Brownwood, Texas	8	4	Typhoid fever	50.00
22570	Julius Bahlan	651	Jackson, Mich.	13	5	Myocarditis	200.00
22771	Frank Januska	1615	Cleveland, Ohio	4	11	Internal hemorrhage	200.00
22572	August Dobler	1693	Chicago, Ill.	15	..	Shock and hemorrhage	200.00
22573	John August Malm	58	Chicago, Ill.	6	..	Hemorrhage and atheromatious	50.00
22574	Mrs. Regina Jackson	75	Indianapolis, Ind.	6	1	Septicaemia	50.00
22575	Mrs. Maria Mulcahey	111	Lawrence, Mass.	14	9	Carcinoma of uterus	50.00
22576	Albert F. Mazanek	308	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1	10	Pernicious anemia	200.00
22577	Mrs. Susan A. Bradley	465	Ardmore, Pa.	12	10	Tuberculosis of lungs	50.00
22578	Mrs. Mary A. Gripp	1051	Philadelphia, Pa.	4	11	Puerpural eclampsia	50.00
22579	Mrs. Emma D. Eisenberg	1377	Buffalo, N. Y.	9	8	Peritonitis	50.00
22580	August Zamzow	1596	St. Louis, Mo.	8	5	Angina pectoris	50.00
22581	Mrs. Wladyslava Piskorski	1596	St. Louis, Mo.	11	3	Pellagra	50.00
22582	J. P. Olvaney	13	Chicago, Ill.	17	7	Heart disease	125.00
22583	James McDonald	257	St. Louis, Mo.	15	11	Carcinoma of stomach	200.00
22584	H. T. Taylor	578	St. Louis, Mo.	16	2	Tuberculosis of lungs	200.00
22585	Mrs. Bertha M. Laughlin	44	Urbana and Champaign, Ill.	1	6	Acute nephritis	50.00
22586	Mrs. Mary M. Dixon	61	Kansas City, Mo.	3	5	Interstitial nephritis	50.00
22587	Mrs. Flora Harttman	90	Evansville, Ind.	13	9	Acute Bright's disease	50.00
22588	Wallace Brothers	125	Utica, N. Y.	18	1	Atrophy of liver	200.00
22589	Mrs. Elizabeth Reithebuck	273	Yonkers, N. Y.	4	2	Cancer of breast	50.00
22590	Mrs. Marie E. Pierce	331	Norfolk, Va.	4	11	Nephritis	50.00
22591	Wilton A. Green	388	Richmond, Va.	7	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis and pellagra	200.00
22592	Paul McDonald	1393	Boston, Mass.	7	7	Fractured skull—accidental fall from window	200.00
22593	Jim King	949	Columbia, S. C	7	7	Electric shock—contact with live wire	200.00
22594	Gust Oberg	10	Chicago, Ill.	13	7	Organic heart disease	200.00
22595	Mrs. Josie L. Bryant	318	Savannah, Ga.	3	1	Septicaemia	50.00
22596	Mrs. Hannah N. Herzog	592	Muncie, Ind.	4	..	Cirrhosis of liver	50.00
22597	Harry S. Foster	682	Franklin, Pa.	1	10	Phthisis pulmonalis	200.00
22598	Mrs. Tomasa Velasquez	1389	Santurce, P. R.	8	..	Tuberculosis	50.00
22599	John Weiss	1922	Chicago, Ill.	2	5	Accident—rip saw	200.00

22600	Nels Nelson (dis.)	1	Chicago, Ill.	26	10	Amputation of left foot caused by locomotive running over same	400.00
22601	Mrs. Mary E. Runnion	1	Chicago, Ill.	18	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
22602	Joseph Murphy	43	Hartford, Conn.	24	1	Cancer of stomach	200.00
22603	Mrs. Catherine Jackson	112	Butte, Mont.	4	2	Hemorrhage—placenta previa	50.00
22604	James J. O'Brien	122	Philadelphia, Pa.	10	..	Arterio sclerosis	200.00
22605	Mrs. Theodocia Whisenhunt	198	Dallas, Texas	5	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
22606	Maximillian J. Grulka	516	Lindenhurst, L. I., N. Y.	14	3	Laryngeal phthisis	200.00
22607	Dennis Reilly	33	Boston, Mass.	11	8	Fracture of skull caused by accidental fall	200.00
22608	George Cox (dis.)	104	Dayton, Ohio	7	9	Fall from trestle, causing injury to spine, resulting in paralysis	400.00
22609	Horace Raiche	1305	Fall River, Mass.	2	2	Typhoid fever	200.00
22610	Capt. David C. Creese	142	Pittsburgh, Pa.	8	7	Meningitis	50.00
22611	Edward Lehmann	26	Syracuse, N. Y.	11	2	Tuberculosis	200.00
22612	Wm. F. G. Doxsee	357	Islip, L. I., N. Y.	14	8	Cerebral thrombosis	200.00
22613	Herman Steiniger	476	New York, N. Y.	2	4	Valvular disease of heart	200.00
22614	Mrs. Mary Murphy	509	New York, N. Y.	4	..	Miliary tuberculosis	50.00
22615	Ernest Hagquist	701	Fresno, Cal.	9	3	Accidental drowning	200.00
22616	George Maupin	22	San Francisco, Cal.	11	7	Gangrene of intestines and peritonitis	200.00
22617	Mrs. Mary A. Holding	141	Chicago, Ill.	13	11	Cerebral embolism	50.00
22618	Robert Rost	309	New York, N. Y.	12	10	Pneumonia and nephritis	200.00
22619	Mrs. Margaret Herring	413	South Bend, Ind.	8	7	Tubercular pneumonia	50.00
22620	Bernard Blochs, Jr.	416	New York, N. Y.	6	2	Tetanus—stepped on nail	200.00
22621	Stephen A. Whight	621	Bangor, Me.	6	11	Chronic cystitis	50.00
22622	Frank Trojan	723	Newark, N. J.	8	4	Cancer of stomach	50.00
22623	Mrs. Christiana Jolicoeur	1125	Central Falls, R. I.	5	2	Placenta previa	50.00
22624	Mrs. Agnes Praznik	1365	Cleveland, Ohio	..	7	Tubercular peritonitis	25.00
22625	John L. Deakins	1874	Denver, Colo.	5	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
							$23,150.00

Full beneficial claims	$16,825.00
Semi-beneficial claims	1,000.00
Wife's claims	2,925.00
Disability claims	2,400.00
Total	$23,150.00

Directory of Business Agents



Aberdeen, Wash.—R. B. Ellis, 512 Burleigh av.
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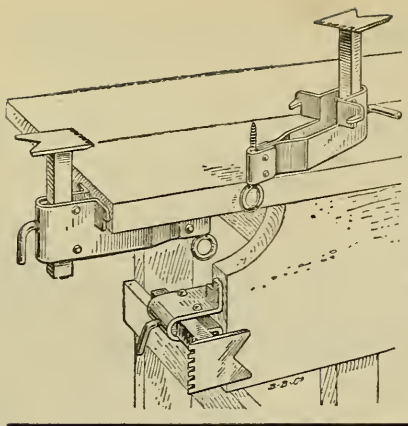

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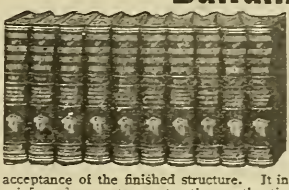

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I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I believe doing more helps the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors, and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views.—Abraham Lincoln.

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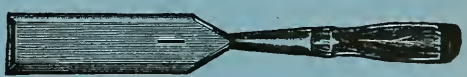

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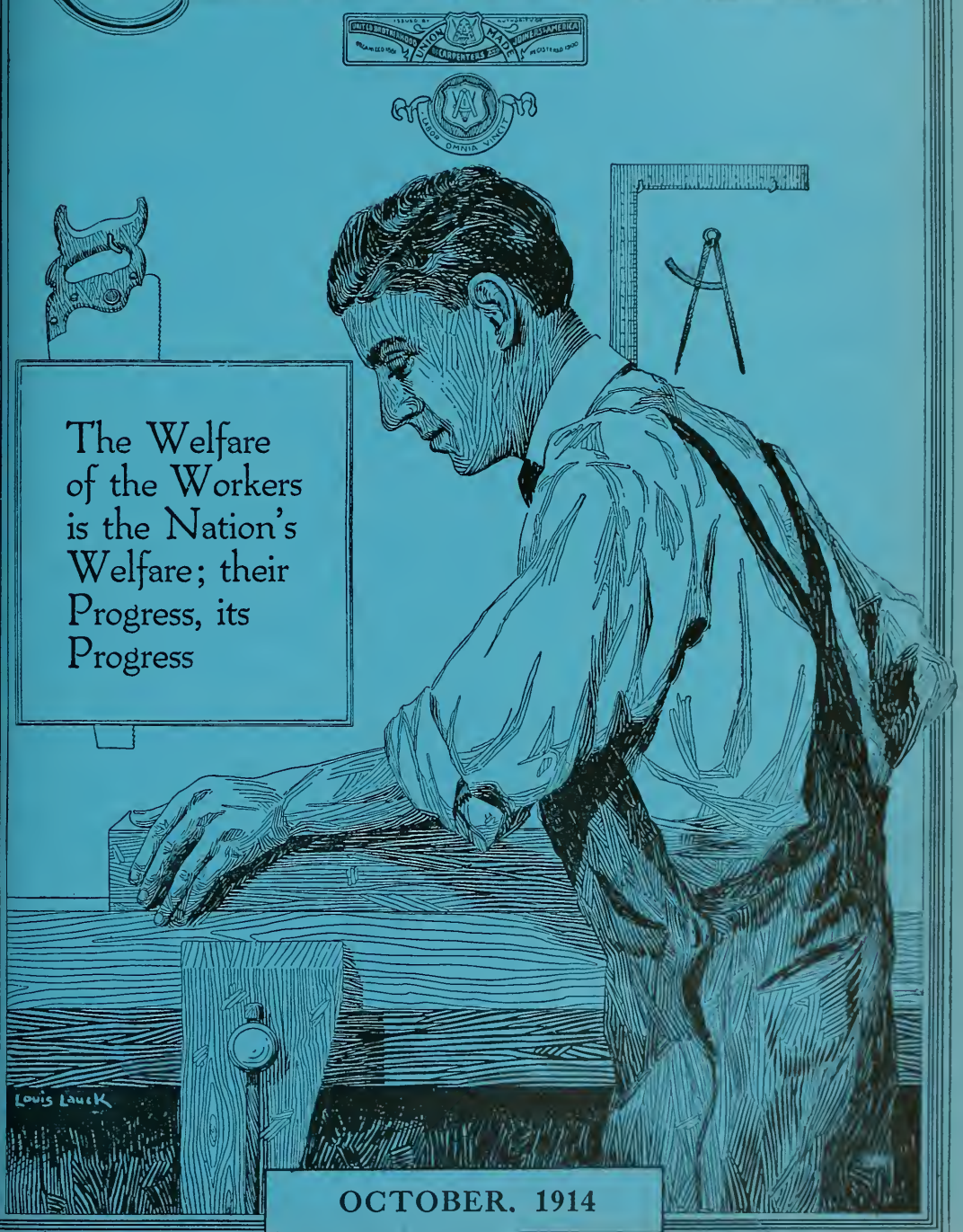

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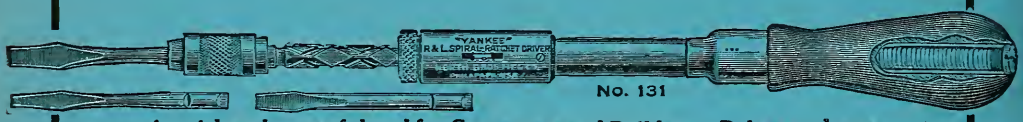

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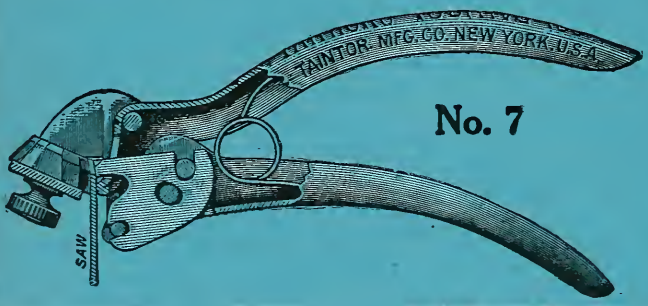

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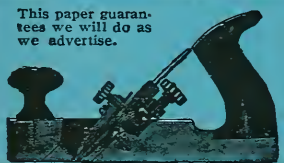

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

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INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1914

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

IN LABOR'S RANKS

By MARGARET SCOTT HALL

Believe in God and Self, then onward press,
To higher services in word and deed;
Look up, march on where labor's champions lead,
To labor's cause bring zeal and willingness,
Fraternal love, and pure unselfishness;
Though foes be filled with an unholy greed,
And mock in haughtiness the toilers' need,
Man's right is human justice, all confess.

Mark well the path which those who labor tread;
The poor defrauded of their daily bread,
Cry out insistent in their just demands;
The suffering toilers lift imploring hands,
Espouse their cause—all helpless ones defend,
Until the world's industrial discords end.

GOMPERS AT INDIANAPOLIS

(Address Delivered by the President of the A. F. of L. Before the Delegates to the Eighteenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood at the German House, Indianapolis, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1914.)

MR. PRESIDENT, and Fellow Union Men, Ladies and Gentlemen — May I say that, no matter how high an appreciation I have of your reception, I would rather interpret its warmth and its generosity as being a tribute to the great labor movement which we have jointly the honor to represent, rather than to any individual man of that movement. I have had the pleasure of knowing of your birth and the struggles attending it, the terrible struggles which you had to encounter to maintain your Brotherhood. As in the formation of our great Republic, the elements composing it had no confidence either in its existence or its ultimate maintenance. It was only after the Republic of the United States had demonstrated the ability of a government to rest upon the consent of the governed and to be successful in giving force, and life, and power, to the expression of the sovereigns of that Republic that its great function and its great influence were respected and confidence in it established.

And so it was with the American Federation of Labor. I remember that after its formation a labor paper in one of its editorials criticised it, declaring that it was but a "rope of sand," and "that the workingmen would never have confidence in it," and that "Unionism would alienate its loyalty from the Federation."

—Solidarity Essential—

So also with your Brotherhood. There were organizations of carpenters and joiners in many parts of the country, and it was a terrific struggle to convince them that, though the Brotherhood was loose-jointed, was imperfect, that after all it was laying the basis of a great institution and that its final success did not depend upon any written law then promulgated but upon the respect and confidence, the intelligence, the ability, the faithfulness and the solidarity of the carpenters of America. For, after all, our organization, our Federation, our country can only be what we are.

You can, from what I have said, gain something of the great gratification which I feel when around me, throughout this great land of ours, through this great continent of America, I find that out of these loosely formed locals into the Brotherhood, out of the "rope of sand" of our Federation has come a movement which the thinking men and women of the civilized world have come to understand and appreciate for its country-wide, continent-wide influence for the good of every man, woman and child and the people generally.

It is with a peculiar pride that I have watched the growth of your "United Brotherhood." Two years ago, when your convention was being held at Washington, I had the pleasure of addressing the officers and delegates, and I then referred to your development and growth, and it is with much satisfaction that I am informed that there is still a continued extension of membership, of power and of influence for good; that for two years, notwithstanding many vicissitudes, notwithstanding many obstacles, your organization has grown. That its various branches, locals and councils in the various cities and towns have been of substantial benefit in protecting and advancing the interests of the men who work at your trade. That as a consequence the entire organization, with its local ramifications, has brought into the homes of the men who work at your trade life and light, and has not only shortened the work-day, wherever you are employed, but has made the life of the wife, the son and the daughter, of

the little children, brighter and happier, and made for them the opportunity that they can take their place in the world's struggle better prepared, better equipped to meet the contests and the struggles of life than you and I were in our young days.

—The Philosophy of Unionism—

So this satisfaction of growth, this satisfaction of achievement, this satisfaction of the spirit of solidarity—and when I say satisfaction I would have no one believe that that satisfaction is in its entirety, for in the philosophy of trades unionism there is no end, there is no goal except the goal of today, the necessities of a better life and better conditions tomorrow, and not only for today and tomorrow, but ever and ever and ever pressing onward to make each day a better day than has gone before, and never quitting in the onward march for human justice and human progress.

This life of ours is one of evolution or "devolution," marching forward in the struggle for industrial justice, or we are forced back, and resisting day by day. There is no such thing in the whole physical life of man that can be spelled or interpreted to mean stagnation. It is either forward or backward. Even death itself is not final. There may be transmutation and transformation but stagnation, never. So it must be the duty, as it is the mission of every man and woman who works for wages, to give his service to society, a service without which civilized life would be impossible. It must be the duty, I repeat, as it is the mission, to go abroad and preach the gospel to the uninformed, to preach the gospel of unionism, to preach the gospel of our duty to our fellows and their duty in turn to us, to answer the question propounded to the human race for thousands of years. We give the answer, "yes" to the question: "Am I my brother's keeper?" We must help to uplift every man and woman who toils to at least our own level or very nearly equal to ours, or we shall as surely as the sun rises and sets be pulled down to theirs.

—The Potentiality of Labor—

I ask you men, you delegates to this convention, to think of this one fact: here in the American Federation of Labor today we have organizations affiliated with a membership of about two million one hundred thousand. You have learned of what the American Federation of Labor has done and has been trying to do, and the estimation in which it is held, not only by our fellow trades unionists, but by the public generally and by the law-making bodies. I ask you, then, to consider if the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions have accomplished as much as has been accomplished, if it is so highly respected and esteemed for the good it has done and the good it tries to do; can you imagine what the position of the American Federation of Labor, the position of the various unions of labor would be if there were four or five millions of trades unionists under the banner of their own national organization and in full affiliation and solidarity with the American Federation of Labor? Think of what it would mean!

The potentiality of such a movement is beyond the ken of man in our time. When the American Federation of Labor, through its international unions, reached a membership of two million I coined a phrase which was rather an expression of hope and which I wanted the union men of America to think of and to repeat to their fellows, and to make it a slogan and a watchword: "Now for the three million mark!" And when that shall have been attained I trust that those who will follow me, follow us, will raise the slogan: "Now for the four million mark!" And so on, and so on until there shall be embraced in the great labor movement of America every human being who works by his hands or brain as a wage earner.

—Withdrawal from the B. T. D.—

I frankly confess to you my great regret that the membership of the United

Brotherhood decided to withdraw from the Building Trades Department. I shall not discuss the merits or demerits of the claims which the members of the Brotherhood either felt they had or knew they had, or believed they had for the causes which prompted them to urge, and to finally vote for the withdrawal of the United Brotherhood from the department. But it seemed to me that it was, if not a wrong—I shall not accuse you of committing a wrong—I believe it was a mistake; it was a tactical mistake. I know that the Building Trades Department is not perfect. I know that it has made mistakes; it has been told that it made mistakes. In some instances mistakes have been acknowledged and rectification made. We cannot expect to build up a perfect or a perfected Building Trades Department by getting out of it. The best method of bringing about reform or change of policy, or change of law, or change of system in any organization or in a department, or in the Federation itself, is by sticking to it, by constant, persistent, never-ending vigilance and by fighting for the conviction which is in your hearts and in your minds.

For only a few minutes did I have the privilege of just casually glancing over a few statements contained in the report of your worthy General President, Brother Kirby. I read what he had to say in regard to the Building Trades Department, and part of it only, of what he has said in regard to the American Federation of Labor. You will find that in his report he calls attention to the fundamental error of the Building Trades Department when he says: "It tried to make progress too fast." It failed to have in mind the fact that the men of labor are not mere pieces of clay which could be molded in any way which the majority would determine. It failed to have in consideration the fact that the members of the organizations were human beings, human beings that had strength of character in each of them and weakness of character, that were broad or narrow or generous or selfish.

—Voluntary Concept of Discipline—

There are too many of us who are still prone to the idea that we want to regulate every human piece of activity by law. There are too many who want to make others do things by law and decline or fail to appreciate the fact that men and women can be persuaded by appeal to their intelligence and to their sympathy, to their sentiment and to their conscience, and secure greater results in loyalty and co-operation than in attempting to force men and women to do things against their wills. The human equation must be taken into consideration, the human strength, the human weakness, the human shortcomings. And our labor movement is no different in these respects than is any organization of any sort, or any country founded upon any idea of fundamental principles, whether that is of democracy, or aristocracy, or autocracy. But we can't use force. We ought not use force even if we had the power to use it, but we haven't any army or navy, or militia or police to enforce the decrees and the decisions of Labor, and we don't want to have these elements to enforce labor's conclusions.

There must be discipline among the organized workers of our country and our continent if we expect successful continuation of progress in the interests of the workers of our labor movement, and that discipline can not be enforced upon another, or upon others. It must, then, be a discipline which we voluntarily accept and assume. It is my hope that in the very near future the American labor movement, the American Federation of Labor, will have entered into a new lease of life for all time to come, based upon a voluntary concept of discipline, rather than by the attempt to force decisions unwillingly down men's throats. If we can train men in the labor movement to appreciate the consequence of such a change or reform, if we can bring them to adopt it, it will, in my judgment, do much to alleviate this cause of dissension and threat of destruction to the movement. And I am counting on the support of the rank and file, the officials

and the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, to aid in the movement that shall establish for all time to come the voluntary character of the organized labor movement of America rather than the rut into which some of it has fallen. "Compulsion," "force," "must" and "shall" have been the prevailing slogans.

—The Pathway of Progress—

Let me say also that the Building Trades Department was founded at the request and at the general insistence of the officers and representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, just as strongly as any other organization in the building trades. Now I hope that some day we may reach the time when we shall be errorless and when we shall be perfect, but I am very apprehensive that when that day comes we shall no longer be on this mundane sphere. I have my day dreams, I allow my imagination sometimes to run riot; I have builded my castles in the air, but I have never yet been able to conceive of a time when man, in his entirety, would reach a stage of perfection. If we can avoid an error today, and tomorrow, if we can correct an error, if we can avoid mistakes, if we shall gain by experience, and, by the way, I may say that after all, that which we call experience is only a confession of the errors we have made in the past—if we can learn from our errors and to avoid them for the future, then we shall have made progress.

You remember the time that no matter what change occurred, you were always met by the employer with the statement that the change necessitated a reduction in your wages. Sometimes a change in the weather. But whether it was financial speculation or the incompetency of our captains of industry, wage reductions were offered as the only way out of the difficulty. And we know that whenever that policy was assumed and accepted, it simply meant that for a period of two, or five, or ten years the conditions of the working people of the country went down lower and lower. During the movement to inaugurate the financial panic of 1907, when the American labor movement declared—and I was proud to have participated in the declaration—that the offer of employers to reduce wages as a way out of the panic would no longer be tolerated, the labor movement stood for protest and resistance against reductions in wages and thought it would be better to resist and lose than not to resist at all. And since that policy has been introduced, since that stand has been taken there has not in all America been any like effort made to reduce wages. Even during this present condition prevailing, when there are large numbers of our men and our women unemployed, still the watchword of Organized Labor is heeded and no serious attempt to reduce wages has been made. They understand—the employes generally—they understand that American workers are in no mood to permit a cut in their wages and a lengthening of the hours of their labor to bring dismal gloom into the homes and the lives of America's working people.

—Advance in Labor Legislation—

There are some men who accuse us of being slow, there are some who say we have not made any progress at all. Others say: "You ought to go and do this politically; you ought to join that party, you ought to abandon the policies you have been following in the past." I want to say to you, my friends, that there is not a country on the face of the globe where such advanced progress has been made within these past ten years of legislation in the interests of the toiling masses than has been made right here in the United States, and in our several States.

You will recall the decisions of the courts bringing the organizations of the working people under the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. That was an attempt to curb the organization of the toilers and prevent them from being effective in protecting and promoting the rise

and interests of the working people. It was an attempt to disturb, to destroy the organizations of labor. An organization of the working people must be to protect the only thing that the working people own, and that is their labor power, their power to labor. And the right to the ownership and the control of that labor power is not vested in any other human being unless slavery exists. We have seen the courts decide a law, the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, intended to protect the people from the robbery of the corporations and the trusts—we have seen that law interpreted to mean you and me—working men all over the country. "You trust magnates" "You, chief trust magnate of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, Brother Kirby!"

That is the conception of the court in the interpretation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, and under such interpretation any member could be arrested and indicted and sent to prison for a term of a year and fined five thousand dollars. Or any member, or any second member could be sued for any damages which an employer or a business man could show that he sustained because you refused to work with him or you refused to purchase the things which he had for sale. And then your organization could be proceeded against and dissolved as trusts, or as combinations in illegal restraint of trade. And side by side then came these injunctions issued to prohibit men from exercising, not only their God-given right, but their inherent, natural right of free speech, the right to free press, not censured after publication, but enjoined from publishing. Men were tried for contempt of court and sentenced to imprisonment for long terms, some for shorter terms, because they dared exercise their natural and their inherent right of free speech and free press. And in passing I want to say that no man has the right to expect that he shall abuse the right of free speech or the right of free press without being responsible for his utterances. But to deny the right of a man to express his thoughts, where that condition prevails either by injunction or proclamation, of a king, or a czar, citizenship is gone, freedom destroyed, and autocracy has taken its place.

—Victory Crowns Efforts—

It was the fight to accomplish these rights which was inaugurated by the representatives of the various international unions of America at the conference held in Washington, D. C., in 1906, where the first bill of grievances was presented to the then President, Vice-President and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Nation. From that moment on the fight was made upon the political field to secure the rights to which I have referred and which it was essential should be secured for America's toilers if we were to be free citizens and independent workmen organized to serve our own best interests and to be helpful to our fellowmen. And through the years of struggle, through the years of sacrifice, I can say to you that out of the six demands which the organized labor movement presented to the then President, Vice-President and Speaker of the House of Representatives, five have been enacted into law and one of them, which as I have tried to elucidate we were trying to remedy, has passed the House of Representatives by a unanimous vote and was changed and strengthened in the Senate of the United States and passed there by a unanimous vote. The bill is now in the hands of conferees of the House and Senate, and the labor provisions to which I have referred have been agreed to and have passed the Senate of the United States.

—Labor's Bill of Rights—

And I want specifically to mention one feature of this bill, I want to call your attention to one declaration in that law. Section 7 of the Clayton Anti-trust bill, referring to the organizations of the working people not being illegal combinations in restraint of trade, starts off with these words: "The labor of a human being is not a commodity or an article of commerce." I want to repeat these words, for I want them to be burned and

seared into your minds and hearts: "The labor of a human being is not a commodity or an article of commerce."

Not in the history of the whole world has there been any legislative body which has ever declared any principle comparable with the one which I have twice quoted. As in the Magna Charta, the minds of the people still referred only to the then citizenship, and not to the workers. As in the Declaration of Independence was contained the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that all men were created equal, yet even those who made that declaration did not have the negro slaves in mind. And slavery was an institution of our country. As the proclamation of emancipation gave political freedom to the black slaves, it remained for the achievement of American organized labor as expressing the highest sentiment of human freedom, of human sovereignty to say: "The labor of a human being is not a commodity or an article of commerce." This is the climax of the development of man's freedom in this country and for all time to come. I have no hesitancy in believing, and it is founded not alone upon my own judgment, but upon assurance which cannot be discredited or doubted, that the bill containing the principle as I have quoted to you here this afternoon will be a law of the United States of America.

—The European Struggle—

I can not forego a reference to the terrific condition prevailing on the other side, because we are all affected by it whether we are conscious of it or not. I can't associate this conflagration as being great, or the greatest of wars. It is the most brutal and unholy war that has ever existed or occurred in the history of man. It is terrible to contemplate the millions of men engaged in this slaughter, the youngest men, the strongest men, the healthiest of the young men—all of them fighting, all fighting, and the great mass of them formed and composed of the ranks of the toilers. And they are to be slaughtered.

The British Trades Union Congress had to postpone its meeting, which was to have been held on September 7, Labor Day. The German and Austrian Trades Union convention had to be postponed indefinitely. And regrettable indeed it is to be announced that the international secretariat conference, which was to have been held in San Francisco in 1915, participated in by the representatives of the organized labor movement of all countries of the world, will have to be indefinitely postponed. All the whole world pushed into the background that the dogs of war may be let loose and that men strive to kill each other.

—The Promise of Labor—

My only hope is that out of it may come a greater freedom, the abolition of monopolistic institutions and governments, and in their place democracies based on the consent of the governed. I know of no agency that is more competent to be helpful in carrying out the humanitarian purposes of poet and philosopher for human justice, for human freedom, than the much misunderstood and misrepresented organized labor movement.

My appeal to you men is, give your best thought to your organization. In the same degree that you perfect the organization will its advantages accrue to you and to all who work. To stand true to the banner of organized labor, to heal the breaches which have come into the labor movement, to try to prevent a recurrence or the extension, or the creation of new breaches, to have a great conception of the wonderful power which strength gives, the great influence which strength affords—all this I ask of you. But I ask you also to use your power wisely and well, not only for the carpenter, but for all labor, and all labor stands for all mankind.

Friendship

Self-reliance is all right, but independence is out of the question. No man gets along in life without the co-operation and support of other men.

LABOR LEGISLATION IN CANADA

General Laws of the Dominion Affecting Labor

IT is unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to import under contract of hire any alien labor.

The Dominion has a general "Industrial Dispute Investigation Act" which provides for mediation, conciliation and arbitration of disputes affecting capital and labor.

When a dispute occurs, and the parties are unable to agree either one may ask for arbitration, and if the disputants agree, each selects an arbitrator and the two thus selected agree on a third member. If either party fails or refuses to name their arbitrator the Minister of Labor selects one to act for the party failing to make such selection.

The decision of such board is final.

All expenses of the board are paid out of the Dominion's funds.

It is unlawful to declare a strike or lockout in behalf of either party prior to submitting the case to arbitration or during the investigation of the controversy by the board.

Either or both parties may agree in writing to submit to the finding of the board.

Employers and employes must give thirty days' notice of any intended change affecting wages, hours, etc.

The "Wage Liability Act" provides that all labor performed by any mechanic or laborer for any contractor, subcontractor, or any person doing any class of work for the government, may be paid out of the Dominion's funds, provided said contractor, etc., fails or refuses to pay the workmen; and further provides that the workman file his claim with the Minister of Labor and prove that said amount is due and unpaid.

The following is a brief digest of the labor laws in force in the provinces of the Dominion:

Province of Quebec.

In all industries classed as dangerous, among which are included carpentry and mill work, the age of employes cannot be under sixteen years for boys and eighteen years for girls.

No child under the age of fourteen years can work in any industry; above that age, if child is physically unfit, and so pronounced by the physician of the province, no one can employ it.

All employes sixteen years of age and under must be able to read and write fluently before they can be employed in any industry.

No boy sixteen years of age or under, girl or woman employe, are permitted to work more than ten hours in any one day or over sixty hours per week.

It is the duty of the employer to send the inspector notice of any accident or accidents happening within his plant within forty-eight hours after the happening of same.

Employer must keep a regular register of all boys, girls and women employed by him.

Must have his factory inspected as to sanitary conditions and furnish the inspector with a certified copy of same.

Any employer or other person who conceals, or attempts to conceal, any boy, girl or women to prevent them from appearing and be examined touching their physical condition and fitness for the work they are doing, is subject to fine and imprisonment.

All main doors of egress of all manufacturing plants, shops and mills must open outward and be left free and unlocked during working hours.

All pits for fly wheels or other movable pieces of machinery, openings in floors, etc., basins, tanks, etc., must be properly fenced to the satisfaction of the inspector.

All shaftings, gears, pulleys, etc., must be enclosed and carefully guarded.

All woodworking machinery, power saws, planers, shapers, etc., must be fully and completely guarded.

All emory wheels must be guarded and proper appliances installed to remove the dust generated.

No oiling, cleaning, repairing or adjusting machines, belts, pulleys or any moving parts shall be done while in motion without first being ordered by the foreman.

No machines shall be cleaned while in motion with tow, waste or emory cloth.

Where the employment will permit, employes of both sexes are to be furnished with chairs provided with suitable backs.

Spittoons are to be furnished and placed in the different parts of the factory.

Persons working around moving machinery must wear clothes close-fitting and buttoned up; cannot wear gloves or mittens working at saws or handling belts.

During the hours of casting all passageways in foundries must be kept clear; section fans must be installed if necessary to remove noxious gases; in all foundries employing fifty or more men shower bath rooms provided with hot and cold water must be maintained by the company.

All scaffolding over fifteen feet in height must be inspected; any workman without prejudice to himself may demand of the contractor to be shown the signed certificate of the inspector. Inspectors of the province are authorized to condemn and so mark any scaffolding they deem dangerous.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION of disputes as to wages, hours, price of work, etc.: All disputes settled by arbitration board by consent of parties, such as unpaid wages, disputes as to amount of wages, damage done to work, insufficient or unwholesome food or supplies when same are to be furnished under the contract; dismissal of employe or employes because he or they belong to a trade union; and to promote agreements between employes and employers with a view to inducing them to submit their differences to arbitration.

COMPENSATION LAW: The injured employe should notify the employer, in writing, at once of the accident, unless he has actual notice.

Compensation begins on the eighth day following the accident.

All employments and all injuries covered, unless by wilful misconduct the injured employe is hurt.

Compensation is paid quarterly in case of permanent partial, or permanent total disability. In case of partial disability of a temporary character the payments to be made at the same time other employes in the same industry are paid, and payments are to be made at least every sixteen days.

Compensation is preferred and exempt from seizure for debts.

The employer cannot exempt himself from the provision of the law by entering into a contract or contracts with his employes.

The injured employe must submit to a medical examination if employer demands it; may have his own physician present at his own expense; if employe refuses to be examined the compensation is suspended during such refusal.

In case of any dispute notify the judge of the superior or circuit court, in writing, giving details.

Province of Ontario.

No child under the age of twelve years can be employed in any factory except in the preparation of fruit or vegetables for canning purposes. In those industries they can be employed at that age between the 15th day of June and the 15th day of September.

Chairs or seats must be furnished girls and women employes when not necessarily engaged in the work they are performing.

No child, young girl or woman can work more than ten hours per day or over sixty hours per week.

All employers must allow one hour at midday for lunch to all such employes.

In all industries the employer must provide wash rooms, clean towels, soap and water for employes.

No employer where food products are packed or manufactured can hire or retain in his employment any person or persons afflicted with consumption, scrofula, venereal disease, or skin disease of any nature.

Clothing manufacturers cannot let out work by contract to tailors, seamstresses, etc., without keeping a register of addresses of all such workmen. No person can sell any article of wearing apparel made in any tenement house without the written consent of the inspector.

All machinery, of every nature whatever, must be properly, securely and safely guarded.

No machinery, of any nature whatever, can be cleaned while in motion.

Notices of all accidents, explosions and deaths from any cause occurring in any industry shall be sent to the chief inspector by the employer forthwith.

In all cases of accidents for any violation of these acts the liability of the employer to the injured employe shall be subject to the limitations contained in the Workmen's Compensation Act.

COMPENSATION LAW: Notify the employer at once, in writing, of the accident.

Compensation begins on the 8th day following the accident.

All employments, all injuries and all industrial or occupational diseases covered, unless by wilful misconduct the employe is hurt.

Employer and employe must accept the provisions of the law.

Employer cannot waive the provisions of the law by agreement with his employe or employes.

Compensation is a preferred claim and cannot be assigned, charged or attached for any debt.

Employe must submit to medical examination as provided for under the law.

In case of any dispute, doubt or uncertainty as to rights under the law, notify the workmen's compensation board of the province in writing at once, giving the details in substance of the dispute.

Province of Saskatchewan.

In all industries where women or children are employed the hours of labor are not more than eight per day and not more than forty-five per week.

No child under the age of fourteen can be employed in any industry; must allow one hour for meals for all female employes.

Each employe is entitled to 300 cubic feet to work in.

All machinery must be safely and properly guarded.

All openings of hoists, elevators, hatchways, etc., must be properly guarded.

All main and inside doors must open outward and are not allowed to be kept locked during working hours.

In case of accident employer must notify inspector within twenty-four hours after the happening.

The parents of any child employed by their consent in violation of the age law, etc., are liable to a fine of $50.00 and imprisonment.

The employer must keep a register of all children and women employes, which shall be open to the inspector at all times.

No person, firm or corporation can engage in running an employment agency without a license.

Any employe who leaves his work to become intoxicated, or leaves without proper notice, can be fined; and any employer who discharges an employe without good and sufficient reason is liable to the employe for his wages and also an indemnity of four weeks' wages if the facts prove the employe was discharged without just grounds.

All employers must pay wages in Canadian currency.

All scaffolding must have a railing or guard around it and must not sway.

All flooring to be laid at least two floors below where work is being done.

COMPENSATION LAW: In case of an accident notify the employer in writing at once of the accident.

All employments and all injuries covered unless by wilful misconduct the employe is hurt, or the injury was caused by incidental risk arising out of the employment, or the risk was assumed by the employe.

No compensation is paid for first week of disability.

Compensation is paid in a lump sum and distributed according to the laws of the province.

Employer and employe cannot contract between themselves and escape the provisions of the act.

All actions to enforce the compensation must be commenced within six months after the injury, or in case of death within six months after said death.

Act does not cover employes earning more than $1,200 per year.

Compensation is a preferred claim and cannot be assigned, charged or attached.

In case of any doubtful rights consult the "judge of the district court" where the accident occurred.

Province of Alberta.

All floors of scaffolds shall be at least two and a half feet wide, protected by a railing, and so suspended that they do not sway to and fro.

All ladders shall extend at least four feet above any scaffolding, staging or floor.

All steel constructed buildings must have temporary floors immediately below the floor beams of the story next higher.

All hoists, hatchways, elevators, etc., must be securely and properly guarded.

Building mechanics have a lien for all work done, provided he files his claim sworn to with the clerk of the superior court.

COMPENSATION LAW: In case of an accident notify the employer in writing at once of the accident. Compensation dates from the time of injury. Compensation is to be paid weekly. All employments and all injuries covered. Compensation is a preferred claim; cannot be assigned. Employer cannot by contract absolve himself from liability.

Employe must submit to an examination if requested by employer; if he refuses compensation is suspended during refusal.

In case of any doubtful right notify the "judge of the district court" in writing at once, giving the details as near as possible.

Province of Manitoba.

No white women or girls can work in any industry owned, operated or controlled by any Japanese, Chinaman or other oriental.

All employes have liens for wages earned, provided the same is registered in the land title office, properly verified and filed within thirty days after completion of work.

Women and girls employed cannot work over nine hours in any one day and must be allowed an hour for dinner. Can work female employes twelve and a half hours for a period of thirty-six days in each twelve months.

No boy under the age of fourteen or girl under the age of fifteen can be employed in any factory.

Scaffolding or staging must be swung so it will not sway to and fro. All scaffolding shall be at least four feet wide, properly protected by a railing at least three feet high.

Temporary floors must be laid to not less than two stories below the one where the work is being done.

All hoists, elevators, shafting, etc., must be properly and securely guarded or enclosed.

All excavating work shall be properly shored up to prevent caving in.

COMPENSATION LAW: In case of an accident notify the employer in writing at once.

Compensation begins on the eighth day following the injury.

All employments and all injuries covered unless by wilful misconduct the employe is hurt.

(Continued on Page 50.)

Editorial

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The Eighteenth General Convention

If one were asked to express a brief opinion as to what impressed him as the dominant characteristic of the Eighteenth General Convention, which was in session in Indianapolis, Ind., the headquarters city, as this issue of The Carpenter went to press, he might very aptly say: "strict attention to business." That note was struck even on the forenoon of the opening day, Monday, September 21, when the delegates, after hearing several brief addresses extending to them a warm trades unionist welcome to the Hoosier City, speedily got down to the business of the convention proper.

The brief introductory exercises, it may be said, were marked by a deviation from a custom which usually prevails at convention openings—that of inviting prominent public men and politicians to extend a greeting to the delegates. In the case of the U. B. delegates, they were welcomed to their headquarters city as trades unionists by trades unionists; the welcome of others was not sought.

The only break in the routine of the convention occurred at the afternoon session of Wednesday, September 23, when President Gompers of the A. F. of L. addressed the delegates, coming specially to Indianapolis for that purpose. He was given a rousing welcome and delivered an eloquent and instructive address, a report of which appears in this issue.

We present this month a resume of the reports of the General Officers. An extended review of the work of the convention will appear in the November Carpenter.

General Officers' Reports.

The reports which the General Officers submitted to the convention covered in a very comprehensive manner the workings of the organization during the last two years. Practically every phase of U. B. activity was touched upon and, taken collectively, they furnish one with a remarkable array of facts, figures and valuable information with which every member of the organization would do well to familiarize himself.

The General President.

Matters of great importance to the membership are treated briefly and clearly by General President Kirby in his report to the Eighteenth General Convention. It opens with a short survey of trade conditions during his term of office and with a tribute to his predecessor, former General President Huber. He says:

When I assumed the office of General President, the building conditions throughout the country were very good, and remained so until about the 1st of October, 1913. The past

winter has been very dull for the carpenter, and it is only now beginning to resume normal conditions. Prospects, I am pleased to state, are good, and everything points to increasing activity in construction work.

The month of September, 1913, saw our organization at its greatest strength numerically—219,143 members in good standing. Since that time, owing to the reasons above stated, our membership has decreased, as would naturally be expected under such circumstances. We were never in better condition, however, to pick up the membership lost than we are at present.

In assuming the position of General President, I, very naturally, encountered the obstacles that are usually met by an official entering upon new duties. I succeeded a man who, by his ability and genial disposition, had won the hearts of our entire membership. His sagacity and diplomacy had caused him to be respected by those with whom he came in contact during his long service in the labor movement. and in succeeding such a man, I tried, as much as possible, to carry out his policies. Nevertheless, I was looked upon as more or less of an uncertain quantity. I feel, however, that I have demonstrated to the membership that I have no other object in mind, than the enforcement of our constitution; and while in the beginning, in some localities, a hesitancy was exhibited toward complying with my instructions, I am glad to say that such conditions no longer exist. I am, indeed, proud of the manner in which Local Unions and District Councils have responded to requests made by the General Office from time to time.

—Organizing—

Under this head the G. P. points out the fact that it requires a large force of organizers to cover the territory under the jurisdiction of the U. B.:

To maintain working conditions, and to keep alive interest in the movement requires a large force of organizers. I have endeavored at all times to comply with our constitution, to the extent that no organizer be sent into any territory unless assistance was asked, or there were other good reasons, and I have used the organizing staff to the best advantage possible for the organization. I have not been able to comply with all the requests made upon this office for assistance of organizers, for to do so would require many more than we now employ; and neither have I been able to make all the appointments I have been asked to by different districts and different localities. No organizer is allowed to remain in a district where the membership opposes him, and some times I have removed organizers from localities where I knew they were doing good work and their services were still required, owing to the fact that certain elements were aligned against them, and I felt it was not to the best interests of the movement to continue them in that jurisdiction. I have endeavored to cover all territories where conditions would warrant. During the winter months when no organizing work could be done, I have discontinued the services of quite a number of the men. This brought down upon us words of censure and condemnation from many localities, but we felt, however, that we were acting in the best interests of the organization.

We owe a great deal of our present condition to the organizing staff, and I feel that no better, hard-working or intelligent body of men ever represented a labor organization than is now employed by the U. B. They are working in unison, following out one policy, and doing their utmost to promote the welfare and up-building of the U. B., and with one or two exceptions (and those I feel were totally unfounded) I have received no complaint against any of the organizers.

—Apprenticeship—

The important question of apprenticeship is given the attention it deserves and the delegates are urged to take some steps looking toward at least a modified form of it. The G. P. is of the opinion that the proposition advanced by the committee on apprenticeship to the Des Moines convention, and which was rejected by referendum vote, could be adopted and put in force, and says:

I believe the age of admission of apprentices, under our constitution, to be right and liberal, for at 22 years of age a man who has not yet selected the vocation which he intends to follow he will not be apt to be a permanent fixture in any calling, and no man should be admitted to our organization to learn the trade after he is 22 years of age. Our boys should not be discouraged from becoming carpenters, but rather we should encourage them to become mechanics so that their services will be in demand, and at the same time train them in the walks of trade unionism.

—Strikes and Lockouts—

Strikes and lockouts handled during the last two years were almost invariably successful, the report notes, and this satisfactory condition is attributed to the manner in which the movements were financed. Every strike that was approved by a majority of the membership affected and received the sanction of the G. E. B. had financial backing extended

it until a successful issue was reached. The good effect of the one-dollar-a-day strike benefits is also remarked as well as the requirement of the G. E. B. that the majority of the membership must sanction their trade movement. Of the value and necessity of proper financial support, the G. P. says:

While a dollar a day has greatly aided in holding our membership, yet that is not enough money. Many good and true union men in the past have been compelled to return to work that those dependent upon them might receive the necessities of life.

The statement is made that trade conditions often cause our membership to be idle even longer periods than when on strike. Admit this to be true, the fact remains that when men are locked out or are on strike to better their conditions their credit is usually curtailed, and it is impossible for them to secure the assistance that at other times is advanced without question.

—Agreements—

On the subject of agreements the G. P. makes the following pronouncement, which, it may be said, is in line with a recommendation contained in the report of the G. E. B.:

I have in every instance insisted where agreements were made by our District Councils and Local Unions that they be complied with both in letter and spirit. I do not believe in evasive and underhanded tactics. I consider such action despicable, and no matter if our employers should adopt those methods it does not justify trade unionists in doing so. I believe we should live up to our agreements without even being asked to do so. This office has assisted different localities in making agreements, but we have never been a party to one. It would, however, be to the best interests of the Brotherhood if the General President, in conjunction with the General Executive Board, had the authority to sign agreements with employers doing an interstate or international business. This would tend to insure the employment of union carpenters, and at the same time it would protect the employers from unnecessary interruption of his work. An agreement of that character could not set about to fix the wage scale or working conditions, but they could provide that union men must be employed and the prevailing rate of wages paid, and I feel that under this arrangement nearly all of the large contractors of the country would avail themselves of the advantages contained therein.

—Machinists and Millwrights—

Apropos of the jurisdictional differences with the machinists on the question of millwright work, the report says that while machinery enters into millwright work today the principles of its construction and erection have not changed and that the millwrights, who are an integral part of the U. B., have always continued to follow their line of work:

Recently, however, the machinists conceived the idea that they were a building trade, and have been very active in endeavoring to wrest from us that part of our work. It is admitted on our part that not enough of attention is paid to the erection and installation of machinery; too much of it is being done by non-union men, and were the machinists to bend their efforts to control work that is now being erected by men who make no pretense of belonging to a labor organization perhaps we might overlook their efforts, but rather they have used all their energies to dispossessing us of the work we have been doing since machinery was invented.

A committee representing our organization and the International Association of Machinists met in our office in the early part of 1913, and after several days' efforts no agreement was reached. Recently, however, the machinists' organization has asked that negotiations again be opened for the purpose of arranging, if possible, a line of demarcation between the two classes of work. This, like the one in 1913, resulted in nothing being accomplished.

—Amalgamated Carpenters—

The G. P. shows that the agreement with the Amalgamated Society has had the effect of wiping out "in almost every instance" the old feeling of antagonism, and that, with the possible exception of two or three localities, all branches are now working in perfect accord with the plan of solidification:

This agreement was not what the representatives of the Brotherhood wanted, nor was it what was desired by the men representing the Amalgamated Society, but it was the closest that we could get together, and I am justified now in the belief expressed then, that the best interests of the carpenter industry was in a united organization.

The Amalgamated Society had within its ranks men who had fought the battles of trade unionism in all sections of the world. They had a beneficiary system that was second to that of no other labor organization,

and I felt that it would be unjust to ask them to surrender the benefits that they had paid for so long. At the same time the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners had demonstrated the fact that its organization was best fitted to control the building industry on the American continent. By leaving the Amalgamted Society its beneficiary system, and giving control of the working conditions to the Brotherhood no hardship was worked upon any one. While prior to the agreement many Amalgamated carpenters worked against the interests of the Brotherhood, which course they could not be blamed for following as we were taking every means within our power to embarrass them, but since the plan of solidification has been approved. I have yet to hear of a single instance where the amalgamated carpenter has acted otherwise than faithful to the best interests of his craft.

With the co-operation of the amalgamated carpenters other trades which have sought to make inroads on our claims of jurisdiction have lost their strongest support, and while I was censured bitterly for bringing about this agreement, time has shown the wisdom of the act, and no one now would be willing to go back to the old conditions as existing before, and I can not help at this time but to thank the officers of the Amalgamated Society for their splendid co-operation with us in adjusting any differences that have arisen over the interpretation of the agreement.

—Bricklayers' Agreement—

Another important matter referred to is the agreement signed with the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union. After praising that organization for the manner in which it is carrying out its part of the understanding, the G. P. says:

I am glad to say that I have always been, both as a local and a national officer, on friendly terms with the bricklayers, and was always able to secure their co-operation. They have rules and regulations for their government, the same as any other great organization must have, and these laws must be respected, and they some times prevent immediate co-operation. Their laws provide that no strike can be called without consulting their General Office—and I desire to say that it is a very good law and prevents hasty and indiscriminate action, and I feel certain with the two organizations working together the hasty and useless strikes which have been the means of putting our members on the street so often will soon be a thing of the past.

The very fact that we have this agreement has enabled our Local Unions to settle many disputes without the stoppage of work. This agreement was not made for the purpose of antagonizing any organization, but an International Union, standing alone with as many organizations aligned against them as we have had in the past, is placed in a very critical position. Other interests found fault with us because we remained neutral when the bricklayers were in dispute over the erection of certain classes of work. To do otherwise would have placed us in the position of being slapped on one cheek and then turning the other, as the very people who are most anxious to receive our support in their disputes against the bricklayers were always aligned against the carpenters when questions affecting our welfare were before the building trades conventions in the past.

—Appeals—

The number of appeals decided during the last term are enumerated and the G. P. remarks:

I find, as a rule, the Local Unions and District Councils give the accused a fair and impartial trial. The greatest trouble I have experienced, however, is in not having our laws strictly complied with. In the many cases I have been called upon to decide I have given consideration to absolutely nothing other than the sworn testimony submitted, and have confined myself strictly to the evidence as presented by the contending parties, and if I have made any errors in rendering decisions, it is due to the fact that proper evidence was not submitted. I find, too, in some instances, a disposition is evinced to convict on general principles. Wherever I have noticed this to be the case I have acted accordingly. I desire, however, at this time to caution our membership upon the necessity of complying strictly with our regulations as laid down in our constitution. Wherever this has been done the action of the Local Union has stood the test of the civil courts, but wherevere a short-cut has been taken and the accused not given the benefit of the provisions of our constitution, and the accused has taken his case to the civil courts, then our action has been reversed, and our members have been placed in the disagreeable position of having to again admit to membership those who in all sense of justice should be expelled, and would have been if the law had been followed.

—Per Capita Tax—

The attention of the membership is called to the amount of per capita tax paid to the G. O., in the following manner:

I desire to call the attention of the membership to the amount of per capita tax paid to the General Office. There is an inherent dis-

like in every individual against paying anything in the form of a tax, and while we will spend money freely for unnecessary trivialities, we raise our voices in holy protest when we are required to contribute collectively for the benefit of all concerned. There is no insurance or fraternal society which grants as much for the money received as the United Brotherhood. Our expenses are very heavy, and until such time as our organization has reached a higher degree of efficiency and obtained a more complete control of the working conditions throughout the country, I see no reasonable manner in which we can hope to successfully reduce our expenses without restricting our progress.

Litigation, too, is becoming more expensive, and it seems that labor organizations are regarded by the legal fraternity as their legitimate prey, and that, together with the increased death rate, holds out but little encouragement for a reduction in our expenditures.

I am not, at this time, in favor of increasing the per capita tax to the General Office. I believe a great deal more satisfaction would be given, however, if instead of a quarterly assessment as levied, that the same be divided into three equal parts, making the per capita tax 34 cents per month. I trust this will receive the careful and unbiased consideration of this convention.

Perhaps the most important section of the report and one that is sure to be read with interest is that which deals with the relations existing between our organization and the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., and with the A. F. of L. itself. We, therefore, present the remarks of the G. P. on this subject in full.

—Building Trades Department—

Perhaps no man in the labor movement (when the opportunities presented are given consideration) has done more to create and foster the Building Trades Department than the writer. I have always looked upon that department as one of the strongest institutions in the labor world. In looking back over the work done by the department, the chief criticism I can make is, "That it tried to make progress too fast." Had some degree of toleration been used by the delegates at the conventions of this department in the past it would have been a thousandfold stronger than it is today.

At the beginning of my term of office the Brotherhood of Carpenters faced a peculiar crisis. We were fighting to retain control of the erection and installation of a certain class of material. In this, arrayed against us, were all the forces of the Building Trades Department. We were making large monthly payments to the department, and it looked to me like we were fostering an institution that was continually antagonizing our interests. In saying this, I want it clearly understood that I am not blaming the officers of the Building Trades Department, for they were simply obeying the laws they were obligated to enforce. The complaints became so general that the membership could not permit it to continue. Two hundred and ten Local Unions demanded that the matter of withdrawal from the department be submitted to the membership. When this was done the large majority which voted to withdraw was sufficient to demonstrate that our organization did not consider it to their best interests to continue its affiliation with the department. We have, however, taken no steps to antagonize any trade, unless it has been where an organization has assumed an aggressive attitude toward us.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has asked our reasons for withdrawing, and for an explanation of our grievance against the Building Trades Department, all of which has been furnished, and we believe our statements to the Executive Council will satisfy that body that we were justified in our action. I express the hope, however, that the department will yet be what was originally intended, namely: A medium for the protection of the building tradesman. But it can not be such until the rights of every individual is respected and protected, and the local laws made by a referendum vote of the interested membership. Should the time arrive when it will agree to give each organization representation in accordance with its membership, I sincerely trust that the United Brotherhood will again immediately reaffiliate.

—American Federation of Labor—

I am pleased to report that our relations with the American Federation of Labor were never more cordial and satisfactory than at the present time, and I would be ungrateful did I not express my appreciation to President Gompers and Secretary Morrison for prompt assistance rendered whenever they have been asked.

General Secretary Duffy, as a member of the executive council, has rendered us valuable assistance.

I find many of our Local Unions are not inclined to affiliate with the local central bodies, and while in some cases our locals have been discriminated against, yet that should not deter our membership from taking a stand as true unionists. The American Federation of Labor and its central bodies represent united action and concerted efforts of trade unionism throughout the land, and we as carpenters everywhere should shoulder our share of the responsibility and help to

spread the gospel of trade unionism wherever it can be done.

—Printing and Supplies—

An important recommendation is made under this head advocating the installation of an up-to-date printing plant at headquarters to take care of the organization's printing. The G. P. says:

Few of our membership, perhaps, realize the enormous amount of money this organization has paid out for the printing of our Journal, constitutions and other matters required for the use of our organization. The printing of The Carpenter for the two years ending July 1, 1914, cost $70,246.96.

I have, during the last few months, made investigations as to the probable cost of a printing plant of sufficient size to take care of all our printing. I am convinced, from the figures furnished me from reliable sources, that a printing plant can be established at a cost not to exceed $30,000 which will take care of all the printing to be done for the general organization. I am not, I confess, an expert on figuring printing matter, but I do not believe that any privately owned printing plant could successfully continue in business unless it figured on at least 20 per cent. profit on its work, and by taking that figure, it will be seen that we will have saved in two years the sum of $21,653. To this is the added advantage of having our work done when and as we want it. We will be in a position then, if the convention so instructs, that we can print our Journal complete in the French, German or any language we may desire. We will be in a position to furnish the Local Unions and District Councils all their printing at a cost considerably less than they could secure it elsewhere. We have ample room in our building for all the machinery required, and would scarcely have to change a partition to install any of it. The estimate that I furnish is for the most up-to-date machinery manufactured. I believe it would be a progressive step, and one that would commend itself to our membership, and I am sure it would be a well-paying financial proposition as well. I would like to see this convention instruct the General Executive Board to install this plant, provided it can be done somewhere near the figure I have specified.

—Reed Workers—

Among other matters of interest the report details the progress made in organizing the reed workers. Locals have been organized in Cincinnati, Ohio, Wakefield Mass., and Oakland, Cal., These locals have not, however, been asked to affiliate with the D. C. in their locality. A greater interest is urged in the matter of organizing this industry.

—Law Department—

In order to curtail to some extent the great expense of litigation, a law department has been established at headquarters where there is now on file nearly all the briefs and decisions rendered for and against labor organizations in the U. S., as well as labor laws now on the statute books of the various States and provinces. The advantages of such a department, which is in charge of a competent attorney, is apparent.

—Old Home and Pensions—

The members are urged to give thought to the question of establishing some system to take care of our aged brothers. The G. P. does not say whether a home for the aged or a pension plan would be the better system, but suggests that the incoming Executive Board be instructed to compile statistics on the subject showing the approximate cost to our membership, both for the maintenance of a home and the payment of pensions.

—Recommendations—

Other recommendations made by the G. P. in his report include the following:

That the G. P. be given authority in conjunction with the G. E. B. to compel L. U.'s to consolidate when such is deemed best for the welfare of a locality.

That members dropped for non-payment of dues desiring to be reinstated should be allowed to do so without hindrance, at the same time being compelled to reimburse the L. U. where they formerly belonged in the amount of money which that L. U. had been compelled to pay for them as per capita tax to the G. O. The designation of a fixed amount which an ex-member should pay, the G. P. believes would remedy matters.

That a change be made in the laws which require all L. U.'s to affiliate in a D. C., as our D. C.'s are no longer composed of building tradesmen exclusively. Provision should be made for furniture workers, cabinet makers, box makers, rattan workers and boat builders who

can have only a general interest in the building industry.

That when an audit of books of L. U.'s or D. C.'s is necessary, the G. P. be authorized to take possession of the required books until the audit is completed.

The G. P. also calls attention to the action of some D. C.'s in refusing to accept transfer cards when conditions do not warrant such action, as D. C.'s have no right to pass such laws and regulations and an L. U. can not be disciplined by the D. C. for refusing to abide by such instructions. With regard to complications arising with regard to transfer cards, the G. P. suggests that a man working in a district, even if he returns home every day, should be required to transfer his membership and help to maintain conditions where he is employed.

—Conclusion—

The report concludes with an expression of appreciation for the support and co-operation accorded the G. P. during the last two years:

In submitting to you this report, I can not find words to express to the general membership my appreciation for the hearty co-operation that has been accorded me. My communications at times may have seemed short and sharp, but I have never believed in long or useless correspondence, and I have tried to abbreviate my work as much as possible. While this convention is in session, I trust that every delegate will become acquainted with the general system under which this organization is conducted. They will find no place in the country an institution whose affairs are conducted in a more systematic manner than those of the General Office of the U. B.

My relations with the General Officers of this Brotherhood have been of a most satisfactory nature. Every one of them has used his time, his ability and his knowledge to the best interests of the labor movement, and while I am not going to pretend to intimate that the General Officers have always agreed, nevertheless, each one of them has been big enough and broad enough to acquiesce to the will of the majority, and while all of us, the writer included, have at different times had our policies and opinions contradicted and rejected, there has been no ill feelings engendered.

The First General Vice-President

Although not required by the General Constitution to do so, First General Vice-President Hutcheson submits a report to the General Convention covering the work he has done since he assumed the duties of office.

The report shows that much has been done to secure detailed information as to the working conditions in the mills, shops and factories under the jurisdiction of the U. B. This was largely obtained through circular letters and schedules of inquiries sent to Local Unions and District Councils and the data received appears in the report in tabulated form showing the conditions existing in the mill industry in the various States and provinces and the approximate number of union and non-union men as near as can be obtained.

Five hundred and thirty-three locals, 117 District Councils and eleven State and Provincial Councils submitted their laws to the First G. V.-P. for consideration, correction and approval. Of this number six appealed to the G. E. B. from the ruling made.

It is noted that many locals are lax in keeping their laws and rules up-to-date and in conformity with the General Constitution, many still working under laws and rules adopted several years ago, since which time our constitution has been amended or changed. To facilitate uniformity in drafting laws and rules, a number of suggestions are made, among which are the following:

The laws could be embodied under "Constitution and By-Laws," or under "By-Laws." If the former style is to be used Article 1 should give the name and objects of the local or council; Article 2, the qualification of members; Article 3 should name the officers, their election, duties and term of office, and Article 4 should provide for the regular and special meetings of the local or council. The manner in which the constitution may be amended should be given in a final article, and, of course, there would necessarily be sections under each article. A constitution of this kind should only contain the essential laws, as the details should come under "By-Laws."

It will be noted that most of the subjects covered by a constitution as above outlined

are already covered by the general constitution, therefore the laws could easily be contained in a set of by-laws, giving the name of the body and stating the objects of same, it being necessary to only set out under each part whatever stipulations in addition to those given in the general constitution are desired. If the constitution and by-law system is used, after the outline for the former has been carried out the "By-Laws" should follow, under which the other laws should be set forth under different articles and sections, with a final article stating how same may be amended.

When the local or council desires to set out parliamentary rules in addition to those given in the general constitution, same should be set forth under "Rules of Order." If they are to have laws governing benefits and donations they should be set forth under "Laws Governing Benefits," and any law or rule that is strictly a trade rule, should be set out under "Trade Rules." A provision should be made for amending any part of same.

The First G. V.-P. also recommends the submission of all new laws and rules to the D. C. with which the local is affiliated before sending them to the G. O. for approval. With regard to the paying of sick and accident donations, his opinion is that it would be more satisfactory to our organization and of great benefit to our locals to set aside a certain per cent. of the receipts as a contingent fund, from which all sick and accident donations could be paid and for the relief of members in distress, and urges an amendment to the General Constitution to that effect.

On the question of laws governing apprenticeship, he says that some locals labor under the idea that persons over the age limit of apprentices and not qualified as journeymen may be admitted to semi-beneficial membership in the United Brotherhood, classed as "Improvers." Admission of such persons should never be considered by any Local Union, as one of the objects of our organization is to encourage an apprenticeship system, thereby giving the young man the opportunity to become proficient in the trade, and we should not encourage men that can not qualify as journeymen and who are too old to join as apprentices to become members of our organization.

The report also contains a table showing the firms using the U. B. label on our products in the different States and provinces in our jurisdiction. This shows the number of mills granted the label from March 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, and the number having use of label. From the data compiled the First G. V.-P. is now in a position to give the names of any or all firms having use of the official label, also the class of work our members are engaged in manufacturing. He has also been able to issue a pamphlet containing this information.

The report notes that the use of the electrotype die which was formerly used has been dispensed with and a rubber stamp used instead. The latter is more practicable for ordinary mill work, as it gives the number of the mill, the district and State in which it is located, and is easily distinguished. With regard to transfer labels it is recommended that the rubber stamp should also be applied to the product to guard against misuse.

In order to remedy conditions which makes it possible for firms to have the use of our label in one locality and operate under non-union conditions in another, the report in the interest of the organization urges an amendment requiring any firm having more than one mill, shop or factory to etablish union conditions in all its plants in order to use the label on any of its output. Another important recommendation is made to the effect that a date be set aside in the near future (consistent with present existing agreements and excepting firms manufacturing boxes) when all firms that use our label shall conform to the eight-hour day as specified in the General Constitution.

In closing his report the First G. V.-P. urges renewed activity in the interest of the label propaganda and says:

There appears to be a lack of interest among our general membership in regard to the label, which should be overcome. Every member should use his utmost endeavor to promote the use of and create a demand for material and products upon which our label is placed: thereby furthering the welfare of our general organization. Realizing, however, the difficulty to be experienced in furthering

the use of our label with advertising only through the columns of our official journal and directories published by this office, I wish to recommend affiliation with the label trades department of the American Federation of Labor, whose object is to further the interests of all organizations affiliated therewith and advertise the various labels, as I believe it would be beneficial for our Brotherhood to be affiliated with that department and assist to maintain same, insofar as paying per capita to said department on our membership engaged in the manufacture of products and material upon which our label is placed.

Furthermore, as we should adopt from time to time other means of interesting our membership as well as the general public and endeavor to get them to promote the use of our label, I believe that the matter of advertising same should be given to the First General Vice-President.

The General Secretary

As he is now a member of the General Executive Board in accordance with Section 42 of the General Constitution adopted at the Washington convention, and as the General Executive Board has also submitted a report, the General Secretary, so as to avoid covering the ground twice, has confined himself to presenting in detailed statistical form the work of his office during the last two years. With the exception of a brief foreword, practically all of the 125 pages of his report contain highly informative statistical data, arranged and grouped in such a way as to present little difficulty in grasping their significance.

The report shows that the membership in good standing, upon which the calculations of the General Office are always based, was 212,160 at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914. If we, however, take into account the members over three and under six months in arrears; members granted clearance cards during the last six months and not yet accounted for, and those who are not in good standing because their locals owe more than three months' per capita tax, we find that the actual membership reaches approximately 261,049. The bad trade conditions through which we have recently passed undoubtedly swelled the ranks of the members in arrears, but it is pleasing to note that the steady, measured progress of the U. B. was not affected thereby, for the membership in good standing in the present report shows a net gain of 16,661 members over the report submitted to the 1912 General Convention.

A comparison of the Local Unions organized since June 30, 1912, with those lapsed or consolidated since that time shows a gain of 166 Local Unions, making the total number of locals in existence today 2,015 against 1,849 reported on June 30, 1912. The number of unions and the membership in each of the different States is also given, and it is interesting to note that New York State leads with the largest number of locals and the highest membership, 223 locals and 31,909 members. Illinois runs a close second with 177 locals and a membership of 30,169. The four other leading States are Massachusetts, 154 locals and 15,997 members; California, 125 locals and 15,566 members; Pennsylvania, 140 locals and 15,502 members; Ohio, 83 locals and 11,259 members.

With regard to the membership of the seven districts represented on the General Executive Board we note that District No. 1 leads with 57,455 members; District No. 3 comes second with 56,111; District No. 2 has 30,215; District No. 6, 26,902; District No. 5, 22,826; District No. 4, 11,107, and District No. 7, 7,544. A list of the 132 District Councils and the fourteen State and Provincial Councils formed prior to the close of the fiscal year is also included.

One of the most interesting features of the report is the tabulated list of Local Unions, in numerical order, giving current wages, hours of labor, Saturday half-holiday and whether or not an agreement exists with the contractors. Similar information is also given with regard to the District Councils. This was obtained by sending out blank schedules to all Local and District Councils with the request that they return same promptly. In this connection it may be said that 81 District Councils and 1,691 locals reported in full; 10 District Councils and 193 locals reported partially, and

41 District Councils and 131 locals did not report at all. The number of District Councils and locals reporting partially or not at all is all the more formidable when it is recalled that strong efforts were made both by official communication and through the columns of The Carpenter to obtain this information complete, and while the response was better than in the past, it nevertheless shows how hard it is for the General Office to have up-to-date detailed information on hand concerning the organization. The list shows that the eight-hour day is enjoyed by 205,724 members in 953 cities and towns; that a nine-hour day obtains among 30,504 members in 290 cities, and that 4,525 members in 74 cities work ten hours daily. The Saturday half-holiday is observed in 424 localities and agreements with the employers exist in 410.

The report notes a marked improvement both in the membership and the manner in which financial secretaries of the different locals report same and says that while numerous instances of discrepancies occur from time to time, they are kept at a minimum by the constant check and re-check of the card-filing system. Under the head of monthly reports, emphasis is laid upon the necessity of forwarding these reports to the General Office not later than the tenth day of each month for the month preceding. An average of 130 locals a month failed to send in these reports and were fined as per Section 180 of the General Constitution. The chief errors made by locals in sending in these reports are enumerated by the General Secretary, and if local officers will study this section of the report, trouble with the General Office with regard to the monthly report will in great measure be eliminated. A stricter compliance with Sections 102 and 108 of the General Constitution governing the issuing and receiving of clearance coupons is also urged.

The General Secretary also refers to our official monthly journal and urges that same be read by every member, as "it is the official means of keeping the membership-at-large in close touch with the doings of our organization." In this connection the various departments in The Carpenter are enumerated and the information they contain briefly outlined. With regard to the matter of advertisements in the journal, he draws attention to what has had to be contended with in regard to advertising contracts and says that unless permission is given him to enter into yearly contracts with advertisers, the income from this source will not materially increase. Quoting from his report to the Niagara Falls convention in 1906, he says:

> We experience quite a little trouble and sometimes annoyance and difficulty in our advertising department. We are compelled from time to time to enter into contracts with advertisers for a specified time. Afterward it occurs that said advertiser or advertisers are placed on the unfair list by our Local Unions, District Councils or by some central body with which our unions are affiliated. We are then requested to discontinue the publication of such advertisements irrespective of whether we have a contract or not, and irrespective of whether we are liable to a suit at law or not. We wish it to be clearly understood that where we enter into a contract we intend to keep that contract until it expires; then and not till then can we take definite action in matters of this kind.

"In order to save ourselves from such suits we discontinued entering into contracts with parties for advertising for any given period of time. All we do now is to accept the advertisement from month to month, giving the advertiser the right to discontinue advertising with us at any time and giving us also the right to refuse advertisements at any time."

The report contains other information of an important nature, including a tabulated stock statement of supplies, a list of packages issued from the General Office, an inventory of office furniture and fixtures, refunds from strike donations, a list of the number of conventions held, giving the number of delegates present, number of locals represented, membership and funds on hand. There is also a monthly statement of moneys received from July 1, 1912, to June 30,

1914, and a statement of the assets of the organization.

The progress which has been made during the last two years is pleasingly reflected in the report, and in concluding this summary of it we can not do better than quote from the brief foreword with which the report begins. It says:

Twenty years ago the Eighth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was held in Indianapolis, Indiana, at which time the organization consisted of 587 Local Unions with a membership in good standing of 33,917. Twenty years later. or on June 30, 1914, it consisted of 2,015 Local Unions, 132 District Councils and fourteen State and Provincial Councils with a membership in good standing of 212,-160. In organizing work this is a record to be proud of.

The General Treasurer

In his report the General Treasurer presents detailed statistical data covering the total receipts of the U. B., as turned over to him by the General Secretary, and gives a detailed account of the purposes for which all moneys were expended; a recapitulation showing the depositories in which our funds are now located and the amount deposited therein; a detailed account of the cost of defending injunction and civil suits, which amounts to the large sum of $104,278.83; an itemized accounting of all moneys paid out to Local Unions and District Councils for strike and lockout purposes; a detailed statement of all money appropriated to our locals and District Councils for organizing purposes; a detailed list of disapproved claims and reasons assigned for disapproval; a monthly statement of amounts paid on approved claims, sub-divided into four classes, beneficial, semi-beneficial, wives' funeral donation and disability donation; a detailed account of the causes of death or disability; a biennial statement of death, disability and strike benefits paid since the formation of our organization to date; also total receipts from all sources and expenses attendant thereto covering the same period, and a full, detailed account of the amount paid each Local Union for death and disability donations during the past two years ending June 30, 1914—every item being set forth in as plain and comprehensive a manner as possible for the enlightenment and information of our membership.

The report shows that the total receipts from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914, amounted to the sum of $1,556,-783.92, an increase over the former period of $215,251.46. Referring to this, the G. T. says:

This increase is accounted for by an increased membership and the additional twenty-five-cent assessment adopted by the Washington convention and ratified by a referendum vote of our membership. The expenses, as you will observe, have also been materially increased due to the many trade movements, injunction suits, increased death rates, lockouts and the increased strike pay allowed by your General Executive Board to members involved in trade movements at the rate of $6 per week where previously only $4 was allowed, all of which required financing. The funds have been handled as judiciously as possible commensurate with good business judgment, and the reports as made by the General President and the General Secretary will demonstrate the great good accomplished for our members and the craft in general and the enviable position we now hold as an organization in the great labor movement.

A tabulated statement is given showing the banks in which the funds of the Brotherhood are deposited, the amount, rate of interest received, and the depository bond furnished. The amount of interest on these deposits received during the two years past was $17,519.89. The G. T. also presents a certificate from Nau, Rusk & Swearingen, public accountants employed by the G. E. B., showing that the required quarterly audits had been made and the records of the G. O. found correct.

Tabulated statements are presented showing the monthly receipts and disbursements and designating the purposes for which money was expended. A recapitulation follows showing receipts from all sources as $1,556,783.92 and total disbursements $1,512,389.71. The assets of the U. B. on June 30 last showed a cash balance of $308,636.98 and real estate amounting to $75,288.52, making a total of $383,925.50. In this connection the G. T. remarks that during his

administration, from February 18, 1903, to June 30, 1914, he has safely handled for the U. B. the large sum of $6,910,-981.91.

Detailed statistics are given showing that injunctions and civil cases during the last two years cost $104,278.83; litigation regarding death and disability claims, $2,888.87; money donated in support of strikes, lockouts, flood relief and so forth, $162,897.00, and money appropriated for organizing purposes, $21,-503.09.

The figures given by the G. T. with regard to claims paid by his department strikingly indicates the great work that is being done by the U. B. in that direction. The records show that out of 5,172 claims received during the term, 4,759 were approved and paid involving the large sum of $620,786.79, an increase of $58,089.72 over the amount paid out in the preceding two years. Of the number approved, 2,298 were for members' funeral donations, amounting to $443,-511.79; 1,572 were for beneficial members' wives' funeral donations, amounting to $77,075; 694 were for semi-beneficial members' funeral donations, amounting to $34,850, and 195 were for beneficial members' disability donations, amounting to $65,300.00.

The G. T. was compelled to disapprove of 413 illegal claims for constitutional reasons and issues a table giving the reasons for which the various claims were rejected. It is significant to note that by far the largest number of rejections, 196, resulted from being in arrears when death occurred. Of the claims disapproved, sixty were appealed to the G. E. B., the ruling of the G. T. being sustained in forty-seven instances, three were reversed and ordered paid, eight were referred back to the G. T. as a result of the introduction of new evidence, and two were refused consideration on constitutional grounds. Six of the claims dismissed by the G. E. B. have been appealed to the General Convention.

With regard to the duty devolving upon him of being obliged to disapprove claims which he finds to be illegal, the G. T. says:

It is a very unpleasant task for your General Treasurer to disapprove a claim, but it is his imperative duty to fulfil his obligation by seeing that all claims presented conform fully to the letter of the law. He must see that every interest of the United Brotherhood is zealously guarded and the funds properly protected and that no feeling of friendship or sentiment rule in the strict performance of his official duty. At times we have been severely criticised for refusing to listen to pleadings of Local Unions and members for the payment of illegal claims, but we feel that these criticisms are only hasty expressions by those whose sympathy for the afflicted have not considered the law and justice of the case.

On the subject of being entitled to benefits, the G. T. also calls attention to the requirements of the General Constitution as follows:

It seems to be the opinion of many of our officers and members that when they square up their indebtedness they become immediately in benefit standing, but our constitution, Section 109, provides that as a penalty to a member who allows himself to become delinquent he shall not be entitled to donations until three months from the day in which he squares up in full, including the current month. I might also report that from a perusal of membership books forwarded to me with claim papers that many of our local secretaries do not report a member as three months' in arrears if he pays dues the first meeting night in the fourth month. This is unconstitutional and when claim is presented in behalf of a brother whose financial record shows he did not pay any dues until after the last day of the third month's arrearages I have no other alternative than to render an adverse decision. Twenty claims were disapproved because the member had at some time during his membership owed a sum equal to six months' dues and the financial secretary had accepted dues from him after he was legally suspended without readmitting him to membership in accordance with Section 111 of our constitution; thirty-one claims were disapproved as the evidence showed that the deceased died from a disease with which he or she was afflicted prior to the member's affiliation with our order; eighteen disability claims were disapproved as the evidence showed that the disability was not the result of an accident but from some physical ailment with which the brother had been previously affected. Sixteen claims were disapproved as the evidence presented failed to show that the member was both totally and permanently disabled, as per the provisions of Sections 93-94 of the general constitution; twelve claims

were refused as the member was over fifty years of age when initiated, semi-beneficial and not one year a member; thirty-nine wives' claims were rejected as the member was semi-beneficial and not entitled to wives' funeral donations; seven disability claims were refused as the member affected was a semi-beneficial member and fourteen claims were disapproved as the member's death was the result of overindulgence in alcoholic liquors.

In the handling of these many claims we have tried to be fair, honest and just with all regardless of any sentiment or personal feeling we might have in the case, every claim being investigated with the most searching scrutiny, and if the claim, when presented, is in legal form a decision is rendered forthwith and check forwarded the same day claim is received by us; sometimes it is necessary for us to seek additional information, the evidence, as presented, being insufficient to establish the legality of the claim, but upon our request financial secretaries invariably furnish the information immediately and the claim is then disposed of although at times we find it necessary to write several letters before we get the data desired.

The correct keeping of local records in order to facilitate the work of his office is also emphasized by the G. T.:

Owing to discrepancies in the records forwarded by some of our Local Unions bearing on the financial standing of a member, we have been compelled to ask for the day book and ledger for comparison, and we find that a large percentage of our locals do not keep any day book, and many who do insert therein the full amount received by them each meeting night instead of giving the individual member's name, the amount received, the date of payment and the month for which said payment was made. This condition causes us considerable trouble and delay in passing intelligently on the claim, and some action is necessary to compel all local financial secretaries to live up to the law as provided in Sections 178, 179 and 180 of our constitution.

Twenty-five civil suits were instituted against the U. B. during the past term owing to refusal to pay illegal claims. Of these seventeen were won, two lost and six are still pending, with good prospects of winning same.

The G. T. concludes his report with a series of tables showing the approved claims paid monthly from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914, and whether beneficial, semi-beneficial, wife or disability claims; a table showing the causes of death and disability as compiled from our records, and a detailed statement of money paid to each Local Union for death and disability benefits. Another very interesting table shows a biennial statement of death, disability and strike claims paid, receipts from all sources, expenses and other information from the year 1884 to the present.

The General Executive Board

The report of the General Executive Board gives a detailed account of the various matters of importance which came before it in the last two years and of the action taken thereon, the greater portion of which appeared in brief in previous issues of The Carpenter as part of the minutes of the quarterly sessions. The formation of the Board of seven members under the laws of 1911 continued in force until March 1, 1913, when, in accordance with the new laws, the General President, the First General Vice-President, the General Secretary and the General Treasurer were added to the Board, the General President becoming chairman and the General Secretary its secretary.

No less than 301 requests for sanction of proposed trade movements were received during the last two years, and of this number 286 were approved and received full financial support of $4.00 per week. In accordance with a ruling of the Board it was decided that all trade movements on and after January 1, 1914, receiving sanction would receive $6.00 per week per member and that thereafter 51 per cent. of the membership involved must vote in favor of the demands before sanction with financial aid would be given. Referring to this departure the report says:

The action of the General Executive Board in making this ruling has been beneficial to our organization, as the results show more successful trade movements. We believe that any trade movement that can not commend itself to at least 51 per cent. of the members who will be benefited by it should not be encouraged by the Board. Some of our members will argue in favor of a minority

rule, and they do this when they claim that 30 per cent. of our organization shall have the power to vote the other 70 per cent. out on strike. Experience teaches us that the localities that can not get a 51 per cent. vote are places where there is a lack of management in the organization, our trade poorly organized and the members taking little or no interest in the movement.

On the subject of appropriations made at the request of Local Unions and District Councils to help organize their localities, the Board points out the obvious advantages of the method now in vogue of disbursing such appropriations:

Your former General Executive Board in the past reported to conventions that Local Unions, District Councils and delegates to our general conventions made urgent requests for financial assistance to help unionize their home cities, and on investigation it developed that conditions did not warrant some of the requests, and where appropriations have been made it has taken months, and in some cases a year's time, to get a final accounting of the money appropriated. In fact, in some instances we had to send notice that if financial accounting was not in the General Office forthwith, the balance due would be charged to the account of the Local Unions.

Since the present Board took office, we have sent no money in lump sums to any localities in cases of this kind. When we make a donation to help unionize a locality, it is with the distinct understanding that it be spent under the supervision of the General President. This appropriation is paid out weekly as the bills come to the General Office, and with this system every dollar of the appropriation is accounted for. During the past two years $21,503.09 have been appropriated by the Board to help unionize fifty-nine localities, none of this amount including any strike or lockout pay.

During the term covered by the report, strikes and lockouts in sixty localities cost no less than $162,897, the total number of members assisted in these localities being 23,140. As a result of the extra income of 25 cents per member per quarter, members involved in strikes and lockouts since January 1, 1914, up to and including June 30, 1914, were enabled to be paid $22,351.33 more than they would have received had the quarterly assessment been dispensed with. The result of being able to pay $6.00 per week every week except the first week of the strike to our members, the report says, has been very gratifying to the Board and the membership on strike:

It has assisted them to stand firm, and employers have come to realize there is no use in prolonging the strike and trying to starve our membership out The facts are that with one or two exceptions all our trade movements were of short duration, ending with beneficial results to our membership as a whole.

A very interesting and complete table of trade movements follows, showing the strikes and lockouts occurring during the last two years, the membership involved, cause of strike, duration, result and the cost of same to the General Office. This information should prove of great value to the membership.

Decisions on eighty appeals from rulings of the G. P. were rendered during the term, sixty-three of which were sustained and eight reversed. Three were referred back to the G. P. because of new evidence submitted. Six appeals were not given consideration as they did not come before the Board in accordance with the provisions of the General Constitution. The Board also confirmed the rulings of the First G. V. P. on six cases. Forty-seven decisions of the G. T. on death and disability donations were sustained, three were reversed and the claims ordered paid. Eight were referred back on account of new evidence and two appeals refused a hearing on constitutional grounds.

Among the requests for financial assistance granted was $5,000 for the relief of our members affected by the disastrous flood in Dayton, Ohio, in the spring of 1913. A further $1,000 was granted for the relief of flood-suffering brothers in Hamilton, Ohio. A donation of $5,000 was also appropriated to aid members and their families who suffered as a result of the great fire at Salem, Mass.

Among the agreements approved by the Board was the "offensive and defensive alliance" entered into with the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers; an agreement with the United Mine Workers with regard to construction work in mines; a trade agreement with the Aus-

tralian Society of Progressive Carpenters and the plan of solidification with the Amalgamated Society. With regard to a request for a national agreement made by a contracting company of Paterson N. J., to protect them against any stoppage of work caused by disputes or controversies until same had been carefully investigated and an effort made to adjust them peaceably, the Board ruled it could not enter into such an agreement, but the G. S. was instructed to notify the company that if it complied with the trade rules in the locality in which they might be doing work and employing union men, the General Office would see to it that they got proper protection. On the question of entering into such agreements, the report says:

We, your Board, see the necessity of having agreements covering work, both national and international, with such contractors, for under our present system a contractor may make an agreement in one locality and employ union carpenters, work the hours, pay the rate of wages and comply with the other conditions in that locality, while in neighboring cities he may be employing non-union carpenters, and your Board is powerless to order our unions in the locality working under the agreement with such firm to break such agreement. We believe the Board should have the power to enter into agreements covering work, national and international, with contractors doing work in more than one locality, such agreement leaving to each locality the power of home rule as regards wages, hours and working conditions, but reserving the power to the General Executive Board to order strikes against a firm fair in one locality and unfair in another. We believe this convention should give power to the General Executive Board to enter into agreements covering our jurisdiction, so long as such firms comply with the union conditions of the localities in which they are doing work, such conditions having been approved by the General Office, the General Office should see that they are enforced.

On July 23, 1913, the Board took up the matter of taking over to membership in the U. B., the Pacific Coast Maritime Builders' Federation and decided as follows:

Beneficiary members of the Maritime Builders' Federation will be admitted to the U. B. as beneficiary members according to the rating provided for in Section 53 of the U. B. constitution, their record dating from the time they were admitted to membership in your federation. Providing there are sufficient members to maintain separate Local Unions, charters will be issued to ship carpenters, ship joiners, boat builders and calkers.

These conditions were accepted by the Pacific Coast Maritime Builders' Federation at their convention on July 24, 1913, and they are now a part of the U. B. A decision of the Board was also rendered to the effect that members of the Amalgamated Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers' Union of America who were in good standing and who were eligible to membership in the U. B. under the U. B. constitution might be admitted free of any initiation fee, they to be classed the same as newly initiated members and their benefits to be governed by the U. B. constitution.

On February 3, 1913, the letting of the contract for the printing of The Carpenter was taken up and considered. Bids were submitted for the printing, wrapping and mailing of 80,000 copies per month on union water-marked paper and the contract awarded the lowest bidder, the Cheltenham-Aetna Press, at a price of $2,248.75 per month for two years. The report also contains a list of the bids submitted for the printing of constitutions and rituals and the awarding of contracts on same.

The reports of the delegates to the conventions of the A. F. of L., the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. and the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress held during the last two years are also incorporated in this report, all of which have been already published in full in The Carpenter.

Under the head of "Status of Injunction Cases," several pages of valuable information concerning the status of cases which have long been pending in the courts against the U. B. are presented. In conclusion, the Board submits a number of recommendations to the General Convention, the most important of which deal with the necessity of mak-

ing certain changes in the General Constitution as follows:

That our constitution and laws shall be compiled in three parts, to-wit: Constitution Law, General By-laws and General Laws.

That the Order of Business, Rule 17, shall read: "Any one to report where members may procure employment."

That "Good of the Order" be made Rule 15.

That under abbreviations following S. C. (State Council) the following be inserted: "P. C." (Provincial Council).

That the jurisdiction of the International body be defined in the constitution.

That the jurisdiction of Local Unions, District Councils, State Councils and Provincial Councils be defined in the constitution.

That the compensation for services of General Officers, organizers, deputies, delegates representing our International body, special committees representing our International body, and committees for and during our convention shall be set forth in plain and concise language in our General By-laws.

That our general convention shall be held every three years instead of every two years, saving in six years one-third of the cost.

That the law provide for the issuing of charters to District Councils, State Councils and Provincial Councils as such.

That the G. P. shall have the power to suspend L. U's, D. C's, S. C's or P. C's for violation of the constitution, General By-laws and General Laws, subject to an appeal to the G. E. B.

That the G. P. shall have the power to order L. U.'s to consolidate when deemed necessary for the good of the organization in the locality affected.

That the First G. V.-P., instead of the G. P., shall have the power to order the withdrawal of label, as per old Section 231.

That the law be amended so that the G. S. shall keep a record of all members at the G. O., beneficial, semi-beneficial, non-beneficial, in arrears, dropped owing three months, expelled, and the cause of same, resigned and dead.

That twenty-five days instead of twenty days after convention adjourns be allowed to give the committee a chance to compile the amendments to be submitted to a vote of the membership.

That the terms of General Officers begin on three years instead of two years.

That the terms of General Officers begin on April 1 instead of February 1.

That the G. T. may exact from L. U's such information as he may require in order to render impartial decisions, and that he may retain papers and evidence for the files of the G. O. as the case may warrant.

That the G. E. B. shall have power to authorize strikes regardless of local agreements when employers are employing union carpenters in one locality and non-union in another, to the end that employers must be fair or unfair all over our jurisdiction.

That the G. E. B. shall have power to enter into agreements with employers covering our jurisdiction. Such employers must comply with the trade rules of the locality in which they are doing work.

That the G. E. B. shall have power to enter into agreements with sister organizations with reference to jurisdiction of work and a general offensive and defensive alliance.

That the constitution provide for all the revenue and funds of the International body.

That instead of per capita tax of 25 cents per month and 25 cents extra every quarter, a tax of 34 cents per month be made instead.

That no appeal can be entertained by the G. P. where any sum of money is involved, unless the appellant has first paid over to the L. U. or D. C. imposing the amount in question. No appeal can be taken to the G. E. B. from the decision of the General President by a L. U. or D. C. until the amount of money in question has been forwarded to the G. O., to be held in trust by the G. T. until the case is finally decided.

That the law wherein it is specified that an appeal must be taken within thirty days, the thirty days will date from the time that official notice has been served, either by registered mail or in person.

That the benefits of full beneficial members be changed, as follows:

One year's membership.....	$ 50.00
Two years' membership	100.00
Three years' membership...	150.00
Four years' membership....	200.00
Five years' membership....	300.00

Disability benefits:

One year's membership.....	$ 50.00
Two years' membership	100.00
Three years' membership...	200.00
Four years' membership....	300.00
Five years' membership....	400.00

That the wife's death benefit on beneficial members be changed to read:

One year's membership.....	$ 25.00
Two years' membership....	50.00
Three years' membership...	75.00

That the benefits of semi-beneficial members be changed to read:

Two years' membership....	$ 25.00
Three years' membership...	50.00
Five years' membership.....	75.00
Ten years' membership.....	125.00

Change the law so that 10 per cent. of the entire income of Local Unions or District Councils can be set aside in a special sick and contingent fund.

Change the law to comply with the solidifi-

(Continued on Page 59.)

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF *The* UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS *and* JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
JAMES KIRBY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 225 State St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Mellish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 129 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1399 St. Denis, Montreal, Que., Can.

JAMES KIRBY, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

-:- Our Principles -:-

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

Union-Made Goods

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trademark of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organizations they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

Labor Legislation

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

Immigration

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

Faithful Work

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

Shorter Hours of Labor

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

Miscellaneous

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion, or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

Report of Second General Vice-President Arthur A. Quinn for Quarter Ending June 30, 1914

Perth Amboy, N. J., July 16, 1914.

Mr. James Kirby, General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Dear Sir and Brother—I herewith submit to you my report for the quarter ending June 30, 1914:

During the first weeks of the past quarter I was completing the audit of the books of the Newark, N. J., D. C. While engaged on this work and up until May 21, I held a series of intermittent conferences with the Hercules Powder Co. at Wilmington, Del., relative to the conditions under which this company was erecting a new plant at Salt Lake City. The conditions under which this plant was being erected made it impossible for union men to be engaged upon it. The company was paying 45 cents an hour to carpenters and working ten hours a day, when the union conditions in that section are 62½ cents per hour and eight hours per day—forty-four hours per week.

The action of the company in employing mechanics under those conditions was the cause of vigorous protests being made by our D. C. of Salt Lake City, with the result that by your direction I took up the question with the company with the object of having the work done under union conditions. As previously stated, I held several conferences with the vice-president of the company between the middle of April and May 21, upon which date the company agreed that, beginning June 1, union conditions as to hours and wages would thereafter prevail, in the construction of the plant.

During the month of May, in addition to the visits I made to Wilmington, Del., I visited Camden, Bergen county, Trenton and Hudson county, New Jersey, Newton and Mooresville, Pa. While in Camden I attended the convention of the New Jersey State Building Trades Council. The State council of the building trades comprises (with but few exceptions) all of the local building trades councils throughout the State. It is performing a very important work in promoting harmony among the different trades engaged in the building industry. Brother Cosgrove of Elizabeth was re-elected president for the eleventh consecutive term.

I made several visits to Bergen county for the purpose of investigating the cause of the discontent that existed between several of our locals and the District Council. I held two meetings of the representatives of the various locals but at neither meeting was all the locals represented. The result of these meetings I made known to you in my weekly reports.

I visited Trenton to assist Brother Adams, business agent of that city, in his efforts to organize the mills in their vicinity that were shipping trim to that city. They had succeeded in getting the local mills to comply with union conditions, but there were two mills located in Morrisville and Newton, Pa., that shipped more or less material to Trenton that we were desirous should comply with the same conditions. We had a lengthy interview with the owners of these mills, but failed to reach a definite understanding. I believe, however, that Brother Adams and our members in Trenton will finally succeed in convincing the owners of these mills of the wisdom of manufacturing their trim under conditions satisfactory to the unions.

I visited Hudson county for the purpose of investigating and settling a dispute that arose in the District Council over the seating of delegates from a branch of the Amalgamated Society that had been organized in that district, after the vote on solidification of the U. B. and the Amalgamated Society had been held. With Organizer Botterill and a committee from the D. C., we met Secretary Atkinson and Board Member Fyfe, and a committee of the A. S. We went into the details of the case thoroughly and an understanding was reached which was later on concurred in by the D. C.

During the month of June I visited Philadelphia, Bergen county, Trenton and Monmouth county. I visited Philadelphia to confer with Board Member Post (who was in that city looking after the interests of our members in a proposed trade movement) relative to the situation in Bergen county. The result of the conference was that we decided to call another meeting of the representatives of all the locals in the district on Saturday, June 13, upon which date I succeeded in having every local in the district represented. Brother Post was present and the conditions in the district were gone over thoroughly, together with suggested remedies that, to the minds of the representatives of the locals, would bring about a more harmonious condition in the district. No decision was arrived at during the meeting, but at the request of Brother Post I, later on, met him and Brother Botterill in Philadelphia, and reviewed the situation in Bergen county, as presented by the representatives at the meeting held on the 13th of June. At this conference recommendations were drawn up and submitted to you, which to our minds would meet the situation, and be the means of restoring harmony, and promote and encourage co-operative action among our members in that district.

I attended the eleventh annual convention of the New Jersey State Council of the U. B. held in Trenton. During the existence of this council it has made a persistent and aggressive fight for better and more equitable laws whereby the working people of the State would be granted a greater measure of justice than they have heretofore received. The State Council has always been found back of all worthy measures, many of them being enacted into law; but we realize that there is still much to be done along this line, not only in agitating for better laws, but in combating and defeating laws hostile to the best interests and the liberties of the men and women who toil for a living. Among those present at the convention were Brothers Chandler, Cameron, Fury and Post, fraternal delegates from the State Councils of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, in the order mentioned. Board Member Guerin, who is also president of the New York State Council, was also present. All of the above-mentioned brothers gave interesting and instructive talks on the mission of trade unions and of the constructive work being done by the labor movement in the interest of humanity. All of the old officers were re-elected, Brother Botterill being re-elected for the eleventh consecutive term.

I visited Monmouth county to investigate the dissolving of what was known as the Long Branch District Council, comprising the locals located in Long Branch, Red Bank and Atlantic Highlands. The result of my investigation and also the conditions in the district I reported to you in my report of June 27.

Wishing you and the United Brotherhood every possible success, I am,

Fraternally yours,

ARTHUR A. QUINN,

Second General Vice-President, U. B. of C. and J. of A.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of October, November and December, containing the convention call and the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the U. B. Accompanying it are six blanks for the F. S., three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of October, November and December and the extra ones to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Inclosed in the circular are also six blanks for the treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the G. O.

Recording secretaries not in receipt of the circular and accompanying matter by the time this journal reaches them should immediately notify the G. S. Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Convention Call! American Federation of Labor

The convention call has been issued for the thirty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which will be held at Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., beginning Monday morning, November 9, 1914, continuing in session from day to day until the business of the convention is completed. In calling the attention of all affiliated organizations to the importance of being properly represented at the forthcoming convention, President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and the Executive Council make the following observation:

It is, of course, entirely unnecessary to enumerate the imminent important subjects with which our forthcoming convention will concern itself, but the reminder is not at all amiss that every effort must be made to broaden the field and means for the organization of the yet unorganized workers, to strive to bring about more effectually than ever, a better day in the lives and homes of the toilers, to defend and maintain by every honorable meaus in our power the right to organize for our common defense and advancement, for the exercise of our normal and constitutional activities to protect and promote the rights and interests of the workers; and .to assert at any risk the freedom of speech and of the press and the equal rights before the law of every worker with every other citizen; the tremendous conflict now being waged in Europe and its possible consequences and results, not only upon the people of European countries but upon the people of America, as well as on the whole civilized world, must of necessity receive the deepest solicitous consideration of the working people of America. These and other great questions of equal importance will, of necessity, occupy the attention of the Philadelphia convention.

Therefore the importance of our movement, the duty of the hour and for the future, demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates to the Philadelphia convention, November 9, 1914.

Representation in the convention will be on the following basis: From national or international unions, for less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates; 64,000 or more, six delegates; 128,000 or more, seven delegates, and so on; and from central bodies and State federations, and from local trade unions not having a national or international union, and from federal labor unions, one delegate. Organizations to be entitled to representation must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the convention; and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent. Only bona fide wage-workers, who are not members of or eligible to membership in other trade unions, are eligible as delegates from federal labor unions. Delegates must be selected at least two weeks previous to the convention and their names forwarded to the secretary of the American Federation of Labor immediately after their election. Delegates are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax of their organizations has been paid in full to September 30, 1914.

Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. The original credentials must be given to the delegate-elect and the duplicate forwarded to the American Federation of Labor office, 801-809 G street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. The Committee on Credentials will meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor six days previous to the opening of the convention and will report immediately upon the opening thereof at Philadelphia: hence secretaries will observe the necessity of mailing the duplicate credentials of their respective delegates at the earliest possible moment to Washington, D. C.

Under the law no grievance can be considered by the convention which has been decided by a previous convention, except upon the recommendation of the executive council, nor will any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not themselves previously held conference and attempted to adjust the same.

A reduced railroad rate for the benefit of the delegates to the Philadelphia convention was denied by the railroads

on the grounds that the certificate plan arrangement which was the one used for special meetings and conventions for which concessions in rates were made, was cumbersome to handle and unsatisfactory to many of the delegates; that it has recently been the experience of the various lines that the number availing themselves of the certificate plan concessions has been very slight, the majority of persons purchasing excursion tickets, mileage, or other forms of transportation regularly on sale; further, the work and expense entailed in compiling and publishing the rates and sending special agents to validate certificates at these conventions, many of which fail to have the requisite attendance, are not justified by the returns and the railroad companies decided to discontinue the arrangement January 1, 1914.

Hotel reservations may be made through Leonard Kraft, secretary of the arrangements committee, 1312 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa. Delegates should notify Secretary Kraft of the time of their arrival in Philadelphia, and over which road they will travel.

Headquarters of the Executive Council will be at the Walton hotel.

Rejections

The name of Henry Wyverberg, an applicant for admission into L. U. 231 of Rochester, N. Y., was brought up at three successive meetings and rejected each time.

Localities to Be Avoided

Owing to the pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ann Arbor, Mich.
Arcadia, Fla.
Asheville, N. C.
Ashland, Ky.
Athens, Tex.
Atlanta, Ga.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Augusta, Ga.
Aurora, Ill.
Austin, Tex.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Bay City, Tex.
Beacon, N. Y.
Binghamton, N. Y.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bisbee, Ariz.
Blackwell, Okla.
Bloomington, Ill.
Boise, Idaho
Boone, Ia
Brainerd, Minn.
Brenham, Tex.
Brownwood, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Calgary, Can.
Canton, O.
Central City, Ky.
Charlotte, N C.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.
Clarksville, Tenn.
Cleveland, O.
Clinton, Iowa.
Columbia, S. C.
Columbus, O.
Concordia, Kan.
Conway, Ark.
Corpus Christi, Tex.
Corsicana, Tex.
Cullman, Ala.
Danville, Ill.
Dayton, O.
Decatur, Ill.
Denison, Tex.
Detroit, Mich.
Dixon, Ill.
Dubuque, Ia.
Duluth, Minn.
Edmonton, Can.
El Centro, Cal.
Elmira, N. Y.
E. St. Louis, Ill.
El Paso, Tex.
Escanaba, Mich.
Evansville, Ind.
Fargo, N. D.
Fond du Lac, Wis.
Fort Myers, Fla.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Framingham, Mass.
Fresno, Cal.
Fulton, N. Y.
Galveston, Tex.
Gardner, Mass.
Gary, Ind.
Grand Forks, N. D.
Great Falls, Mont.
Greeley, Colo.
Halifax, N. S.
Hamilton, O.
Hammond, Ind.
Hazleton, Pa.
Holyoke, Mass.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.
Hutchinson, Kan.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Jacksonville, Tex.
Jamestown, N. Y.
Jasonville, Ind.
Joliet, Ill.
Joplin, Mo.
Kankakee, Ill.
Kansas City, Mo.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kincaid, Ill.
Kissimmee, Fla.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Lewiston, Mont.
Lakeland, Fla.
Leadville, Colo.
Lexington, Ky.
Little Rock, Ark.
London, Ont., Can.
Long Beach, Cal.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Marietta, O.
Marshalltown, Ia.
Maryville, Tenn.
Medicine Hat, Can.
Medina, N. Y.
Miami, Ariz.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Minot, N. D.
Montreal, Can.
Morris, Ill.
Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.
Mount Carmel, Ill.
Mowbridge, S D.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Newark, N. J.
New Bedford, Mass.
Newburgh, N. Y.
New Canaan, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
Newport News, Va.
Newport, R. I.
New York City.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Norfolk, Va.
Northampton, Mass.
North Bend, Ore.
North Yakima, Wash.
O'Fallon, Ill.
Omaha, Neb.
Ossining, N. Y.
Ottawa, Can.
Palestine, Tex.
Parsons, Kan.
Passaic, N. J.
Paterson, N. J.
Peoria, Ill.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Palm Beach, Fla.
Portland, Me.
Portland, Ore.
Pueblo, Colo.
Racine, Wis.
Reno, Nev.
Red Banks, N J.
Regina, Can.
Richmond, Cal.
Richmond, Va.
Robstown, Tex.
Rochdale, Tex.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rock Springs, Wyo.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Diego, Cal.
Salt Lake City, Utah.

(Continued on Page 42.)

Correspondence

The Ladies' Auxiliary Movement and What it Means

Editor The Carpenter:

As a resolution is about to be brought up at the Indianapolis General Convention asking for an amendment to the constitution of the United Brotherhood which will make possible the granting of charters to the various auxiliaries that have been or are about to be organized in Texas and elsewhere, we wish those not acquainted with the movement to understand something of the work for which we are organizing.

Never before were the workers of every craft confronted with the problems which they have to face at the present time and never before has it been so vitally necessary to bend every effort toward strengthening their organizations. The perfecting of labor-saving machinery and other contributing causes have yearly added to the number of unemployed and this flooding of the labor market has put the unscrupulous employer in a position to force the open shop, or, if not that, to at least prevent the further growth of unionism. Our carpenters increase the value of raw materials manifold by applying to it their labor power. They build imposing sky-scrapers, palatial homes or "rent cottages" and as a remuneration they receive barely enough to enable them to live as a tenant in one of the poorest of these, their handiwork.

Because we recognize this as well as other phases of the labor movement, we the wives, mothers and sisters of the union carpenters have organized ourselves into these auxiliary bodies for the purpose of supplementing the work of the carpenters in their efforts to obtain shorter hours, higher wages, better working conditions, and a more complete and universal recognition of their union.

We want to help those upon whom we are dependent to obtain everything possible which will raise our standard of living. We want suitable homes in which to rear our children and the means with which to educate them, as well as food containing all the elements necessary to their perfect physical development.

To this end we have pledged ourselves to the support of union labor. We demand a union-built house in which to live and that repairs on same be done by union men. We demand the union label upon our clothing and encourage our husbands to do likewise, as a protection against sweat shop and prison-made products. We demand the union label upon our bread in protest against the deplorable labor conditions which prevail in some of our bakeries. We avoid giving our patronage to the enemies of labor such as non-union picture houses, restaurants or mercantile establishments so that we may consistently ask of every other craft that they, in turn, recognize the carpenters' label.

We also endeavor to encourage the spirit of fraternity both in our own body and that of our respective locals by visiting the carpenters and their families in times of illness or financial distress and much good has been done along this line. The results of our efforts have in every way surpassed our expectations and we believe that when we shall have become, in fact, a part of the United Brotherhood and in a position to put organizers in the field thereby creating strength and uniformity which would otherwise be difficult to establish we shall soon become one of the greatest forces in the history of unionism.

Therefore we appeal to the representatives of all unions to give us their support in this undertaking.

ALMA J. BARTLETT,
Press Correspondent to Ladies' Auxiliary of Dallas, No. 1.

From L. U. 44

Editor The Carpenter:

The following resolution was passed at a recent meeting of L. U. 44, Champaign and Urbana, Ill.:

"Whereas, The nations of Europe are engaged in a bloody war and which, if prolonged, will mean the disintegration of European civilization, the burden of which falls most heavily upon the working class; and,

"Whereas, Men in the commercial business in this country will endeavor to take advantage of the deplorable conditions across the Atlantic to gain control of the markets of the world and are even now establishing war prices on the necessaries of life, boosting still higher the enormous cost of living, making it impossible for thousands to procure a decent living; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That Carpenters' Union No. 44 urges the President and the Congress of the United States to take immediate action to restore normal prices on the necessaries of life, and further to take such steps as are necessary to prevent the shipments of American products to any of the nations involved in the shambles of war, and especially the using of the United States naval vessels as a merchant marine; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President, one to each of the United States Senators from Illinois, one to the Representative in Congress from this congressional district, and one to each of the daily and weekly newspapers of the Twin Cities and to the Carpenters' official journal."

EDW. C. HOTCHKISS,
Recording Secretary L. U. 44.
Champaign and Urbana, Ill.

What the Soul Asks

"The soul asks for honor, and not fame; to be upright, not to be successful; to be good, not prosperous; to be essentially, not outwardly respectable. Does your soul ask profit? Does it ask money? Does it ask the approval of the indifferent herd? I believe not. For my own part, I want but little money, I hope; and I do not want to be decent at all, but to be good."—R. L. Stevenson.

Operators Reject Peace Plan

The reactionary caliber of the Colorado mine operators is once again emphasized by their summary refusal to accept the moderate and reasonable peace plan proposed by President Wilson to end the strike. The proposal of the President, which was accepted by the miners, provides for a three years' truce—the miners to waive union recognition, but being specifically permitted to maintain their organization. It is further provided that the workmen are to elect or appoint a grievance committee with the right of appeal to a commission appointed by the President of the United States in the event that the grievance commitee is unable to settle any dispute arising during the three-year period.

The miners of the State, in convention, decided to accept unconditionally the terms offered by the President, and sent the following telegram to him:

"The Colorado Mine Workers, in convention assembled, have carefully considered your proposal for a settlement of the coal strike, and after calm and deliberate thought have this day decided to accept the proposition you submit. The delegates of this convention convey to you their abiding faith in your integrity and your earnest and patriotic desire to be helpful in the present strike situation. Upon notice of the acceptance of your proposition by the coal operators we will terminate immediately the strike and return to work."

The operators' stand is said to be based on opposition to the Government investigators, Messrs. Fairley and Davies, on whose reports the peace plan was based. It is believed that the Rockefeller and other interests absolutely declined to accept the President's plan. J. F. Welborn, of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, came to Washington to see the President on the subject, but the interview had no definite results. It is said the President stood firm against any change in the original plan.

News Notes from Local Unions

Conway, Ark., L. U. 1838.—Traveling brothers are urged to stay away from this town, as dull trade conditions exist. There are more carpenters here already than can find employment. E. H. Major, R. S.

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Paterson, N. J., L. U. 325.—All traveling brothers are authorized to stay away from Paterson, owing to the existence of dull trade conditions. Work is very scarce in this city and vicinity. Wm. Vandenberg, R. S.

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New Canaan, Conn., L. U. 409.—As there is an oversupply of carpenters in this town and as the outlook for greater trade activity is not good, traveling brothers are requested to stay away from New Canaan. Frank Tippman, R. S.

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Austin, Texas, L. U. 300.—This local desires to warn all traveling brothers against coming to Austin at this time, as the town is practically dead for carpenters. Work is scarce and many of our own men are idle. J. J. Schneider, R. S.

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Northampton, Mass., L. U. 351.—As this local has just gone through a strike and as there is no more work available than can be done by our own members, traveling brothers are requested to stay away until further notice. M. E. Garvey, R. S.

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Wilkes Barre, Pa., L. U. 514.—Trade is not as good as it should be in Wilkes Barre at present and L. U. 514 urges all carpenters who contemplate coming here to stay away. No attention should be paid to newspaper advertisements holding out inducements to men to come here, for there is more than enough men to do all available work. J. F. Fahnestock, R. S.

A Haverhill Veteran

One of the oldest members of our organization in point of years is Brother Hiliare Beauvais, a member of L. U. 82, of Haverhill, Mass., who celebrates his ninety-seventh birthday this month. He was born in Chambly, Quebec, Can., in October, 1818, and was reared in St.

HILIARE BEAUVAIS.

Cesaire, where he lived until 1846. In that year he came to the United States and worked in many places, finally settling in Haverhill in 1864. He has been a member of the United Brotherhood for upward of a quarter of a century, but has not worked at the trade for ten years. Despite his advanced age he is still hale and hearty and is able to go about as well as a man in the prime of life. We join with the members of L. U. 82 in extending congratulations to Brother Beauvais and trust that he will well exceed the century mark before he is called to his reward.

The Union Carpenters' Athletic Association Baseball Team, Representing the Various Locals of Baltimore, Md.

Top Row—Witte, Houck, Requard, Fisher, Mgr.; Rohrbach, scorer; Metz, Russell, Wilson.

Middle Row—Brooks, Lavoi, Brockmeyer.

Bottom Row—Schuyler, Roberts, Hindeman, and Brooks, Jr., mascot.

By the organization of a Union Carpenters' Athletic Association in Baltimore, Md., the members of the U. B. in that city have set an example which might be wisely followed elsewhere. The association is composed of members from all the locals in Baltimore and was organized on February 28 last for the purpose of stimulating interest in athletics and healthy recreation. From the start it more than fulfilled the expectation of its founders and has proved of value in promoting the interests of the United Brotherhood in general in addition to bringing to the surface the athletic talent available in the ranks of the Baltimore boys. The photo we reproduce is that of the association's baseball team, which has just closed a successful season. The association has also organized a band, with H. Schwaner as bandmaster, which promises to become in time one of the leading musical organizations in the city. The Baltimore Union Carpenters' Athletic Association is an instance of what may be done to afford members facilities for recreation and social intercourse and reflects great credit on all connected with it. The officers of the association are: R. Jackson, president; C. Schuler, vice-president; J. A. Witle, treasurer; R. C. Brockmeyer, recording secretary; J. J. Requard, financial secretary.

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A Warning

Joseph Cooper, a member of L. U. 948 of Sioux City, Iowa, who is out on a clearance card, a short time age obtained the sum of $10.00 from U. B. members at Fargo, N. D., to enable him to return home to Sioux City, but did not do so. Since then he has obtained $5.00 from a local in Minneapolis for the same pur-

pose. To prevent this man from imposing upon other locals, L. U. 948 of Sioux City wishes it known that they will not stand responsible for any money he may obtain.

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Bookbinders' Official Dies

The death of James W. Dougherty, who for more than eighteen years was secretary-treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, removes from the ranks of organized labor a capable and worthy official. He had numerous friends in the labor movement throughout the country and endeared himself to them by his kindly disposition and genial qualities. Among the members of the printing trades, "Jim" Dougherty, as he was familiarly called, was very well known. He did much to promote the interests of the members of his craft during his lifetime and his death is a distinct loss to his organization. Since the removal of the bookbinders' headquarters from New York, a few years ago, to the Carpenters' building in Indianapolis, he made his home in the latter city. We tender our sympathy to his bereaved family and brother officers.

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Labor Day Observances

—El Paso, Tex.—

Labor Day was observed in El Paso, Texas, by the members of L. U. 425, who held an attractive parade, followed by an outing at Washington Park. A feature of the parade was a float bearing the members of the Ladies' Auxiliary No. 6, attached to the local. Another float decorated with flags and bunting carried the children of the carpenters. L. U. 425, which has a membership of 300, made a splendid showing. They were attired in white overalls, blue shirts, white ties and caps. John R. Redmond, accompanied by his five little sons in carpenters' uniform, marched with the banner of the local. L. H. Prudhome, aged 75 years, who organized the first local in Texas, was a prominent figure in the parade. A. R. Webb, president of the local, was grand marshal.

—Chatham, Ont., Can.—

The first Labor Day parade and celebration ever held in Chatham, Ont., Can., took place this year and was a big success. Practically every union man in the city turned out. A prize shield offered to the organization making the best appearance was won by the electrical workers. Addresses were made by Brothers Cheeseman of the U. B. and H. Trevellyan of the Independent Labor party. Brother Cheeseman made an able address on the subject of the necessity of organizing the workers. In the afternoon sports were held. The attendance during the day was the largest ever attending a celebration in Chatham.

—Rochester, Minn.—

Rochester, Minn., celebrated Labor Day with an elaborate parade, in which the members of the carpenters, bricklayers, masons, plasterers, cigarmakers and other unions took part. The Rochester fire department also turned out in full strength. Floats carrying carpenters, masons and bricklayers in action furnished a novel feature of the parade, which was led by W. J. Ackman, of L. U. 980, Chief of Police McDermott and Sheriff Wm. Mitchell on horseback, followed by the Elgin band. A mass meeting was also held. There was a field meet in the afternoon and a dance at night.

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Presentation to G. H. Hall

At a recent meeting of L. U. 144 of Macon, Ga., Brother G. H. Hall was presented with a handsome watch charm in recognition of his efforts to organize the city of Macon. As a member of the Central Labor Union's organizing committee Brother Hall helped to organize the textile workers, the theatrical stage employes, the bakers and confectionery workers and did valuable work.

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Information Wanted

W. A. Farrell, a member of L. U. 891

of Hot Springs, Ark., disappeared from that city during the month of August. As he had money with him at the time, foul play is suspected. Any one having information concerning Farrell is requested to notify L. H. Moore, secretary of the Arkansas State Federation of Labor, Little Rock, Ark.

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Information is wanted in regard to G. O. Clouse, formerly a member of the U. B. in Walla Walla, Wash., who was last heard of in Dallas, Ore. Clouse is 5 ft. 7 ins. tall, is heavy built, with large black eyes and dark hair. Particulars concerning him are needed in order to settle an estate. Write to C. A. Thompkins, Walla Walla, Wash.

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Mrs. William Kreis, 802 Hampton street, Scranton, Pa., wishes to learn the whereabouts of her husband, William Kreis, whom she believes to be working at the carpentry trade in or about Philadelphia. Kreis is 52 years old, weighs 225 pounds and usually worked on refrigerator jobs in meat packing plants. He has not been heard from since October, 1912. His father died recently and Kreis was made beneficiary under the will.

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Particulars of the whereabouts of Robert McCoul Blackie, a member of the U. B., is requested by his father, Charles Blackie, of Durham, Picton, Nova Scotia, Can. The missing man has been away from home for a long time, but in the past few years was supposed to be in the vicinity of Montana and the prairie provinces of Canada. He was last heard from in January, 1909, from Bonita, Mont., where he was working for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company on bridges and depots.

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Charles E. Thompson, of White Plains, N. Y., left home about September 1 to go to Philadelphia looking for work and has not been heard from since. Thompson was about 5 ft. 9 ins. tall, was of light complexion, had dark hair, blue grey eyes and was smooth shaven. He was 38 years old. When leaving home he wore a dark grey suit and a derby hat. He has a gold tooth in front on upper jaw and wears a ring on the third finger of the left hand. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife, Mrs. L. M. Thompson, 12½ Kensico avenue, White Plains, N. Y.

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Information is requested concerning a man named Patrick Donnelly, who left his wife and family in Naugatuck, Conn., twelve years ago, to go to New York, and has not been heard from since. He was a carpenter by trade and is supposed to have joined one of the locals in New York City. His wife, who has had a hard struggle to raise a family, is still keeping up an insurance policy on his life and is anxious to know whether he is living or dead. Donnelly would be 57 years old if alive. Send particulars to G. W. Wall, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Neary building, Naugatuck, Conn.

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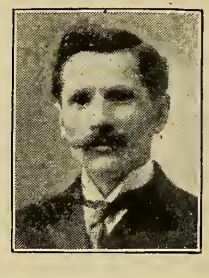
This is a photo of Leo Miclazenski, a member of L. U. 32, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has been missing from his home since the early part of August of this year. Miclazenski left his wife and five



LEO MICLAZENSKI.

children without any means of support. The members of L. U. 32 desire very much to locate this man and earnestly request any one knowing his whereabouts to communicate immediately with the R. S. of the local, Brother J. E. Jankowich, 22 Newell street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dies While Attending General Convention

The delegates attending the General Convention were deeply moved at the morning session on September 23, when the announcement was made that one of their number, Delegate Daniel S. Fitzgerald, representing L. U. 1410 of the Boston shop and mill hands, had died suddenly the previous evening. Brother Fitzgerald was taken ill Sunday afternoon shortly after his arrival in the convention city, and, upon his condition growing serious, was removed Tuesday to a local hospital. Everything possible was done to save his life, the best medical aid being secured for that purpose, but his weakened condition was such, however, that he was unable to withstand the shock of an necessary operation, and he passed away Tuesday evening.

As a tribute of respect to his memory, the convention adjourned at 3:45 Wednesday afternoon to enable the delegates to march with the body to the Union depot. Brothers J. Clark and W. D. Huber, as representatives of the U. B., accompanied the remains to Boston, where burial services were held the following Saturday.

On learning of the death of Brother Fitzgerald, the convention appointed a committee to draw up a set of resolutions and procure a suitable floral tribute. The resolutions read as follows:

Whereas, The Supreme Architect of the Universe has at death's portals received life's last credentials from our late Brother D. S. Fitzgerald of Local Union No. 1410 of Boston, Mass., and

Whereas, His death coming suddenly as it did, while absent from home, wife and children, and while on a noble mission as a delegate to the Eighteenth General Convention of our Brotherhood, seeking to assist in making brighter the pathways of the toilers, striving to pluck the thorns from the brow of labor, all of which conduce in making peculiarly sad our late brother's demise; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in convention assembled, deeply deplore the loss of Brother Fitzgerald, in the councils of labor, and extend and convey to his widow and children our profound, heartfelt and abiding sympathy, and wishing to make less bitter their cup of sorrow, beg to assure them that during his brief illness that he was cared for by loving hands and that when the last sad summons came that he was among friends and brothers, loyal in life and faithful unto death, and that "To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die;" and, be it further

Resolved, That we extend our fraternal sympathy to Local Union No. 1410, and join with them in mourning the loss of a brother whose life's work for unionism is ended, and resolves itself into a eulogy sublime.

On the recommendation of the convention, the G. E. B. empowered the General Treasurer to pay all incidental expenses incurred in Indianapolis in connection with the illness and death of the delegate and in delivering the body to his home city. A collection was also taken up on the floor of the convention in aid of the wife and family of the deceased brother, and the sum of $379.70 realized, which was ordered immediately sent to Mrs. Fitzgerald in Boston.

The following communications, appreciative of the action taken by the delegates, were read at later sessions:

Roxbury, Mass., September 25, 1914.

Mrs. Katherine E. Fitzgerald, son and daughter wish to express to the International body, the officers, each and every delegate and visitor, their everlasting and profound gratitude for the many, many kindnesses extended to their late husband and father, Daniel S. Fitzgerald, at the time of his sudden sickness and death.

239 Eustis street.

Indianapolis, Ind., September 28, 1914.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Eighteenth General Convention of U. B. of C. and J. of A., now assembled:

It is with the most sincere appreciation that the undersigned, representing the Massachusetts delegation, wish to thank you for the magnificent and impressive tribute paid the memory of our departed brother, D. S. Fitzgerald of Boston, who came to attend this convention and died here. From our esteemed General President down you have all fittingly exemplified and have given a true object lesson of the kindly spirit and brotherly love that prevails among you. Let us further say that your commendable action in this matter will ever be remembered by us, and no doubt will serve to inspire us all with better brotherly love.

A. J. Howlett, L. U. No. 33; John F. White, L. U. No. 33; T. R. Kickham, L. U. No. 33; Frank M. Curley, L. U. No. 67; Wm. H. Walsh, L. U. No. 438; C. W. Cameron, L. U. No. 441; Joseph E. Kelly, L. U. No. 1393; J. Clark, L. U. No. 1410; Ed. Thulin, L. U. No. 1824.

State Council Activities

Texas State Convention

The tenth annual convention of the Texas State Council was held at Waxahachie, Tex., August 3, 4, 5 and 6, and the proceedings of the various sessions fully reflected the strong progressive spirit which characterized similar gatherings of the Texas membership in the past. Fifty-five delegates represented the Local Unions of the State and the following were seated as fraternal delegates from the Texas U. B. Ladies' Auxiliary organization: Mrs. J. E. Proctor and Mrs. O. Olsen, Houston; Mrs. Alma Bartlett, Dallas, and Mrs. N. H. Krohne, Waxahachie.

In presenting his report for the year President White informed the delegates that notwithstanding unfavorable conditions, the State Council had had a successful year. In addition to an increase in membership trade conditions had improved in many places, wages having been raised in several localities. Seventy-six locals were now affiliated with the State Council, making a net gain since last convention of about 1,120 members on July 1, 1914. Nine locals in the State were not affiliated with the council.

President White emphasized the duty of supporting the union label and of the necessity of organizing the planing mills. "You will find in almost every city you go into," he said, "that the carpenters are not only called upon, but are advocating the purchase of union-made goods, and I certainly commend them for this, for our purchasing power is one that should always be regarded with zealous care. But, brothers, it is fearful to think that we have only about six or eight unionized planing mills in our entire commonwealth. The time is close at hand when we have got to unionize those mills, or they are going to take the cream of our work from our brotherhood. There is none of us that will think about working with a non-union carpenter, and if we catch a man working under the minimum scale, or working over eight hours a day without receiving time and a half for overtime, we will impose a fine upon him. But I will venture to say that 90 per cent. of the inside trim in Texas is gotten out under unfair conditions, and a great many of those men and boys are working for 30 cents per hour, and less, and they are taking our work from us on every hand. In cities where we have a few fair mills the open shop mills in nearby cities are taking the work away from the fair mills, and as you all know well, there is nothing nowadays done by hand that a mill can do, and the 50 or 60-cent per hour man cannot compete with this low scale, and I hope to see some steps taken in the near future towards unionizing these mills and bringing them directly under the supervision of the Brotherhood."

Secretary-Treasurer Proctor's report showed in detail the financial condition of the council and gave a list of the affiliated councils and of new unions chartered during the year. In spite of the dull trade conditions which had existed, he said fifteen locals succeeded in obtaining increases in their wage scales. Much of his report dealt with the work of organization carried on in accordance with the instructions of the previous convention and showed how much of the $1,000 appropriation had been expended. He also outlined recommendations to put the Texas Carpenter, the official organ of the State Council, on a more satisfactory basis. Reports were also submitted by W. B. McNeely, of the State executive board, and Organizer R. C. Harris.

A pleasing incident of the convention was the joint session held on the afternoon of August 5 with the ladies' auxiliary, at which numerous addresses

were made attesting the success which had attended the formation of auxiliaries throughout the State. The movement was endorsed and the sum of $50.00 was set aside for organization work. It was also decided to urge national recognition of the movement and that sections be added to the General Constitution of the U. B. providing for the formation of auxiliaries.

The convention went on record favoring an increase of 1 cent per month in the council per capita tax, subject to referendum vote of the locals, same to be used under direction of the executive board for organizing purposes and for strengthening weak locals. The Labor Legislative Board was instructed to work for the passage of legislation creating an office of State inspector of carpentry for the inspection of all construction work being done for the State or for any county or city in the State. Resolutions were also adopted on the apprenticeship question. Strong support of the union label was urged and the membership asked to take a firm stand against the use of penitentiary and all non-union mill work and also to demand union built houses.

The State officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, D. B. White, of Sherman; first vice-president, J. A. Johnstone, of Galveston; second vice-president, J. G. Fancher, of Austin; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Proctor, Houston. Members of the executive board—W. B. McNeely, A. J. Lindsey, W. E. Hemsell, H. T. DeHart, E. F. Hooks, V. D. Nickey and J. W. Fox. Wichita Falls was chosen as the next convention city.

Indiana State Council Formed

The Indiana State Council of Carpenters was formally launched at a meeting held in Indianapolis on Saturday, September 19, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, W. F. Wilson, Indianapolis; vice-president, J. L. Day, Hammond; secretary-treasurer, J. L. Tate, Evansville; members of the executive board, F. W. Jones, Anderson; S. P. Meadows, Indianapolis; Fred Ulsas, Evansville; J. C. Hager, Columbus, and J. M. Littlejohn.

Nineteen delegates attended the meeting, representing locals in various points in the State, and the proceedings showed a strong determination on the part of the Indiana brothers to perfect a very strong State organization, one that would be fully representative of all the locals in the Hoosier State.

Oklahoma State Convention

The Oklahoma State Council met in Henryetta, Okla., on August 13, in annual convention, continuing in session for three days until the business before the delegates was disposed of. A large number of questions of interest to the membership in the State came up for discussion during the convention and were decided in a manner which showed that the delegates were mindful of the best interests of the organization. The reports of the president and secretary outlined the progress made since the last State meeting and showed the interest taken by the locals in the affairs of the council. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, G. E. Warren, Oklahoma City; vice-president, W. T. Maxwell, Tulsa; secretary-treasurer, D. N. Ferguson, Ardmore. Members of the executive board: J. Q. Maloney, Henryetta; D. L. Easterly, Tulsa, and A. S. Barnes, Chickasha.

Plans State Council for Ohio

The delegates from the State of Ohio in attendance at the General Convention held several meetings during their stay in Indianapolis for the purpose of taking preliminary steps to form a State Council, and as a result the following letter was drafted and ordered sent to all the Local Unions in that State:

Brothers—We, the undersigned delegates of Ohio to the Eighteenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in view of the fact that reports of delegates from States and Provinces in our jurisdiction, who have organized States and Provincial Councils, are better organized, have better conditions, and are in better shape generally to advance and defend the U. B. Therefore, we believe the only solution of our troubles in Ohio is in the foundation and maintenance of a Carpenters' State Council.

Delegates from States and Provinces having such councils are enthusiastic, knowing this movement will not only be the best thing for Ohio, but will strengthen the U. B. and the labor movement generally. Therefore, we recommend that a meeting be called in Columbus, on Sunday, December 6, 1914, to organize a State Council of Carpenters.

The following are some of our reasons for doing this: Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Washington, Oregon, Oklahoma, Ontario, Pennsylvania, Quebec, Rhode Island and Texas have formed and are maintaining councils and the membership of these jurisdictions are unanimous in their commendation and support of them. Indiana has formed a council during this convention and other States are doing the same. Why should Ohio lag?

We have in Ohio a number of contractors doing a state and interstate business, among these being the Hellar Bros. Co. of Youngstown, and the A. Bentley Sons Co. of Toledo, who are not only our chief enemies in their home-towns, but go into other localities and put up work with unfair labor—work that belongs to the members of the U. B. We believe the only way to reach these men and bring them to terms is in a State Council.

Your delegates are informed by officers and members of different State Councils that the per capita tax ranges in different States from 1 to 2 cents, depending on the membership and affiliation. Ohio has eighty-three locals with a membership of over eleven thousand, and we believe a good, effective organization can be founded and maintained at the lower figure.

The letter is signed by the following delegates:

Phil Hyle, L. U. 1108, Cleveland; J. W. Beam, L. U. 25, Toledo; J. L. Smith, L. U. 171, Youngstown; Wm. Roemhild, L. U. 628, Cincinnati; W. C. Wood, L. U. 667, Cincinnati; C. W. Wilkins, L. U. 637, Hamilton; A. J. White, L. U. 171, Youngstown; O. J. Grubb, L. U. 171, Youngstown; L. E. Nysewander, L. U. 104, Dayton; Wm. H. Lapp, L. U. 328, East Liverpool; D. P. Rowland, L. U. 667, Cincinnati; D. P. Farrell, L. U. 104, Dayton; Wm. Croll, L. U. 1940, Toledo; Chas. Anderson, L. U. 1582, Cincinnati; O. A. Lawson, L. U. 692, Cincinnati; F. Imwalle, L. U. 1251, Cincinnati; Walter Johnson, L. U. 676, Cincinnati; G. Snediker, L. U. 716, Zanesville; R. Snodgrass, L. U. 186, Steubenville; C. Bell, L. U. 186, Steubenville.

The communication ordered sent to the Ohio locals also contains a synopsis of the minutes of the meetings held in Indianapolis, which were presided over by Brother Phil Hyle, with Brother D. P. Rowland as secretary, and shows that Brother Gabriel Edmonston, our first General President, and the presidents and members of five State Councils were present during the meetings and gave valuable information relative to the benefits of a State organization. The call concludes as follows:

Your local is cordially invited to join in this movement and send a representative to the preliminary organization at least. Should you decide to do so give your delegate a credential with the seal attached.

Your local is urged to communicate with us even if you decide not to send a representative, and we suggest you take this matter up in your local at the meeting called to vote on General Officers.

Send all communications to John W. Beam, 1727 Huron street, Toledo, Ohio.

Localities to be Avoided

(Continued from Page 32.)

San Francisco, Cal.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Shreveport, La.
Sioux City, Ia.
St. Augustine, Fla.
St. Catherines, Ont.
St. Cloud, Minn.
St. Paul, Minn.
St. Petersburg, Fla.
St. Louis, Mo.
Seattle, Wash.
Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
Savannah, Ga.
Sioux City, Ia.
Smithtown, L. I.
South Omaha, Neb.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mass.
Springfield, O.
Stamford, Conn.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tampa, Fla.
Teague, Tex.
Temple, Tex.
Terre Haute, Ind.
The Dalles, Ore.
Toronto, Can.
Trenton, N. J.
Tri-Cities—Davenport, Ia.; Rock Island and Moline, Ill.
Troy, N. Y.
Tulsa, Okla.
Urbana-Champaign, Ill.
Vancouver, B. C.
Victoria, Tex.
Waco, Tex.
Waterbury, Conn.
Watertown, N. Y.
Watertown, S. D.
Washington, D. C.
Welland Canal Zone.
West Frankfort, Ill.
Wichita Falls, Tex.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmington, Del.
Winnipeg, Can.
Worcester, Mass.
Yonkers, N. Y.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Jacksonville, Fla. (millmen).
Fredonia and Vicinity, N. Y.
Union City, Tenn.
Bayamon, Porto Rico.
Trinity, Tex
Aiken, S. C. (col.).
Toledo, O. (boxmakers).
Inter. Falls, Minn.
Total, 8 Local Unions.

Craft Problems

The Mortise and Tenon

The numerous patented and other devices adopted and sold for the purpose of doing away with the old-fashioned above-mentioned joint prompts us to inquire, what is the matter with it and why is it becoming more or less obsolete?

Primarily designed and intended to hold two pieces or more of square wood or timber together at right angles or square to each other or obliquely, and framed and wrought after the manner

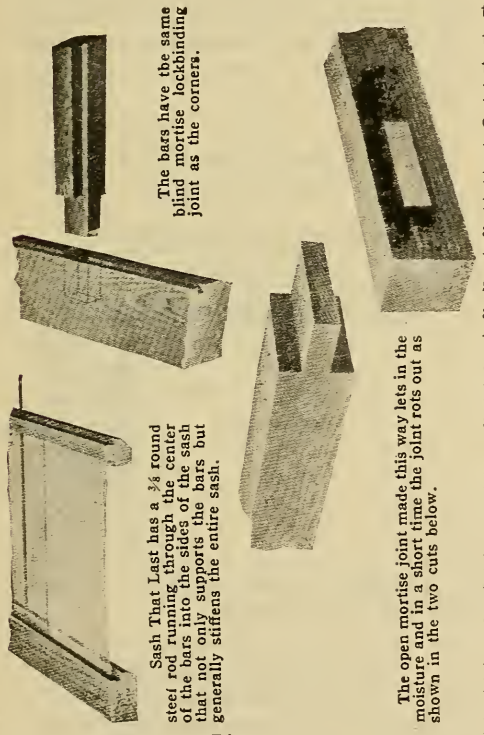

The bars have the same blind mortise lockbinding joint as the corners.
Sash That Last has a ⅜ round steel rod running through the center of the bars into the sides of the sash that not only supports the bars but generally stiffens the entire sash.
The open mortise joint made this way lets in the moisture and in a short time the joint rots out as shown in the two cuts below.

Fig. 1.

shown at the bottom of Fig. 1 of the sketches, we find that venerable and most reliable joint has been in use from time immemorial in all the older countries of the world. Who invented it no one knows, nor how long it has been in existence, although it may have been evolved from the halved joint. Suffice that it is seen in very ancient examples of carpentry and joinery and has been in all its forms and modifications, a good and faithful servant of this time-honored craft in all its stages, from the lowest to the highest, from the cradle to the coffin, from the rowboat to the ocean liner.

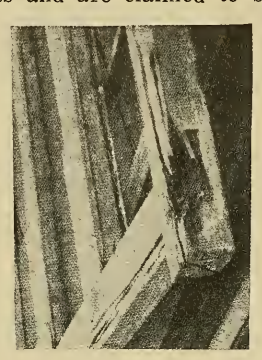
Its modifications have been various, first penetrating its fellow as seen in the cut and there wedged out into a dovetail, keyed and pinned—in joinery glued, then wedged, then pinned or keyed, although good mechanics scorned the pin. Next it was inserted half way through, or stubbed, then dovetailed by an interior wedge, and so forth, and when closely made and accurately fitted by hand or machine it fulfilled its purpose admirably and permanently, with surety and safety, to the pleasure and profit of both artisan and employer. When one, especially a thinking mechanic, realizes how much this wonderful joint has accomplished in every art in which timber is employed, his respect for it will grow. Yet nowadays it is classed as a failure.

Observe the engravings. Note how Fig. 2 holds up to view rotten joints of sash bed frames as a horrible example, but is there any statement as to how long a time it took to bring these joints into this condition, or whether they were cared for or protected from the weather such as by paint? They seem to us to have been neglected and left untreated by any outside coating or preventive. Even the best of woods, except perhaps cypress, will decay if left unpainted, whether it be a house or anything of wood exposed for years out of doors.

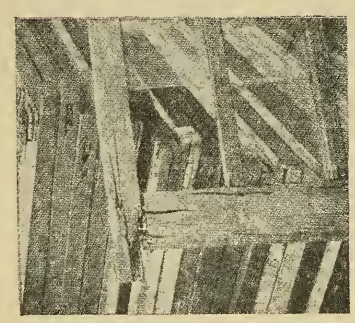
Note to the left, at top, the steel rod and remember that the corrosive action of the steel will occur more rapidly than the wood's decay and cannot and will not

prevent the expansion and contraction of the wood, which is certain to occur under extreme climatic changes.

We could dilate long upon this interesting and valuable joint, but the fact of its becoming obsolete is solely due to the desire for cheapness in manufacturing and the necessary haste to save time in doing so, consequent with economy of time. Dowels are in vogue to replace these joints and are claimed to be just



Open mortise joint on sash showing end decay.



Open mortise joint on sash showing side decay.

Fig. 2.

as good, but let it be remembered that dowels enter holes which enlarge and contract with the shrinkage or expansion of the wood, and in a short time the door, window sash and so forth must eventually come apart. Concealed stamped steel angles and braces are popular. These, too, will drop out for the same reason. Put not your faith in much-heralded patented innovations which have no record nor known reliability. Imagine the builder of a wooden boat or ship taking the risk of an uncertain quantity!

Does metal assimilate with wood? It is doubtful when one notices the brown, corrosive discolorations around nails and screws.

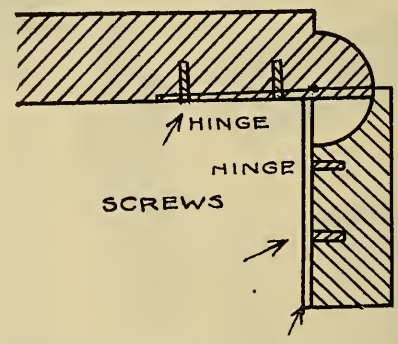
When demolishing the older wooden buildings the absence of metal in the framing of walls and floors may account for the excellent preservation of the timber often after the lapse of two centuries. Still nails and screws are good practice, but when exteriorly placed, are best sunken below the surface of the wood with holes stopped up with putty and all painted over.

In this defense of the mortise and tenon joint we do not desire to detract from the merit of any invention, but to maintain and reiterate the fact that timber and wood construction should ever be dependent on the material itself as far as possible, and that no outside element likely to deteriorate or detract from its value should ever be introduced.

CRITIC.

How to Hinge a Flap on a Table

(By James Barry.)



This sketch speaks for itself. It shows the flap hanging down.

A Retrospect of Carpentry

(By O. B. Maginnis.)

(Continued from Last Month.)

We may add that all these trusses were built on the ground and afterward hoisted into position, the rafters, or properly light purlins, being laid horizontally and the boarding running at right angles to the eaves, or obliquely.

Let us now return to the triangular

principle and consider what has been done for it in later days. We will take, for example, the roofs of St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, England, and Drury Lane Theater, in the same city. The former roof (See Fig. 5), designed

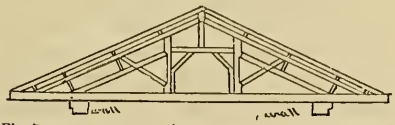


Fig. 5.—ROOF OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

in 1796, to replace the one built by Inigo Jones, is worthy of mention, owing to the double truss intended to relieve the weight on the projecting ends of the tie-beam, the old one having pressed them down; the latter (Fig. 6) is a double compound truss of 80 feet span, the lower consisting of a Queen Post truss framed of large timbers, and the upper of three simple King Post trusses, each

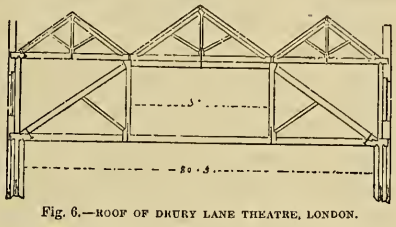


Fig. 6.—ROOF OF DRURY LANE THEATRE, LONDON.

of which, resting on an upper tiebeam, spans the three divisions of the lower. Each part is fully fulfilling its purpose, and were there two diagonal braces between the Queen Posts, the roof would be almost perfect. Nearly all roofs of 25 feet span and over are framed on this principle, and of late years it has been adopted for long spans of roofs, railroad bridges, truss girders and so forth, though in an improved form, as a Howe truss, or combined with the laminated arch as a low suspension truss. It might be remarked here that on account of its great strength this system was used by Watt and other eminent engineers in their engine frames.

In no country in the world has this art made more progress than in the United States. Not only is this due to the almost universal use of wood in building construction, but also to our architects in order to satisfy the popular taste following the grotesque styles of the middle ages, which call forth much study in framing and raising the complex frames and roofs, generally with many corners and consequent hips and valleys. There are still many more, and the carpenter frequently has his patience and mental powers taxed to the utmost in laying them down from drawings.

Looking back to old colonial times and the earlier days of the Republic, we find from the remaining buildings of that period the whole five classical orders reproduced in wood, the Ionic and Truscan predominating, the Colonnade of five or six columns with entabulature forming the Piazza. These contrast strongly with the cramped, low-roofed piazzas of the modern Queen Anne and make one wish for the old times and imposing houses which were architectural in every sense, not only in design, but also large, airy and solidly built by hand, from felling the tree to finishing the stuff and sticking and fixing the moldings. We likewise find the cheaper class of one and a half story houses with their peculiar roofs reaching over the piazza generally shaped as shown in Fig. 7. The similar-

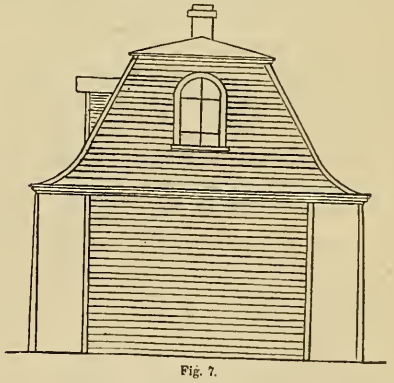


Fig. 7.

ity between this form once extensively used here and the modern Mansard is striking, though it is probably a coincidence.

The absence of iron in quantity at one time allowed carpenters to have full scope, and the time was when they were invaluable. Of late years, however, the

more compact and stronger material with steel has come in vogue and driven timber from the field of heavy construction, especially in large works where rigidity and lightness are required; but carpentry is still an art, in spite of all that is said to the contrary, and its modern varieties demand even more skill than in by-gone days. Let us then not rest satisfied with the result of the labors and studies of standard authorities, rules, and so forth, for facilitating the work, because carpentry is one of those arts which one may pursue for years with success and in which there will always be found something new, something to think about, making one feel that its possibilities are still unlimited.

—Joinery—

A review of the important art of joinery would reach over a wide field and necessarily fill a large volume, but we can glance over its progress and show some of the changes which have affected it.

The education of the mind, to train the hand, to manipulate tools and become skilled in obtaining architectural effects was more general among the medieval than among modern joiners, and although their tools were rude and unwieldy, they, being true artists, wrought, often by years of labor, beautiful doors, windows and other attractive features so perfectly that they still remain models for architects and are remarkable for their ingenuity of construction. To trace and prove the truth of this we must look back and follow the progress of architecture from the earliest times and through the various changes which have taken place.

During the earlier days the use of wood was comparatively unknown—either in construction or decoration—being merely used, if we must judge by the theories put forward, as tools or aids in placing the large masses of stone with which buildings were then principally constructed. Nor have we any record of joinery being known at all, the metals being employed instead. We pass over the early architecture of Greece and Rome, as there the capabilities of wood were not much observed or applied, and turn to the buildings of France and Germany. Here we find that the people of those early days knew its value and used it for the first time extensively. Carpentry and joinery thus became sister arts, as is shown by the groined and open ceilings ornamented by panels, beautifully molded ribs and carved bosses. Open timbered roofs framed by the carpenter and molded and carved by the joiner were frequently the work of one man; solid oak staircases, carved pulpits, traceried windows and screens of large area and peculiar design prove that the Gallic and Saxon architects knew how much and what effects could be obtained from wood when skillfully treated.

Following the rise of the Gothic on the continent, the gradual change in its forms there, its transformation and deterioration in England into Tudor and Elizabethian, we still find joinery increasing and proving more useful and effective; in fact, having reached such perfection that the examples which have remained impress us with the belief that in spite of modern machinery, in spite of ingenious tools and better informed mechanics than the medieval time could boast, it is doubtful if we can equal or excel these masterpieces of art.

(To Be Continued.)

A Definition of Liberty

What you call liberty I call liberties; and what I call the struggle for liberty is nothing but the constant living assimilation of the idea of freedom. He who possesses liberty otherwise than as a thing to be striven for, possesses it dead and soulless; for the idea of liberty has undoubtedly this characteristic, that it develops steadily during its assimilation. So that a man who stops in the midst of the struggle and says, "now I have it!" thereby shows that he has lost it.—Henrik Ibsen.

The man who favors the "open shop" is a man who favors starvation wages. Such a man is not a good citizen.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Geschäfte der dritten Vierteljährigen-Sitzung 1914 des G. E. B.

(Fortsetzung von letzter Nummer.)

Warwick, N. Y. — Vollständiger Bericht der L. U. 1141 über bewilligte Streikgelder.

Vollständige Berichte der L. U. 1455 Cabo Rojo, Porto Rico; L. U. 953 Lake Charles, La.; L. U. 183 Peoria, Ill.; des Troy, N. Y., D. C.; L. U. 53 White Plains, N. Y.; L. U. 1176 Fargo, N. D.; L. U. 496 Kankakee, Ill.; Illinois Valley D. C., La Salle, Ill.; des Erie, Pa., D. C.; des Montreal, Can., D. C.; L. U. 314 Madison, Wis., und vom Cleveland, Ohio, D. C. über bewilligte Streikgelder, wurden den Akten einverleibt.

Holyoke, Mass. — Mittheilung vom Massachusetts Staats-Counzil; Resolutionen 9 und 13 des letzten Staats-Counzil enthaltend. Die erstere Resolution schlägt ein „Staats-Counzil Department" im offiziellen Journal vor, und die letztere auf eine Firma hinweisend, welche in einer Lokalität Unionleute anstellt und in anderen Lokalitäten nicht. Resolution 9 wurde an den Redakteur des „Carpenter" verwiesen und Resolution 13 wurde an den G. P. verwiesen, wie per Washington (1912) Konvention. (Siehe Seite 803 der Vorgänge.)

Boston, Mass. — Mittheilung des D. C. bezüglich der Aberthaw Construction Co., wurde an den G. P. verwiesen, mit voller Authorität nach seiner besten Ueberzeugung zu handeln.

Warwick, N. Y. — Der Board bewilligte $72.00 Streikgelder an L. U. 1141.

Die Angelegenheit für die Erneuerung des G. S. Bürgschaft, welche am 15. August 1914 abläuft, wurde an den Vorsitzer des Board verwiesen.

Denver, Colo. — Mittheilung der L. U. 55, vorschlagend, daß alle Finanzbeamten der L. U.'en vom Hauptquartier aus Bürgschaft erhalten. Dieses wurde an den G. S. verwiesen, welcher mit Anwälten konferieren soll und einen Plan ausmachen soll, welcher von der kommenden Konvention berathen werden soll.

Der G. S. unterbreitete Angebote folgender Firmen zur Druckung der Generalbeamten-Berichte, der täglichen Geschäfte und vollständige Berichte der Konvention:

Bookwalter-Ball Printing Co.—

3,000 Stück je der Berichte des G. P., 1sten G. V. P., des G. S. und G. E. B., per Seite.....$1.75
1,400 Stück der täglicher Berichte, per Seite 2.25
3,000 vollständige Berichte, per Seite. 1.10

Cornelius Printing Co.—

3,000 G. P. Berichte, per Seite..... 2.24
3,000 G. E. B. Berichte, per Seite... 207
3,000 G. S. Berichte, per Seite..... 3.91
3,000 G. Sch. Berichte, per Seite.... 2.58
1,400 tägliche Berichte, per Seite.... 2.65
3,000 vollständige Berichte, per Seite. 1.43

Harrington & Folger—

Generalbeamten Berichte, per Seite.. 1.98
1,400 tägliche Berichte, per Seite..... 2.55
3,000 vollständige Berichte, per Seite. 1.31

The Bramwood Preß—

3,000 G. P. Berichte, per Seite..... 2.40
3,000 G. E. B. Berichte, per Seite... 2.15
3,000 G. S. Berichte, per Seite..... 2.45
3,000 G. Sch. Berichte, per Seite.... 2.35
1,400 tägliche Berichte, per Seite.... 2.25
3,000 vollständige Berichte, per Seite. 1.75

Da die Bookwalter-Ball Printing Co. das niedrigste Angebot machte, wurde ihnen der ganze Kontrakt gegeben.

Baltimore, Md. — Mittheilung von L. U. 29 bezüglich der Anbringung der Gelder der V. B. in Banken in größeren Städten. Die Antwort des G. S. auf Gelder in Chicago und San Francisco hinweisend, wurde vom Board unterstützt.

In der April-Sitzung des Board wurde entschieden $25,000.00 von der Indiana National Bank zu ziehen und in der Bank of Montreal, Can., unterzubringen, wenn die Bank den Bedingungen des Board nachkommen würde. Da die Bank dieses nicht tat, so wurde den Antrag nicht angenommen, ebenso im Falle der First National Bank, Fort Worth, Tex.

Der G. S. unterbreitete Angebote der folgenden Banken welche Gelder der V. B. wünschen: Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Can.; Corn Exchange National Bank und National City Bank, Chicago, Ill.; Third National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.; First National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio; American National Bank, Louisville, Ky.; Fifth-Third National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio; Manufacturers' National Bank, Troy, N. Y.; Fletcher American National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.; Penn National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa., und Atlanta National Bank, Atlanta, Ga. (durch L. U. 253 von Atlanta).

Der G. E. B. entscheidet wie folgt bezüglich der Beisetzung der Gelder der V. B.:

Fünfundzwanzig Tausend ($25,000.00) Dollars sollen von der Indiana National Bank gezogen werden und in The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Montreal, deponirt werden, wenn günstige Bedingungen gemacht werden können, und wenn nicht, so soll es in Toronto deponirt werden.

Fünfundzwanzig Tausend ($25,000.00) Dollars sollen von der Indiana National Bank gezogen werden und in The Manufacturers' National Bank von Troy, N. Y., deponirt werden, wenn sie günstige Bedingungen machen.

Fünfundzwanzig Tausend ($25,000.00) Dollars sollen von der Indiana National Bank gezogen werden und in der Commercial National Bank of El Paso, Tex., deponirt werden, wenn die Bedingungen günstig sind.

Zehn Tausend ($10,000.00) Dollars sollen von der Indiana National Bank gezogen werden und in der Anglo & London-Paris National Bank of San Francisco, Cal., deponirt werden, wenn die Bank dieselben Bedingungen wie gegenwärtig stellt.

31. Juli 1914.

Alle anwesend.

Wie per Handlung des Board am 24. Juli, vertraten Brüder Kirby, Hutcheson und Potts die V. B. in einer Versammlung mit den Delegaten der Kistenmacher bezüglich der Verschmelzung der Kistenmacher mit der V. B., und berichten, daß der Präsident und Sekretär der Kistenmacher Vorbereitungen treffen, um eine Versammlung ihres Exekutiv-Board mit unserem Komitee abzuhalten.

Rechnung des Anwalt Farrell von Chicago in der Anderson-Lind Einhaltsbefehlklage wurde an den G. P. und das Boardmitglied des dritten Distrikts verwiesen.

Lawrence, Mass. — Der Board bewilligt $288.00 an L. U. 1896, Kistenmacher, für Streikgelder.

Anfrage der American Federation of Labor, daß wir einen Bericht erstatten über unsere Beschwerden mit dem Baugewerksdepartement an den Exekutiv-Board der A. F. of L. damit dieser einen Versuch machen kann uns wieder im Baugewerksdepartment aufzunehmen, wurde gewährt.

Anfrage der A. F. of L., daß wir unsere Stellung klar machen, bezüglich anderer Baugewerksunionen, welche der A. F. of L. angehören, wurde gewährt.

Der G. E. B. rekommendiert, daß wir die Annoncierung des Union Labels dem Ersten G. V. P. unter Aufsicht des Boards überlassen.

Toronto, Ont., Can. — Der Board bewilligte $500.00 Stiftungsgelder an den D. C., welche unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabt werden sollen.

Dayton, O. — Appell der L. U. 104 über die Entscheidung des Ersten G. V. P., welcher gewisse Nebengesetze verwarf. Entscheidung wegen darin angegebenen Gründen unterstützt und Appell entlassen.

Key West, Fla. — Der Fall zwischen L. U. 655 (Weiß) und L. U. 1137 (Schwarz) wurde an den G. P. verwiesen.

Patchogue, Long Island, N. Y. — Der Board bewilligte $200.00 Stiftungsgelder an L. U. 1483, welche unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabt werden sollen.

Anfragen des Chattanooga, Tenn., D. C. und des Saskatoon, Can., D. C. um Stiftungsgelder an den G. P. verwiesen.

Buffalo, N. Y. — Protest der L. U. 1377 bezüglich eines Uebereinkommens seitens des G. E. B. mit der Maurer International-Union. Der Protest ist auf Sektionen 45a und 153 der G. C. gegründet. Der Board findet, daß Sektion 45a sich auf neue Gesetze bezieht und Sektion 153 bezüglich Verbesserungen ist und deshalb nichts mit diesem Falle zu thun haben.

Yonkers, N. Y. — Protest des Yonkers D. C. bezüglich des Uebereinkommens mit den Maurern, wurde an den G. S. verwiesen.

Beaumont, Tex. — Anfrage der L. U. 392 um Stiftungsgelder verweigert.

Chicago, Ill. — Mittheilung vom D. C. die Resolution der Mühlenarbeiter unterstützend zur Abbrechung der Sektion 2 eines Kontrakts zwischen der L. U. 579 Dubuque, Iowa, und der Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. Dieser Fall wurde am 29. Juli erledigt.

Anfragen des Charleston, S. C., D. C. und des Jacksonville, Fla., D. C. um Stiftungsgelder verweigert.

Der Board bewilligte $425.00 an L. U. 115 Bridgeport, Conn.; $150.00 an L. U. 413 South Bend, Ind., und $100.00 an den Troy, N. Y., D. C. (nur für Mühlenarbeiter) für Stiftungszwecke, welche unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabt werden sollen.

Wakefield, Kan. — Bericht des Stifters bezüglich des Streikes der L. U. 1205. Der G. S. wurde beauftragt die Mitgliedschaft dieser L. U. zu untersuchen.

Portland, Ore. — Anfrage der L. U. 583 um finanzielle Unterstützung zur Bezahlung der Kopfsteuer verweigert.

Corinth, N. Y. — Anfrage der L. U. 491, daß das Hauptquartier einen Theil der Kosten trage, welche die L. U. hatte indem sie Delegaten in Konferenzen mit der International Paper Co. sandte. Der G. S. ist beauftragt L. U. 491 zu benachrichtigen, daß wenn es in der Zukunft für nötig gehalten wird einen Delegaten in die Papier-Industrie zu schicken, so muß der G. P. davon benachrichtigt werden, ehe Ausgaben gemacht werden.

1. August 1914.

Alle anwesend.

Cincinnati, Ohio. — Der Board bewil-

ligte $2,256.00 an den D. C. für Streikgelder.

Boone, Iowa. — Vollständiger Bericht der L. U. bezüglich des Streikes. Der Board bewilligt $400.00.

Wichita, Kan. — Anfrage der L. U. 201 um eine Bewilligung zur Bestreitung der Kosten in einer Ausstellung verweigert.

St. Louis, Mo. — Der G. P. unterbreitete dem Board Papiere bezüglich der Schulden der L. U. 618 St. Louis (frühere L. U. 2551 der Amalgamierten Sektion) an den Amalgamierten Verein. Der G. P. beorderte L. U. 618 die Schulden zu bezahlen. Da L. U. 618 dieses nicht tat in der vorgeschriebenen Zeit, so wurde der G. P. beauftragt den Freibrief der L. U. zu widerrufen, und der G. S. wurde beauftragt den Mitgliedern ihre Freikarten zu geben.

Hackensack, N. J. — Die Anfrage der Bergen County D. C. um Geld wurde beraten. Die Rekommendierungen der Brüder Potts und Quinn wurden vom Board unterstützt. Eine der Rekommendationen ist $500.00 an den D. C. zu bewilligen sobald die anderen Rekommendationen befolgt werden.

Ein Plan des Berichtes des G. E. B. an die Konvention wurde zu dieser Zeit beraten.

3. August 1914.

Alle anwesend.

Hamilton, Ont., Can. — Der Board bewilligt $200.00 Stiftungsgelder an den D. C., welche unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabt werden sollen.

Toronto, Can. — Anfrage der L. U. 1553 um Stiftungsgelder für außenliegende Distrikte. Der Board entscheidet, daß diese Anfrage durch den D. C. gemacht werden muß.

Freeport, Ill. — Der Board bewilligte $156.00 Streikgelder an L. U. 719.

Stockton, Cal. — Der Board bewilligt $1,080.00 an L. U. 266 für ausgeschlossene Mitglieder.

Moline, Ill. — Bericht der L. U. 270 bezüglich der Ausschließung dort und mitteilend, daß Mitglieder, welche in diesem Falle arretiert wurden, frei kamen. Der Board bewilligt $30.00 Unterstützung und $50.00 für Gerichtskosten.

Die Rechnung des Anwalts Shaw, für $200 in der Einhaltsbefehlsklage, welche die Blackhawk Construction Co. gegen L. U. 719 Freeport, Ill., anstrengte, wurde bezahlt.

Mt. Vernon, Ill. — Anfrage der L. U. 999 für Stiftungsgelder verweigert weil ein Stifter jetzt dort beschäftigt ist.

Der Bericht des G. E. B. an die Achtzehnte General-Convention wurde zu dieser Zeit aufgenommen und angenommen.

Der G. E. B. entschied, daß der G. S. alle Rechnungen der Convention-Komitees annehmen soll.

4. August 1914.

Northampton, Mass. — Telegramm von der L. U. 351 berichtend, daß am 1. August ein Streik in Kraft trat. Der G. S. wurde beauftragt, den nötigen Rath zu geben.

Cincinnati, Ohio. — Der D. C. berichtet, daß noch 16 Kistenmacher streiken; $96.00 wurden bewilligt.

Anasco, Porto Rico. — Anfrage der L. U. 1682 um finanzielle Unterstützung, verweigert, da ein Stifter dort ist.

New York, N. Y. — Appell des Alman Hansen, Mitglied der L. U. 564, über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle desselben gegen den New York D. C. Der Appell entlassen weil er nicht in der vorgeschriebenen Zeit gemacht wurde.

Chicago, Ill. — Appell des S. G. Flowers über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle desselben gegen der L. U. 80. Appell entlassen und Entscheidung bestätigt.

Chicago, Ill. — Appell des Isador Ziegler, Sam Perlman, P. Bosheir u. A. über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle derselben gegen den Chicago D. C. Entscheidung bestätigt und Appell entlassen.

Schenectady, N. Y. — Appell des E. H. Metz über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle desselben gegen L. U. 1513. Appell entlassen und Entscheidung bestätigt.

Schenectady, N. Y. — Appell des F. J. Dreßler über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle desselben gegen L. U. 146. Entscheidung bestätigt und Appell entlassen.

Die Dekoration der Hauptquartiere und der Conventionshalle wurde dem G. P., dem Ersten G. V. P., dem G. S. und G. Sch. überlassen.

Springfield, Ill. — Appell der L. U. 16 über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle des J. G. Hahn gegen dieselbe. Da neue Beweise dem Board gezeigt wurden, welche dem G. P. nicht gezeigt wurden, so wurde der Fall an den G. P. zurückgewiesen.

Die Berichte des G. P., des Ersten G. V. P. und Zweiten G. V. P. wurden verlesen und angenommen.

New York, N. Y. — Der Bericht des Stifters Featherston über die Bücher, Mitglieder und Verhältnisse der L. U. 509, zeigt, daß seit Jahren Fälschungen der Berichte der Mitglieder in Einreichung der Ansprüche auf Kranken- und Sterbegelder und Uebertretung der Generalgesetze vorkamen. Nach sorgfältiger Ueberlegung wurde der G. P. beauftragt, den Freibrief der L. U. 509 zu widerrufen und Mitgliedern Freikarten zu geben welche dazu berechtigt sind.

Corona, N. Y. — Appell der L. U. 507 über die Entscheidung des G. Sch., welcher Unfähigkeitsgelder für J. P. Johnston nicht erlaubte. Appell entlassen und Entscheidung bestätigt, weil der Anspruch nicht in zwei Jahren gemacht wurde.

San Francisco, Cal. — Appell der L. U. 1082 über die Entscheidung des G. Sch., welcher Sterbegelder für Thomas Faulkner nicht erlaubte. Entscheidung bestätigt weil

das Mitglied zur Zeit seines Todes außer Unterstützung war.

Fostoria, Ohio. — Appell der Frau Geo. W. Dunlap über die Entscheidung des G. Sch., welcher Sterbegelder für Geo. W. Dunlap von L. U. 1766 nicht erlaubte. Der Appell wurde entlassen und Entscheidung bestätigt weil L. U. 1766 Gelder annahm nachdem Dunlap über Sechsmonatsgelder schuldig war und hätte suspendiert werden sollen.

Benld und Gillespie, Ill. — Appell der L. U. 1769 über die Entscheidung des G. Sch., welcher volle Unfähigkeitsgelder für J. B. Harnsberger nicht erlaubte. Dieses Geld wurde vom B. Sch. am 7. April 1914 bewilligt und das Mitglied starb am 9. April 1914. Der G. Sch. verlangte das Geld dann zurück und rieth L. U. 1769 Anspruch auf Sterbegelder zu machen. Entscheidung des G. Sch. verworfen da das Mitglied noch lebte als das Geld bewilligt wurde.

New Haven, Conn. — Appell der L. U. 611 über die Entscheidung des G. Sch., welcher Sterbegelder für die verstorbene Frau des Napoleon Cartier nicht erlaubte. Entscheidung bestätigt weil das Mitglied zur Zeit des Todes seiner Frau nicht gutstehend war.

East Liverpool, Ohio. — Appell der L. U. 328 über die Entscheidung des G. Sch., welcher vollständige Sterbegelder für den verstorbenen John Reese nicht erlaubte. Dieses Mitglied war ein halbunterstütztes Mitglied unter einem Nebengesetze der L. U. 328, welches besagt, daß Leute über sechzig Jahre nur 45 Cents per Monat bezahlen sollen. Dieses Nebengesetz ist ein Teil der Nebengesetze welcher der frühere G. P. annahm. Das Mitglied bezahlte volle Vereinsgelder vom 1. März 1913 bis zum 24. März 1914 (Tag seines Todes). Entscheidung des G. Sch. verworfen und die übrigen $150 wurden bewilligt.

Gainesville, Tex. — Appell der L. U. 506 über die Entscheidung des G. Sch., welcher Sterbegelder für die verstorbene Frau des E. W. Johnston nicht erlaubte. Entscheidung bestätigt und Appell entlassen.

5. August 1914.

Alle anwesend.

Fall River, Mass. — Appell der Frau Jennie Raiche über die Entscheidung des G. Sch., welcher Sterbegelder für Horace Raiche, Mitglied der L. U. 1305 nicht erlaubte. Entscheidung verworfen und das Geld wurde bezahlt.

Da keine weiteren Geschäfte vorlagen, wurden die Notizen verlesen und angenommen und der Board vertagte sich, um am 18. September 1914 in dem Hauptquartiere sich wieder zu versammeln.

Frank Duffy,
Sekretär des G. E. B.

Labor Legislation in Canada

(Continued from Page 11.)

Workman forfeits his right to compensation by bringing action for injuries.

Employe should give notice of his intention to his employer to accept the provision of the compensation act.

Compensation is paid weekly.

Employe must submit to medical examination. Can have own physician present. In case of disagreement, medical referee is selected, whose decision is final.

In case of any doubtful right notify the "judge of the district court," giving details.

Province of Nova Scotia.

Unless a workman has signed an agreement to the contrary, he has a lien for all labor, material, etc., he furnishes for any job; provided he registers his claim as provided by law and pays 25 cents for such registration in the deed registry where the land is situate, on which he intends to hold his claim.

COMPENSATION LAW: Notify the employer at once, in writing, of the accident.

Compensation begins on the 8th day following the accident.

Compensation is paid weekly.

All employments and all injuries covered; provided employer has ten or more men in his service; and further provided, the injured workman is not hurt by his own wilful misconduct.

Employer cannot escape the provisions of the law by obtaining a signed waiver from his employes.

Employe must make claim for compensation within six months after the accident.

Compensation is a preferred claim; cannot be assigned, attached or levied upon.

Employe must submit to medical examination as provided for under the law.

In case of any dispute, notify the "judge of the county court" at once, in writing, giving the details of the controversy.

(To be Continued.)

Departement Francais

Rapport du 2eme. Vice-President general Arthur A. Quinn pour le trimestre Finissant le 30 Juin 1914

Perth Amboy, N. J., le 16 Juillet 1914.

Monsieur James Kirby, Président Général de l'Union Fraternelle des Charpentiers et Menuisiers d'Amérique:

Mon cher Monsieur et Frère—J'ai l'honneur de vous soumettre ci-dessous mon rapport pour le trimestre finissant le 30 Juin 1914:

Pendant les premières semaines du dernier trimestre, J'ai fini l'examen des livres du Conseil de district de Newark, N. J.

Pendant que J'etais occupé à ce travail et jusqu'au 21 Mai, J'ai en plusieurs conférences avec l'Hercules Powder Company de Wilmington, Del. concernant la construction d'une nouvelle fabrique que cette compagnie est en train d'installer à Salt Lake City. Les conditions dans lesquelles cette fabrique était construite rendait impossible l'emploiement des ouvriers appartenant à l'union. Cette compagnie payait les charpentiers à raison de 45 sous par heure pour dix heures de travail alors que les règles de l'union dans cette section sont de 62 sous et demi par heure avec huit heures de travail par jour et quarante-quatre heures par semaine.

Cette compagnie employant des ouvriers dans ces conditions, a fourni la cause pour une protestation vigoureuse de la part de notre conseil de district de Salt Lake City, avec le résultat, que suivant vos instructions, j'ai soumis immédiatement la question à cette compagnie pour savoir s'il ne serait pas possible d'avoir ce travail éxécuté sous les conditions prescrites par l'union. J'ai eu plusieurs conférences avec le vice-président de cette compagnie entre la moitié du mois d'avril et le 21 mai, date à laquelle, il a été convenu qu'à partir du 1er. Juin le travail de construction continuera sous les conditions prescrites par l'union en ce qui concerne les salaires et les heures de travail.

Pendant le mois de Mai en plus des visites que j'ai faites à Wilmington, Del., j'ai visité Camden, et les Comtés de Bergen, Trenton et Hudson, New Jersey, Newton et Mooresville, Pa. Pendant mon séjour à Camden, j'ai assisté à la convention du Conseil des Metiers de l'Etat de New Jersey. Ce Conseil des Metiers de l'Etat de New Jersey comprend (avec quelques exceptions) tous les conseils des metiers de l'Etat.

Ce Conseil a un travail tres important et encourage l'harmonie entre tous les corps, de métiers engagés dans l'industrie du bâtiment. Frère Cosgrove d'Elizabeth a été réelu président pour la onzième fois, consécutivement.

J'ai fait plusieurs visites dans le comté de Bergen pour étudiér les causes de discorde qui éxistent entre plusieurs de nos unions locales et le conseil de district. J'ai tenu deux réunions avec les représentants des diverses unions locales, mais a aucune d'eux m'a-t-il été possible d'avoir tous les représentants ensemble.

Je vous ai fait savoir le résultat de ces réunions dans mes rapports de semaine.

J'ai visité Trenton pour aider Frère Adams, notre agent d'affaires dans cette ville, dans ses efforts pour organiser les diverses manufactures dans cette région. Nous avons réussi à obliger les fabriques locales à observer les règles de l'union, mais il y a encore deux fabriques à Morrisville et Newton, Pa., qui envoient plus ou moins de matériel a Trenton et qui ne se conforment pas aux conditions de l'Union.

Après plusieurs conferences avec les propriétaires de ces manufactures, il nous a été impossible d'arriver à un

agrément définitif. Je pense, ne'au moins, que Frère Adams et les membres de l'union à Trenton vont arriver à convaincre les propriétaires de ces fabriques de l'importance de fabriquer leurs produits sous des conditions agréables à l'union.

J'ai visité aussi le comté d'Hudson pour tâcher d'arranger les affaires du Conseil de district qui avait reconnu les délégués de la Société Amalgamée, organisée dans cette region, après la consolidation avec l'Union Fraternelles. Avec l'Organisateur Botterill et un comité du Conseil de district nous avons eu une entrevue avec le secrétaire Atkinson et Monsieur Fyfe, membre du conseil et un comité de la Société Amalgamée. Apres avoir passer en revue les détails de ce cas nous sommes arrivés à un agrément qui a été endossé par le conseil de district.

Pendant le mois de Juin, J'ai visité Philadelphie, le comté de Bergen, Trenton et le comté de Monmouth. A Philadelphie j'ai eu une entrevue avec Post, membre du Conseil, relative à la situation dans le comté de Bergen.

Le résultat de cette conférence a été que nous avons décidé d'avoir une réunion des représentants des unions locales dans cette région le Samedi 13 Juin. A cette date toutes les unions étaient représentées et le Frère Post etant présent, nous avons considéré a fond les conditions dans cette region. Nous avons tous les deux, conseillé certains remedes qui dans l'esprit des délégués pourraient apporter de meilleurs conditions dans la region, mais nous ne sommes pas arrivés à un arrangement definitif.

Plus tard, à la demande du Frère Post, je suis allé à Philadelphie où je l'ai rencontré avec Frère Botterill, et nous avons passé en revue la situation du comté de Bergen comme elle nous avait été indiquée par les représentants des unions locales à la réunion du 13 Juin.

Dans cette entrevue nous avons décidé sur quelques recommendations, que nous vous avons soumises, et qui dans notre esprit devrait amener la solution de cette affaire et restaurer l'harmonie et la cooperation parmi nos membres dans cette region.

J'ai assisté à la onzième convention annuelle du Conseil d'Etat de l'Union Fraternelle du New Jersey qui a en lieu à Trenton.

J'ai visité le comté de Monmouth pour faire une enquête sur la dissolution de ce qui était connu sous le nom de Long Branch Conseil de district et qui comprenait les Unions Locales situées à Long Branch, Red Bank et Atlantic Highland.

Je vous ai fait, le 27 Juin, un rapport sur mon enquête et aussi sur les conditions qui existent dans cette région.

Vous souhaitant, ainsi qu'à l'Union Fraternelle tout le success possible, je suis, tout à vous fraternellement,

ARTHUR A. QUINN,
2eme. Vice-Président de l'Union Fraternelle des Charpentiers et Menuisiers d'Amerique.

L'Agreement avec les Briquetiers

(Par James Kirby.)

Depuis que nous avons fait l'arrangement international avec l'Union Internationale des Briquetiers, Maçons et Plâtriers de l'Amerique, nous avons reçu au Bureau Général une masse de demandes d'informations tendant à savoir si, oui ou non, nos membres et vice versa les membres des briquetiers, peuvent travailler à des travaux pour lesquels sont employés des ouvriers de ces métiers ne formant pas partie de l'une ou de l'autre de ces organisations.

Quoiqu'il est vrai que l'Article 1 dit: "Qu 'aucun membre de l'une ou l'autre de ces organisations ne travaillera à aucune opération où des ouvriers autres que ceux qui ont en leur possession un livret en règle sont employés," l'exécution de la stipulation contenue dans cet article est sujette à l'Article 3, comme suit:

"Que dans tous les mouvements "offensifs et défensifs," il ne sera permis à aucune union subordonnée locale de l'une ou de l'autre Union Internationale de prendre n'importe quelle action avant

que la question demandant une action conjointe ne soit d'abord soumise à et déterminée par les présidents de l'Union Internationale des Briquetiers, Maçons et Plâtriers de l'Amerique et de l'Union Fraternelle des Charpentiers et Menuisiers d'Amerique.

Pour qu'il n'y ait aucun malentendu à l'avenir, de la part de nos membres en général relativement à ces deux articles, nous disons que pour tout travail employant des charpentiers non-unionistes et employant également des briquetiers appartenant à l'union, nos Unions Locales sont requises de donner avis officiel immédiat aux locales des briquetiers des faits existants et de demander qu'un comité soit nommé pour agir conjointement avec un comité similaire représentant nos intérêts dans le but de demander une entrevue avec la firme impliquée et de tâcher, par des efforts paisibles, d'unioniser le travail. Si le comité conjoint manque d'atteindre ce but, la procédure telle qu'indiquée par l'Article 3 doit alors être suivie.

En d'autres mots, un grief constatant tous les détails doit être immédiatement présenté par nos Unions Locales, a ce bureau. Dès sa réception au Bureau Général, la matière sera immédiatement soumise officiellement au président de l'Union Internationale des Briquetiers, Maçons et Plâtriers de l'Amerique et en attendant l'investigation de la plainte et la décision finale des présidents internationaux, aucune grève ne pourra être déclarée.

Cette même régle s'applique avec une égale force aux unions locales des briquetiers, chaque fois que l'une désire l'assistance de l'une de nos unions locales dans le but d'unioniser un travail pour lequel des ouvriers non-unionistes sont employés.

La sagesse des sauvegardes ci-dessus a déjà été clairement prouvée depuis que de tels arrangements ont été mis en opération et quoiqu'il soit admis que la procédure requise permettra en certains cas l'exécution de certains petits travaux sous les conditions dont on se plaint, ces sauvegardes sont absolument essentielles pour protéger les intérêts de chaque Union Internationale. Il sera bon de se rappeler sous ce rapport que les principes d'unionisme ne dépendent pas du fait d'unioniser un certain travail spécial. La protection des intérêts des unions pour des travaux futurs de certaine firme obtenue par des moyens paisibles vaut bien plus que toutes les grèves entreprises par sympathie pour forcer des conditions d'unionisme dans certains travaux spéciaux.

En effectuant l'agrément avec les briquetiers, certains des membres les plus radicaux de chaque Union Internationale ont encouragé des disputes et des troubles par les méthodes provoquantes. Nous ne souffrirons pas une telle méthode. Tout ce que nous ferons sera fait d'une manière paisible et commercialement propre. Notre Union Internationale a prévenu, par sa manière de faire saine et raisonnable, des centaines de grèves dans le passé et elle continuera une telle manière de faire dans l'avenir, que les grèves soient d'une nature sympathique ou autre. Seulement quand nous serons poussé à bout, déclarerons-nous des grèves ou demanderons nous à ceux auxquels nous sommes affiliés maintenant de nous protéger en déclarant des grèves.

Cette manière de faire est non seulement la nôtre, mais conformément aux arrangements faits elle est aussi celle de l'Union Internationale des Briquetiers, Maçons et Plâtriers de l'Amerique; et nous resterons bien unis dans la résolution de ne pas tenter—pour la seule raison que les arrangements en question existent maintenant—de remédier aux conditions défavorables qui nous confrontent de temps en temps en ayant recours à des grèves et à des arrêts de travaux aussi longtemps que toutes les mesures prises pour arriver à une solution paisible aient été épuisées.

Des gens qu'on supposait être impopulaires ont été rendus populaires par de lâches attaques. Plus d'un homme a été porté à la présidence des Etâts-Unis parce que ses ennemis qui le vitupéraient ont gagné des amis pour sa cause.

CLAIMS PAID DURING SEPTEMBER, 1914

Claim No.	Name of deceased or disabled.	Union.	City.	Membership. Yrs.	Membership. Mos.	Cause of death or disability.	Amount Paid.
22626	Ed. Galbraith	10	Chicago, Ill.	11	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	$200.00
22627	Fred P. Richards	67	Roxbury, Mass.	13	..	Accidental drowning	200.00
22628	Mrs. Lena Walther	78	Troy, N. Y.	7	3	Chronic Bright's disease	50.00
22629	Mrs. Katherine A. Resing	90	Evansville, Ind.	13	5	Nephritis	50.00
22630	Frederick Jones	125	Utica, N. Y.	6	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	200.00
22631	D. J. Stua	496	Kankakee, Ill.	6	..	Pneumonia	200.00
22632	Numa E. Aucoin (dis.)	610	Port Arthur, Texas	8	7	Run over by automobile, causing fracture of spine and paralysis of lower extremities	400.00
22633	D. A. Rater	808	Portland, Ore.	6	2	Fracture eighth thoratic vertebrae	50.00
22634	Mrs. Lucy Adams	1137	Key West, Fla.	3	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
22635	Mrs. Lena Smith	1442	Augusta, Ga.	3	2	Pellagra and dysentery	50.00
22636	Herbert A. Harper	1913	Vista Grande, Cal.	1	5	Compound fracture of right ankle and leg	100.00
22637	W. E. McCollum	1923	Kerens, Texas	..	11	Typhoid fever	100.00
22638	J. A. Stevenson	993	Miami, Fla.	9	9	Apoplexy	50.00
22639	J. A. Souder	993	Miami, Fla.	2	6	Myocarditis	50.00
22640	Joseph E. Fuller	1145	Port Jervis, N. Y.	5	2	Chronic cardiac valvular disease	200.00
22641	Mrs. Elizabeth Bett	80	Chicago, Ill.	11	8	Arthritis deformus	50.00
22642	Mrs. Margaret H. Hauselman	1252	Beltzhoover, Pa.	..	9	Puerperal septicaemia	25.00
22643	Mrs. Ellen L. Swenson	1	Chicago, Ill.	15	8	Nephritis	50.00
22644	Mrs. Sarah McIsaac	33	Boston, Mass.	28	3	Myocarditis	50.00
22645	Peter M. Quigley	109	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10	4	Endocarditis	200.00
22646	Mrs. Mattie Holland	198	Dallas, Texas	3	1	Anemia	50.00
22647	Mrs. Christine D. Dierkes	209	Cincinnati, Ohio	27	3	Carcinoma of stomach	50.00
22648	Mrs. Laura M. Gillespie	301	Newburgh, N. Y.	8	4	Acute nephritis	50.00
22649	Ralph Cadwell	1	Chicago, Ill.	5	..	Aortic regurgitation	200.00
22650	Alfred B. Carter	142	Pittsburgh, Pa.	9	1	General paralysis of insane	200.00
22651	Mrs. Emma M. Spencer	166	Rock Island, Ill.	3	7	Peritonitis	50.00
22652	Mrs. Ella Koch	166	Rock Island, Ill.	11	2	Cancer	50.00
22653	Arthur L. Moore	232	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	1	2	Fracture of skull	200.00
22654	Charles A. Kastner	920	Meriden, Conn.	1	2	Oedema of lungs	200.00
22655	Martin Carlson	58	Chicago, Ill.	..	9	Valvular heart disease	100.00
22656	Samuel Thompson	2	Cincinnati, Ohio	2	1	Paralytic ileus	200.00
22657	Peter Monard	93	Ottawa, Ont., Can.	..	11	Accidental drowning	100.00
22658	Augustus H. Hopper	105	Cleveland, Ohio	11	11	Angina pectoris	50.00
22659	Robert Cassells	158	Los Angeles, Cal.	7	5	Valvular disease of heart	50.00
22660	J. H. Randall	200	Columbus, Ohio	25	8	Cancer of stomach	200.00
22661	Julius Starost	309	New York, N. Y.	19	6	Chronic Bright's disease	200.00
22662	W. P. Bates	345	Memphis, Tenn.	5	10	Acute dilation of heart	50.00
22663	Wm. Lewis	359	Philadelphia, Pa.	14	4	Broncho pneumonia	200.00
22664	Guy L. Oakes	441	Cambridge, Mass.	3	3	Broken neck, caused by automobile accident—instantly killed	200.00
22665	Evariste Lavertu	624	Brockton, Mass.	9	4	Valvular heart disease	200.00
22666	Don P. Gosline	948	Sioux City, Ia.	..	11	Apoplexy	100.00

22667	Eugene J. Fox	996	Penn Yan, N. Y.	13	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
22668	Wm. B. Savage	1084	Bloomsburg, Pa.	8	..	Carbolic acid poisoning	200.00
22669	Leslie D. Guile	1434	Moberly, Mo.	11	6	Chronic valvular disease of heart	50.00
22670	Anthony Johnson	62	Chicago, Ill.	13	5	Carcinoma of liver	200.00
22671	Joseph Johann	62	Chicago, Ill.	13	2	Organic heart disease	200.00
22672	Hardin T. Ralston	64	Louisville, Ky.	4	9	Cancer of prostate; nephritis	200.00
22673	James Workman	141	Chicago, Ill.	12	..	Cirrhosis of liver	200.00
22674	John Umbaugh	200	Columbus, Ohio	4	5	Organic heart disease	50.00
22675	Mrs. Ellen A. Roddy	256	Savannah, Ga.	10	9	Cirrhosis of liver	50.00
22676	Mrs. Annie M. Powell	441	Cambridge, Mass.	12	2	Nephritis	50.00
22677	Thomas Dougherty	736	Philadelphia, Pa.	14	..	Angina pectoris	200.00
22678	Carl Salmonson	531	St. Petersburg, Fla.	6	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
22679	Calixte Bourgeois	570	Gardner, Mass.	..	10	Bright's disease	100.00
22680	Mrs. Maria Monton Noel	7	Minneapolis, Minn.	13	7	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
22681	Edgar D. Gillette	26	Syracuse, N. Y.	14	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	200.00
22682	Mrs. Adda L. Brewer	36	Oakland, Cal.	5	2	Exhaustion in case of acute mania	50.00
22683	Michael Begley	219	New York, N. Y.	23	7	Cerebral embolism	200.00
22684	Mrs. Jennie Soltwisch	463	Hinsdale, Ill.	5	8	Cirrhosis of liver	50.00
22685	Ernest A. Stenstrom	1410	Boston, Mass.	8	8	Cancer of intestines	200.00
22686	Jan Grzecka	54	Chicago, Ill.	12	..	Gastro enteritis	200.00
22687	John Engelson	58	Chicago, Ill.	13	7	Accidental drowning	200.00
22688	David Parsells	251	Kingston, N. Y.	27	5	Cerebral hemorrhage	200.00
22689	Vincent Krestan	309	New York, N. Y.	19	6	Pulmonary hemorrhage	200.00
22690	Daniel Becker	1094	Mahanoy City, Pa.	12	3	Uraemia	200.00
22691	L. A. Bartlett	1108	Cleveland, Ohio	1	8	Strangulated hernia	50.00
22692	Mrs. Margaret E. Dunn	1112	Marshalltown, Iowa	6	..	Uraemic coma	50.00
22693	John Malik	1	Chicago, Ill.	21	4	Intestinal obstruction	200.00
22694	Mrs. Mary Sypena	54	Chicago, Ill.	4	8	Hemorrhage from rupture	50.00
22695	Mrs. Mary Hartley	100	Muskegon, Mich.	1	..	Pyemia resulting from childbirth	50.00
22696	Henry Seifert	171	Youngstown, Ohio	2	9	Killed by railroad train; accidental	200.00
22697	Wm. Morrissey	260	Waterbury, Conn.	21	5	Tetanus	200.00
22698	Edward Hughes	305	Millville, N. J.	26	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	200.00
22699	Samuel Caldwell	306	Newark, N. J.	1	..	Septic peritonitis	200.00
22700	Bernard Votel	327	Cincinnati, Ohio	9	..	Bulbar paralysis	200.00
22701	C. S. Williams	420	Memphis, Tenn.	1	3	Fall from top of building, causing instant death	50.00
22702	Richard C. Riddell	607	Hannibal, Mo.	1	8	Diabetes millitus	200.00
22703	Frank S. Riley (dis.)	621	Bangor, Me.	13	11	Fall from staging to ground, 15 feet	400.00
22704	Willard Ginn	831	Arlington, Mass.	10	4	Peritonitis, ruptured bladder, etc.	200.00
22705	Michael Lynch	1357	Clinton, N. Y.	8	2	Bright's disease	50.00
22706	John Widen	1367	Chicago, Ill.	1	2	Killed by elevator	200.00
22707	Theo. Roggenbach	1367	Chicago, Ill.	2	5	Lymphatic leukaemia	200.00
22708	Joseph Green	1750	Cleveland, Ohio	2	3	Fracture of base of skull due to fall	200.00
22709	Ora Uthman	3	Wheeling, W. Va.	4	3	Peritonitis	50.00
22710	Frank Egan	22	San Francisco, Cal.	6	4	Carcinoma of stomach and liver	200.00
22711	Mrs. Catherine Buttner	12	Brooklyn, N. Y.	13	8	Pulmonary phthisis	50.00
22712	Mrs. Emma Staude	73	St. Louis, Mo.	23	7	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
22713	D. E. Heikes	279	South Omaha, Neb.	7	11	Hanging while temporary insane	200.00
22714	Thomas Thorsdale	434	Chicago, Ill.	10	3	Myocarditis	50.00
22715	Charles H. Rutz	497	New York, N. Y.	25	..	Cirrhosis of liver	200.00
22716	Frank Borlen	656	Holyoke, Mass.	5	9	Nephritis	200.00
22717	Thomas A. Graves	731	Corsicana, Texas	1	9	Hepatitis	200.00
22718	Jerry V. Johnson	779	Waycross, Ga.	3	8	Unknown causes; coroner's verdict	50.00
22719	Samuel Coy	1282	Salem, Ohio	11	9	Bright's disease	50.00
22720	Mrs. Mattie Cone	1394	Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	11	..	Pernicious malaria	50.00
22721	Mrs. Maria J. Silvia	1733	New Bedford, Mass.	8	5	Bright's disease	50.00

CLAIMS PAID DURING SEPTEMBER, 1914—Continued

Claim No	Name of deceased or disabled.	Union.	City.	Membership. Yrs.	Membership. Mos.	Cause of death or disability.	Amount Paid.
22722	Adam Heinz	1747	New York, N. Y.	9	3	Cirrhosis of liver	200.00
22723	R. C. Johnson	213	Houston, Texas	..	11	Pyaemia	100.00
22724	J. B. Miles	1658	Grove City, Pa.	..	10	Bright's disease	100.00
22725	Mrs. Lester Chambers	3	Wheeling, W. Va.	11	8	Heart trouble	50.00
22726	Mrs. Alvina Froelich	11	Cleveland, Ohio	4	8	Nephritis	50.00
22727	John W. Anderson	23	Worcester, Mass.	17	4	Incised wound of throat; suicide	200.00
22728	Math. Kump	32	Brooklyn, N. Y.	2	2	Cirrhosis of liver	200.00
22729	Henry Drury	64	Louisville, Ky.	9	5	Cirrhosis of liver	200.00
22730	Ovila Houle	134	Montreal, Que., Can.	3	2	Bright's disease	200.00
22731	Mrs. Emma D. Andrews	136	Newark, Ohio	13	5	Goiter and acute nephritis	50.00
22732	Mrs. Zona F. Bishop	136	Newark, Ohio	4	11	Phthisis pulmonalis	50.00
22733	Walter T. Singletary	425	El Paso, Texas	10	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
22734	W. W. Young	458	Lawrence, Kan.	7	8	Peritonitis	50.00
22735	John F. Blackall	637	Hamilton, Ohio	24	3	Chronic nephritis	200.00
22736	Mrs. Bertha A. Dickens	653	Chickasha, Okla.	7	3	Tuberculosis	50.00
22737	Mrs. Margaret Frank	916	Aurora, Ill.	4	1	Pleuro pneumonia	50.00
22738	John T. Zais	1181	Piedmont, W. Va.	7	11	Cancer of bladder	50.00
22739	Mrs. Ollie May Core	1526	Denton, Texas	1	2	Puerperal septicaemia	50.00
22740	Dietrich Koester	1598	Baltimore, Md.	11	3	Arterio sclerosis	200.00
22741	Edward B. Marks	4	Davenport, Iowa	6	3	Typhoid fever	200.00
22742	John Janosko	19	Detroit, Mich.	4	2	Tuberculosis of hip	200.00
22743	Wilbur N. Mable, Jr.	53	White Plains, N. Y.	5	2	Typhoid fever	200.00
22744	Mrs. Mary M. Brewer	159	Charleston, S. C.	8	5	Operation for pelvic abscess	50.00
22745	Mrs. Wilhelmina H. Wolfers	522	Milwaukee, Wis.	28	3	Gastric carcinoma	50.00
22746	Adelma W. Adams	844	Los Gatos, Cal.	6	11	Obstructive jaundice	50.00
22747	Mrs. Elizabeth Ludwig	161	Kenosha, Wis.	8	2	Recurrent sarcoma of pelvic organs	50.00
22748	L. C. Reed	316	San Jose, Cal.	14	8	Acute nephritis	200.00
22749	Geo. R. Wass	624	Brockton, Mass.	10	2	Fracture of skull	200.00
22750	Thomas Tormey	1093	Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.	12	2	Uraemia	200.00
22751	Philip Talkington	1155	Columbus, Ind.	12	1	Hypertrophy of heart and senility	50.00
22752	John Harding	1573	Boston, Mass.	11	2	Cardiac renal disease	50.00
22753	Wm. H. Bowers	1592	Ocean City, N. J.	4	3	Tuberculosis of lungs	200.00
22754	Frank Lavritsch	1784	Chicago, Ill.	7	10	Lobar pneumonia	200.00
22755	Charles Ambler	13	Chicago, Ill.	8	1	Pernicious anemia	200.00
22756	Edmund B. Sharp	20	Camden, N. J.	5	10	Suicide by hanging; temporary insane.	200.00
22757	Mrs. Sarah Hooper	55	Denver, Colo.	1	2	Tuberculosis	50.00
22758	Leo Kazurka	87	St. Paul, Minn.	16	..	Acute appendicitis	200.00
22759	Magni Anderson	97	New Britain, Conn.	2	10	Tuberculosis of lungs	200.00
22760	Mrs. Anna E. Peterson	106	Des Moines, Iowa	3	8	Chorea	50.00
22761	Joseph I. Dyer	132	Washington, D. C.	10	9	Typhoid fever	200.00
22762	Martin Gaudin	134	Montreal, Que., Can.	2	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
22763	Mrs. Hattie M. Tucker	194	Alameda, Cal.	9	9	Chronic endocarditis	50.00
22764	B. H. Anthony	198	Dallas, Texas	7	5	Overcome by heat	200.00
22765	Henry Homfeldt	329	Baltimore, Md.	18	10	Rheumatic fever	200.00
22766	Mrs. Caroline Hauck	355	Buffalo, N. Y.	12	3	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00

22767	Mrs. Emely P. Anderson	429	Montclair, N. J.	14	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
22768	Joseph M. Colligan	532	Elmira, N. Y.	..	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	100.00
22769	John C. Mires	550	Oakland, Cal.	13	10	Carbolic acid poisoning	50.00
22770	Mrs. Emma G. Steere	792	Rockford, Ill	7	10	Carbolic acid poisoning; insanity	50.00
22771	Kirk W. Stone	916	Aurora, Ill.	7	3	Angina pectoris	200.00
22772	Mrs. Odeal Gonya	1021	New Bedford, Mass.	12	6	Carcinoma of stomach	50.00
22773	Mrs. Emily M. Morris	1062	Santa Barbara, Cal.	12	2	Chronic interstitial nephritis	50.00
22774	Geo. E. Gates	1746	Bradentown, Fla.	1	8	Appendicitis	200.00
22775	Mrs. Charlotte Larson	1747	New York, N. Y.	2	1	Acute cardiae dilatation	50.00
22776	J. L. Petray	1836	Russellville, Ark.	6	2	Tuberculosis of lungs	200.00
22777	David T. Evans	1874	Denver, Colo.	12	..	Revolver shot wound of mouth; suicide	50.00
22778	L. O. Olson	1874	Denver, Colo.	9	4	Pneumonia	50.00
22779	John Roberts	873	Negaunee, Mich.	5	11	Abdominal obstruction	50.00
							$20,075.00

Full beneficial claims	$15,900.00
Semi-beneficial claims	1,200.00
Wife's beneficial claims	2,175.00
Disability claims	800.00
Total	$20,075.00

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1914

No.	Name	L U.	City	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claimed
2504	Edward B. Houston	1058	Madison, N. J.	12	1	Three months in arrears	$200.00
2505	Mrs. Phoebe M. Handle	748	Taylorville, Ill.	13	1	Semi-beneficial; not entitled to wife funeral donation	50.00
2506	August Lund (dis.)	848	San Bruno, Cal.	12	11	Over fifty at initiation; not entitled to disability donation	400.00
2507	Mrs. Annie T. Phillips	388	Richmond, Va.	1	3	Sick when husband admitted	50.00
2508	Dan J. Cox (dis.)	334	Saginaw, Mich.	13	2	Disability result of physical ailment and not of accidental injuries	400.00
2510	Ed McCarron (dis.)	31	Trenton, N. J.	..	..	Appealed to G. E. B. September, 1914, meeting	.....
2511	Geo. W. Dunlap	1766	Fostoria, Ohio	2	11	Six months in arrears; suspended	200.00
2512	Mrs. Nora Y. Day	74	Chattanooga, Tenn.	4	..	Three months in arrears	50.00
2514	R. E. Brown (dis.)	544	Hubbard, Texas	1	4	Disability result of physical ailment and not of accidental injuries	100.00
2517	P. A. Haywood	198	Dallas, Texas	..	..	Sick when admitted	100.00
2518	Mrs. Laura Fisher	31	Trenton, N. J.	..	..	Sick when husband admitted	50.00
2520	Mrs. Emma Harris	1442	Augusta, Ga.	1	1	Heart failure	50.00
2521	Mrs. Hermina A. Powers	262	San Jose, Cal.	13	9	Three months in arrears	50.00

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1914—Continued

No.	Name	L. U.	City	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claimed
2522	Mrs. Mary Quinn	613	Jamaica, N. Y.	8	8	Abortion	50.00
2523	Mrs. Hester Wachholtz	977	Wichita Falls, Texas	1	6	Three months in arrears	50.00
2524	Mrs. Carolina Ring	1586	Milwaukee, Wis.	4	2	Over fifty when initiated; not entitled to wife funeral donation	50.00
2525	Harrison Taylor	1165	Frankfort, Ind.	4	3	Three months in arrears	50.00
2526	John Henvelsland	519	E. Rutherford, N. J.	5	6	Misstatement as to qualifications for membership	50.00
2527	Louis Luck	526	Galveston, Texas	14	3	Three months in arrears	200.00
2528	Mrs. Mary E. Frazee	446	Akron, Ohio	1	1	Three months in arrears	50.00
2529	Thomas Allen	759	San Francisco, Cal.	..	..	Appealed to G. E. B., September, 1914, meeting	.....
2530	Geo. W. Hopkins	1423	Corpus Christi, Texas	..	9	Semi-beneficial; not one year a member and not entitled to donation	50.00
2531	Chas. H. Brooks	1006	Richfield Springs, N. Y.	8	1	Arrears at time of death	50.00
2532	Aaron B. Troop	1251	Harbor Springs, Mich.	2	3	Three months in arrears	50.00
2533	Martin Jakubiak	1596	St. Louis, Mo.	5	1	Three months in arrears	200.00
2534	H. H. Gartley	550	Oakland, Cal.	..	8	Semi-beneficial; not one year a member	50.00
2536	Mrs. Annie Estis	208	Ft. Worth, Texas	5	3	Three months in arrears	50.00
2539	Otto Falk (dis.)	416	Chicago, Ill.	15	..	Disability not total	400.00
2541	Mrs. Sadie Monks	211	N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	5	Sick when admitted	50.00
2542	Mrs. Florence Savage	192	Syracuse, N. Y.	7	1	Three months in arrears	50.00
2543	Otto Carlson	1	Chicago, Ill.	11	1	Three months in arrears	50.00
2544	Henry J. Bates	255	McKees Rocks, Pa.	..	..	Semi-beneficial; not one year a member	50.00
2545	Mrs. Agnes Ashman	810	San Diego, Cal.	15	1	Three months in arrears	50.00
2546	C. C. Dwinell	1737	Hardwick, Vt.	..	..	Appealed to G. E. B., September, 1914	.....
2547	J. C. Beausolell	390	Holyoke, Mass.	7	9	Three months in arrears	50.00
2548	Nathan DuBois (dis.)	203	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	26	2	Disability not result of accident	400.00
2549	Wm. Green	509	New York, N. Y.	28	3	Three months in arrears	200.00
2550	Charles Boll (dis.)	648	Pana, Ill.	1	7	Disability not result of accidental injuries	100.00
2552	Stanislaw Szczepanski	212	Chicago, Ill.	14	..	Three months in arrears	200.00
2553	Owen McLaughlin (dis.)	324	Woodside, L. I., N. Y.	28	6	Disability not result of accident	400.00
2554	Joseph Cerny (dis.)	1786	Chicago, Ill.	7	6	Disability not result of accident	400.00
2555	Wallace Malady	210	Stamford, Conn.	..	..	Appealed to G. E. B., September, 1914, meeting	.....
2556	Loran F. Finch	297	Kalamazoo, Mich.	12	3	Syphilis	200.00
2557	Mrs. Agnes Klarmann	564	Jersey City, N. J.	8	6	Three months in arrears	50.00
2558	Daniel J. Bethel (dis.)	655	Key West, Fla.	9	5	Claim not filed in time	400.00
2559	Mrs. Ann Smith	187	Geneva, N. Y.	14	1	Semi-beneficial; not entitled to wife funeral donation	50.00

Death Roll

ADAMS, A. W., of L. U. 844, Los Gatos, Cal.

FITZGERALD, D. S., of L. U. 1410, Boston, Mass.

The General Executive Board
(Continued from Page 27.)

cation plan, so as to establish three grades of membership, to-wit: Beneficial members, semi-beneficial members and non-beneficial members.

Change the law so that L. U's or D. C's may establish examining boards.

Change the law so that the D. C. shall have the power to suspend and refuse a seat to a delegate who has been fined by the D. C. for disturbing the harmony of its meetings.

Change the law giving power to the G. P. to suspend a L. U. refusing to affiliate or re-affiliate with a D. C.

Change the law giving the G. P. power to suspend any L. U. refusing to pay its tax to any D. C., S. C. or P. C. when the tax or indebtedness amounts to a sum equal to three months' tax.

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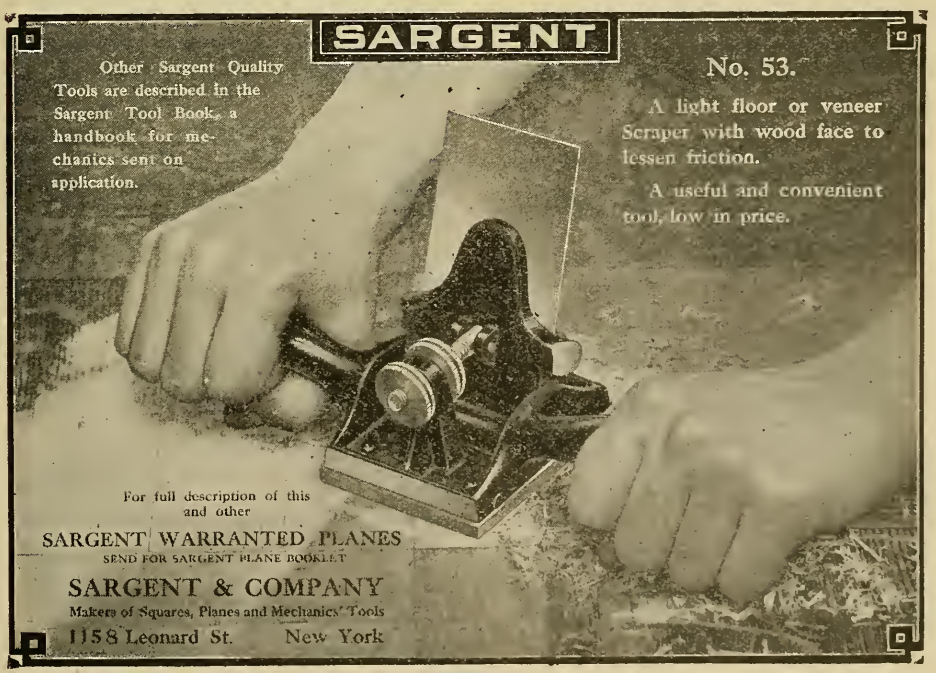
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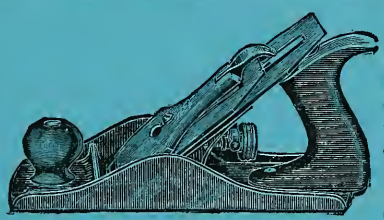

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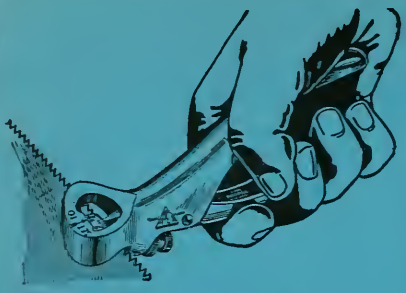

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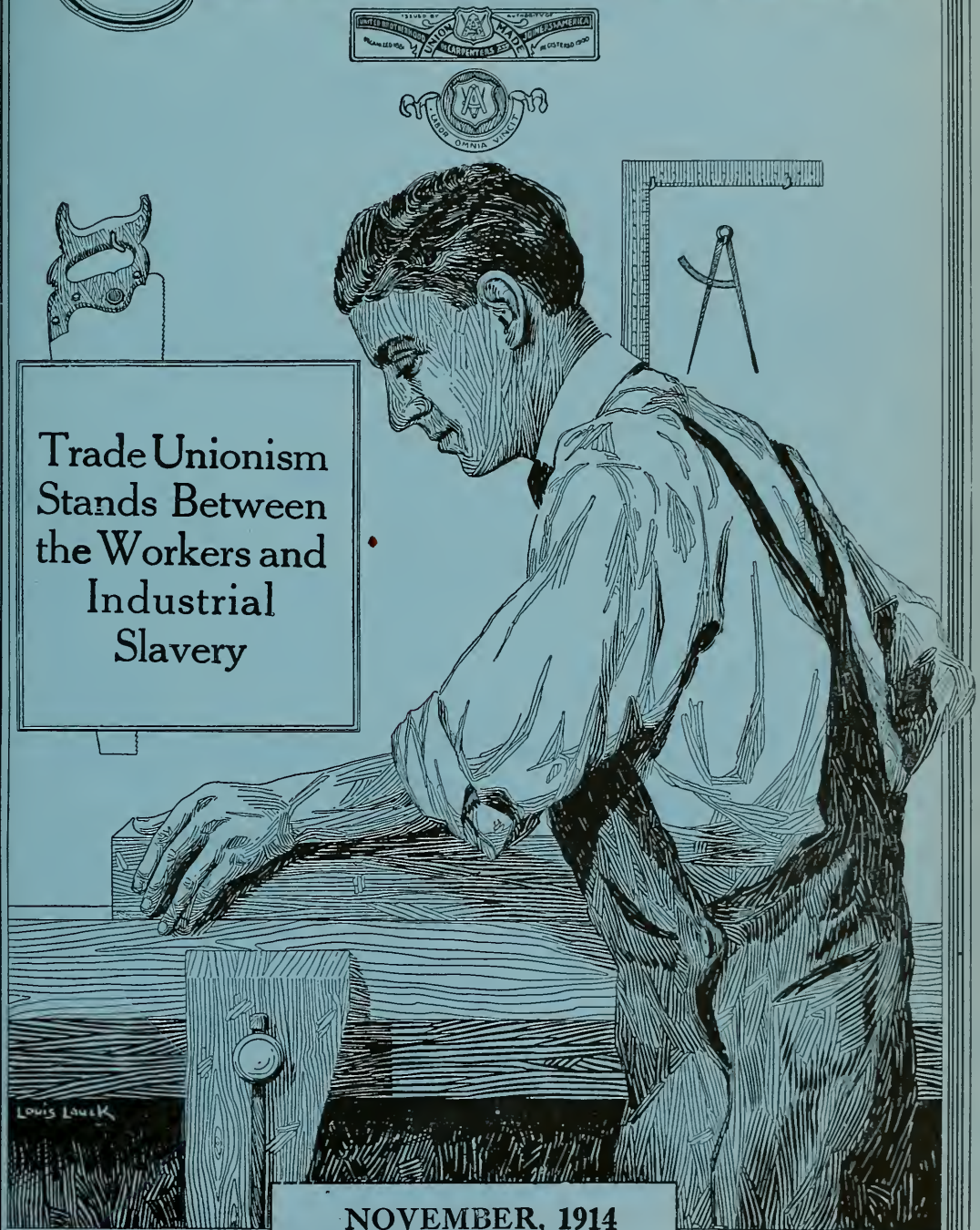
The Carpenter



NOVEMBER, 1914

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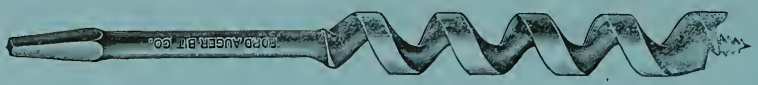

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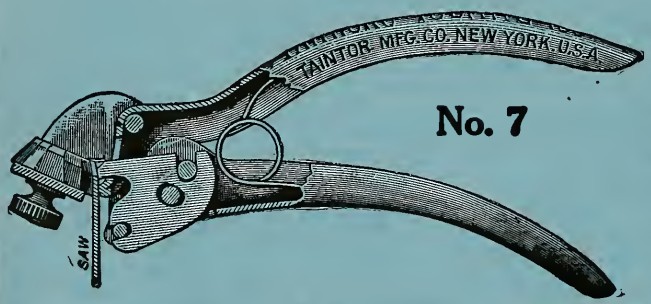

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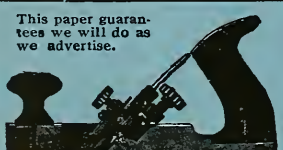

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Two New Ideas—A Straight Talk to Every Union Carpenter in America

Dear Sir and Brother—I am the inventor and patentee of the new, Universal Grade-Finding Level, endorsed by the Eighteenth General Convention and declared by leading mechanics and the hardware trade to be the best leveling tool in existence. That is the result of Idea Number One.

For thirty years I have been a Union Carpenter in good standing. In that time I have seen Organized Labor create millions in profits for tool manufacturers—Stanley, Disston, Sargent, Atkins—you know the story, but not a dollar in dividends for the men who buy and use the tools.

I could have sold my patents in this and foreign countries to any one of a dozen toolmakers for a sum greater than I could earn at my trade in a lifetime. I didn't do it. Idea Number Two was responsible. I asked, "Why can not Organized Labor, preferably the U. B., control and operate a Company to manufacture Universal Levels and other patented tools of special merit that may be acquired from time to time; a company whose earnings will enrich the men who use the tool instead of a small group of capitalists?" A score of men in various U. B. Locals replied, "It can and will if given the chance and we will help you start the ball rolling!" The result was the recent incorporation of the Universal Level and Tool Company, capitalized for $100,000; par value of shares, $1 each.

My patents covering the Universal Level in the United States, Canada and Great Britain were purchased outright and are now the exclusive property of the Company, and 65,000 shares of the stock are now offered for sale at par to members of organized labor.

Seven directors, annually chosen by the stockholders, compose the Board; the organization of the Company is four-square; there isn't a drop of water in the stock, and the money subscribed for shares is going into the legitimate conduct of the enterprise.

We have the brains for the various positions, executive, manufacture, sales, etc.; trained, trustworthy men who can and will make this business a success, and our factory here can be selected, equipped, and in operation within thirty days after sufficient stock is subscribed to justify that action. Will stock in this Company be a safe and paying investment? Other makers of levels have been uniformly successful and have earned handsome dividends, and they did not have the advantage of an improved tool like the Universal, or the support of Union Labor to stimulate the sale of their output. Our careful analyses show we can manufacture these levels at costs that permit of excellent profits, and the principal hardware houses of this country have agreed to buy and push our tool. The demand for it is up to you. We have the ability, a first-class product and will have ample capital for operating. Every advantage is in our favor. Why should not the Company build up a safe and paying business. Our financing plan was first generally explained at the Indianapolis Convention. Since then, subscriptions for stock have been constantly increasing and Locals are now taking shares as well as individual members; we do not ask for large subscriptions, but we do ask that you support this movement, show your interest and loyalty by buying some stock if but a single share. Remember this is co-operation in its truest and most practical form, and this is the first large manufacturing concern owned, controlled and operated by Union Labor.

Do you wish any additional information? Ask your delegate to Indianapolis who examined the tool, or write me in care of the Company. Do you wish references? Communicate with General President James Kirby, or General Secretary Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, Ind.; John A. Metz, President of District Council, Chicago, or Thos. H. Flynn, President of L. U. No. 13, Chicago.

Are you already satisfied? Don't delay; tear off and fill in the coupon below, pin it to your money order and send it to the Company today—now. You shall receive your stock promptly. Fraternally yours,

Daniel W. L. Frank

Member L. U. No. 13, Chicago; Supt. and a Director, Universal Level and Tool Co.

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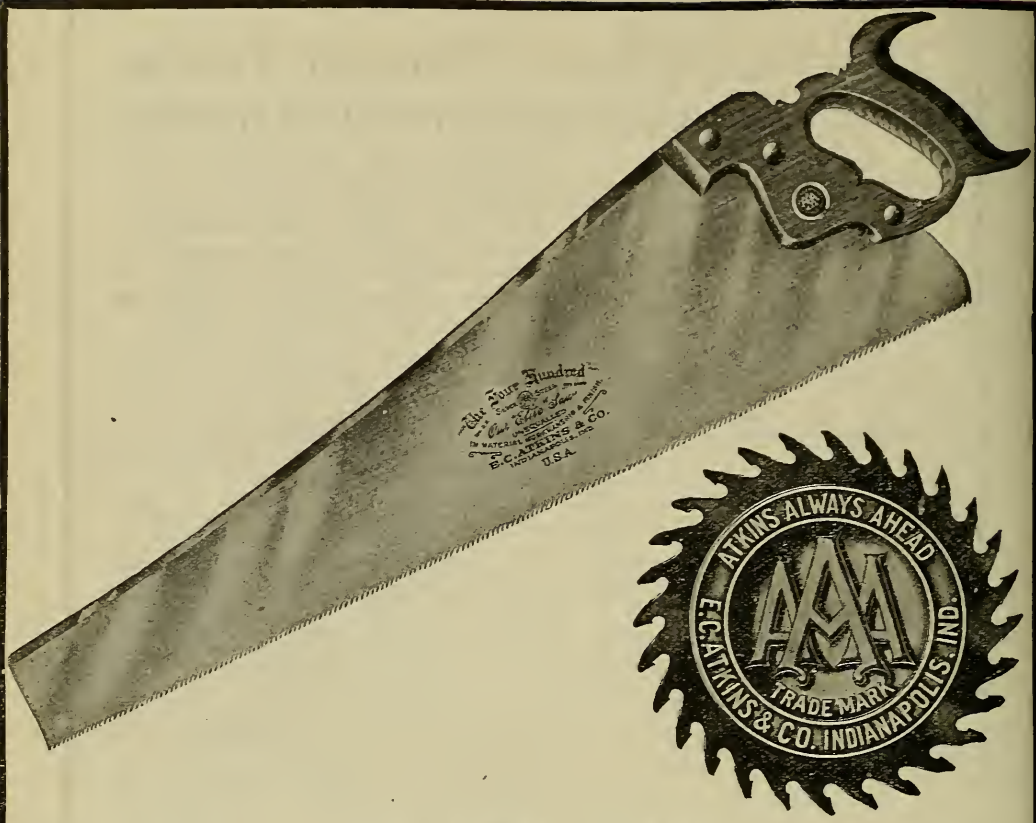

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXXIII—No. 11
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1914

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

WHY?

By E. Graves Mabie

When crimson leaves are edged with gold,
And frost proclaims the year is old,
Down recollection's verdant lane
Cause and effect march forth again.
Cool, whispering winds sigh soft and low,
And shadows linger, loath to go;
And memories echo in each soul
As spirit comrades call the roll.
Where, then, and why, went those so dear?
How and of what is yesteryear?

Pale wings of morning vanquish night,
Darkness in turn succeeds the light;
The flowers we fancy droop and fade—
In time all things in dust are laid.
From gnarled, brown root, apparent dead,
Each spring a blossom lifts its head,
As, like those of preceding years:
As tear like unto tear appears.
How fares it, then, with those we love,
Who dwell with angels, leagues above?

Do they return, as seasons roll,
In other frames with selfsame soul?
Do they the same old battles fight,
In this same struggle for the right?
And winning, progress on to more,
Each victory adding to the score
That must be reckoned with as toll,
When each has reached the final goal?
Vainly we listen for reply,
Asking that strange, eternal, "Why?"

THE EIGHTEENTH GENERAL CONVENTION

WHEN on Friday morning, October 2, at 11:15 o'clock, General President Kirby announced the Eighteenth General Convention at an end, it was noted that a saving of two days had been effected in transacting business as compared with past conventions, a fact that is all the more notable when the greatly increased amount of work before the delegates is taken into consideration. This result was attributable in great measure to the promptness and dispatch with which the work of the convention and of the various committees was accomplished and the assistance rendered the General President by the delegates in helping him to dispose of the various questions which came before them.

The General Convention was called to order Monday morning, September 21, at 10:15 o'clock, by President Smock, of the Indianapolis District Council, who introduced William D. Huber, former General President. Brother Huber welcomed the delegates to the headquarters city and hoped the opportunity presented them of becoming acquainted with the workings of the General Office during their stay in Indianapolis would be availed of. He pointed out that the unification of the craft, which had been the great desire of the organization for many years, had now been practically accomplished. Future success, he said, depended on the rank and file. He admonished his hearers not to regard the organization in a selfish light, but to work whole-heartedly in the interest of all their brother members, and closed by briefly reviewing the work of the organization between the years 1881 and 1914.

Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, also heartily welcomed the delegates to Indianapolis. He was proud, he said, of the success which the United Brotherhood had attained and pointed out that it could surely show results for any trials, tribulations or sufferings endured in the past to make it the organization it was today. Mr. Tobin said the fact that the U. B. had paid out $620,000.00 in death and disability benefits during the last two years—almost five times as much as the sum paid in strike benefits —was convincing evidence of the constructive work being done by the organization and adequately disproved the assertion often made that labor organizations existed mainly to create discontent and encourage strikes. In the same period, he said, nearly three-quarters of a million had been paid to the families of deceased members. In closing, he paid a tribute to the men who founded the organization, and called attention to the fact that the men in the vanguard today —not alone the International officers, but the officers and leaders in the respective districts—have to face and surmount difficulties just as great, placed in their path by the agents of employers' associations and by the plotting and planning of those forces arrayed in opposition to organized labor.

Edgar Wallace, editor of the official journal of the United Mine Workers of America, extended a welcome in behalf of his organization, and expressed regret that none of the General Officers were able to be in attendance, owing to their absence from Indianapolis. Another speaker was Frank X. Noschang, president of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, who extended hearty fraternal greetings in the name of his organization.

General Secretary Duffy was called upon, and in greeting the delegates emphasized the fact that only trades unionists were on the platform. They wanted it to be a strictly labor convention, he said, and that was the reason why their General President decided to invite the representatives of the international unions in the city to tender the welcome

of trades unionists to them and nobody else. He sketched the history of the U. B. and reviewed the progress it had made since 1881, when 2,044 members and eleven cities were represented at the first convention, down to the present time, when the brotherhood embraced 261,049 members with 2,015 locals, 132 District Councils and fourteen State and Provincial Councils. He was glad, he said, that the convention was held in Indianapolis for the reason that it would enable the delegates to become familiar with the manner in which the General Office took care of their affairs so that they could go from one department at headquarters to another and see how the business of the organization was transacted. He invited them to look for weaknesses in the office system and let them know where it could be strengthened in any particular, as it was the desire of the General Officers to condense and simplify the work as much as possible for the benefit of local officers and members.

Brother P. H. McCarthy, former mayor of San Francisco, also spoke and called attention to the fact that the evolution of the building industry had brought to their doors the things that were going to make for the future success of their organization. He was followed by General President Kirby, who called the convention to order in a few brief words. Brother Kirby thanked the officers of the various International unions for coming there to address them, and said that while it was true that a portion of the business interests of Indianapolis was hostile to labor, they would find the working people and a majority of the business people of the city glad to have the delegates with them.

The first business before the convention was the reading of the report of the Credentials Committee, after which several cases were discussed where the seating of delegates had been protested for various reasons. On being put to a vote, the protested delegates were seated in each instance. J. E. Proctor, fraternal delegate from the Texas State Council, was seated with a voice on all matters pertaining to the Texas State Council, but with no vote. At subsequent sessions several other State Council representatives were similarly seated. The remainder of the first day's proceedings was taken up with the reading of congratulatory messages, the appointment of the various committees and the reading of the reports of the G. P., the First G. V.-P. and the G. S.

On Tuesday morning the Credentials Committee submitted a supplementary report which was concurred in. The action of the committee in refusing to seat Philip Reese as delegate from L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., was also upheld. Telegrams were read from the brothers taking part in the struggle with the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association of Stockton, Cal., and from O. A. Tveitmoe on behalf of the Building Trades' Council of California.

Miss Steghagen, of Chicago, spoke in behalf of the Women's Trade Union League, of which she is the secretary, and outlined its plans for the future. "Organized labor," she said, "will never come into its own until the women are organized, and the men must help in their organization." She explained in detail that the funds at the disposal of the league were insufficient to meet all demands and appealed to the convention to continue the donation of $50.00 per month, made two years previous.

General Treasurer Neale read his biennial report, which was referred to its committee for action, and the report of the Committee on Rules, then introduced, was read and discussed, several amendments being adopted before the report was finally concurred in. The reading of the report of the G. E. B. concluded the session. In the afternoon the reports of the Board of Trustees and the Committee on Finance were read, after which the report of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances was taken up and discussed in part.

On Wednesday morning a number of telegrams were read, among them being

a message of greeting from the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, then in session at Peoria, Ill. Bros. Wm. Reinke, F. W. Bennett and William M. Williams appeared before the convention as representatives of the Hamilton County (O.) D. C., in behalf of the striking carpenters of Cincinnati, asking that the strike pay, which was discontinued August 25, be resumed to the extent of five weeks' benefits, amount to about $3,000.00. The speakers said that through the action of fifteen or twenty contractors who had been fair prior to the strike there were in the neighborhood of 250 idle men in Cincinnati, mostly old members who had remained steadfast through the five months' strike. President Kirby assured the delegation that the G. E. B. would give their request the closest consideration. At this point the Committee on Trustees' Report was named and the report read at a previous session referred to them for action. Delegate Walsh, of Boston, arose from his place in the Massachusetts delegation and announced the death of Delegate Fitzgerald, which took place the previous evening, particulars of which and the action taken by the delegates thereon appeared in the October Carpenter. Afterwards the report of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances was resumed.

A group photograph of the delegates and their wives and President Gompers, of the A. F. of L., was taken in front of the U. B. headquarters prior to the opening of the afternoon session at 2 o'clock, at which time a report of the G. E. B. in connection with the death of Delegate Fitzgerald was read. When it had been concurred in, John P. Frey, editor of the International Molders' journal, was given the floor to explain the trouble between his organization and the Reading Hardware Company of Reading, Pa., in connection with the lockout existing at that plant. Mr. Frey said that the company manufactures material that is handled largely by carpenters, locks and so forth, and he appealed to the convention to endorse the striking molders and to authorize an official of the U. B. to visit the plant in conjunction with an officer of the Molders' International Union and endeavor to bring about a settlement.

President Gompers, of the A. F. of L., then entered the hall and was greeted with prolonged applause. On reaching the platform, he was introduced by President Kirby and his address was listened to with close interest by the delegates. At its conclusion he was accorded a rising vote of thanks, the delegates remaining standing until he had left the hall. Adjournment was moved at 3:45 o'clock to allow the delegates to convey the remains of Brother Fitzgerald to the union station en route for Boston.

A number of communications were read at the opening of the fourth day's proceedings, one of which was a message of greeting from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, then in session at St. John's, New Brunswick.

The report of the Committee on General Secretary's Report praised the G. S. for the detailed information his report contained and for its comprehensive tables of statistics. With regard to the membership statistics presented in the report the committee commented favorably on the gain made during the last two years and also called attention to the large number of members in arrears and urged that steps be taken to remedy the latter condition. Another recommendation made suggested that it be made compulsory for all proper officers of locals and D. C's to give the G. S. proper information when desired so that reliable statistics could be compiled. On the matter of advertising in the official journal, the committee believed that the G. S. should be given authority to accept advertisements from firms, parties and concerns fair to the carpenters, and that he be authorized to enter into contracts with the same. On motion, the report of the committee was concurred in by the convention.

Brother Hill, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was given the floor to demonstrate a new square which he had invented and prefaced his remarks by telling of the work

he had done in behalf of vocational training in Cincinnati, where he had been successful in having the Board of Education teach house framing in the schools. Delegate Fried told the convention of labor conditions in England, where he had recently been received by the officers of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters. Six or seven weeks ago, he said, he had been named as delegate by four Local Unions in New York City to represent them at the congress of the International Woodworkers' Association, to be held in Vienna, and that instead of landing on the continent, he landed in England on account of the war. He concluded by asking the convention to give the matter of amalgamating with the International Woodworkers careful attention.

The General President then announced that the nomination of General Officers was in order, and all the present General Officers and members of the G. E. B. were nominated without opposition, except in the case of the G. E. B. members from the first and seventh districts. For G. E. B. member from the first district the name of Walter McPherson was offered in addition to that of the present incumbent, T. M. Guerin. For Board Member from the seventh district, G. E. B. Member Arthur Martel and R. Lynch, of Montreal, were nominated. Nominations for delegates to the A. F. of L. convention, the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, the Tabulating Committee and the next convention city were then called for, the name of J. F. Marsh, Niagara Falls, Ont., being the only name offered as delegate to the Canadian Congress.

The report of the Committee on General Treasurer's Report was read and approved by the convention. It highly commended the G. T. for the efficient manner in which the finances of the U. B. were handled and called the attention of the membership to the most important features of the report. Delegate Woodbury addressed the convention and made a plea for the product of the Western Casket Company, which he stated was the only concern in the United States with one or two possible exceptions which manufactures caskets made wholly by union labor. Delegate Brown, of Pittsburgh, read some verses eulogizing Pittsburgh as an ideal convention city, and several other delegates spoke on the merits of other localities nominated. The partial report of the Committee on Constitution was taken up and discussed during the afternoon session.

Brother A. McAndrew, president of the Tobacco Workers' Union, spoke to the delegates Friday morning as a representative of the label trades department of the A. F. of L. He strongly urged the brotherhood to become affiliated with the department, through whose direction the sale of union-made products had been materially increased throughout the United States and Canada. E. S. Phillips, of the Indianapolis Union Co-operative Store, the largest co-operative venture in the West, gave interesting facts concerning the success attained by this department store owned by the wage-earners and urged the delegates to go back to their homes and start the ball rolling in favor of the co-operative movement. He was followed by Brother Gabriel Edmonston, the first General President of the organization, who had been invited to come from Washington, D. C., as a guest of the delegates. Brother Edmonston thanked them for their kind invitation and spoke of the conditions which existed in the early days of the movement. He urged them to sustain their organization, keep it up to its full fighting strength and to defend to the very last the eight-hour day. When he had finished the General President pinned a delegate's badge on him and told him he had a voice in all the proceedings of the convention.

The committee appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Brother Fitzgerald then reported, and it was ordered that two engrossed copies be prepared, one to be sent to Mrs. Fitzgerald and the other to L. U. 1410, and that they

be published in The Carpenter. The motion to adopt the resolution was carried, and while the delegates were on their feet the G. P. read messages from John Clark and W. D. Huber notifying them that the remains of the brother had reached his home in Boston. At the request of the G. P., the entire body of delegates faced the east with bowed heads and remained in profound silence until the sound of the gavel as a tribute to the memory of the deceased brother.

When the ballots for the election of A. F. of L. delegates were being distributed, the G. P. announced that any ballot which did not contain the required seven votes for the seven delegates would not be counted. A delegate took exception to the ruling and some discussion arose, but after the G. P. had explained why he had made it the delegates voted to sustain his ruling. Brother John Scannell, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, was a speaker at the afternon session. He complimented the U. B. on its achievements and told of the progress made by his organization. Fort Worth was announced as having received the highest number of votes for the next convention city, and upon motion was made the unanimous choice of the convention.

The report of the Committee on General President's Report was then read. It covered the various recommendations made by the G. P. with the exception of those questions dealing with organization, apprenticeship and so forth, which were referred to their proper committees for consideration. The report says:

We are pleased to note that the General President, according to his report, is receiving the support that he is justly entitled to from the various Local Unions and District Councils and express the hope that during the coming two years he will be able to report to the next convention that he has received the unanimous support of every district on every question pertaining to the progress of our organization.

—Strikes and Lockouts—

We note with particular pride that in all strikes and lockouts handled during the past two years the organization has been almost universally successful and we believe this convention should compliment the General President on the successful manner in which they have been handled by the General Officers.

—Agreements—

We concur, in the recommendation of the General President, that the General President in conjunction with the General Executive Board have authority to sign agreements with employers doing an interstate or international business with the provision that the prevailing rate of wages paid in the different localities shall be recognized along with the working rules of those localities.

—Machinists and Millwrights—

We note that two meetings have already been held between the International Association of Machinists' representatives and the representatives of the United Brotherhood with nothing accomplished, and while we agree that the United Brotherhood should never refuse to meet any organization requesting a committee, we also recommend that no agreement be made that has for its intent the surrendering of the millwright work by the United Brotherhood.

—Amalgamated Carpenters—

We are indeed pleased to note that the agreement entered into with the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners is working out so well and hope that in the very near future there will be no branches of that organization but that are working in harmony under the charter of the United Brotherhood, and recommend that every effort be made to induce the few remaining branches to take out a charter under the United Brotherhood.

—Bricklayers' Agreement—

We desire to compliment the General President on the wisdom displayed in entering into the agreement with the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union and the United Brotherhood, and are more than pleased to note the great good that it has already accomplished in various localities and believe that if the agreement is judiciously handled it will redound to great benefit to both organizations.

—Appeals—

We agree with the General President, that the methods employed in conducting trials, etc., in various localities are very loosely handled and recommend that each delegate make this chapter a part of his report that he makes to his Local Union on his return as we believe this is the best means of calling this matter to their attention.

—Dispensations—

This question is already covered by the law and we believe the judgment used by the General President has been sufficient to safeguard the interests of the brotherhood and no

further comment is necessary on behalf of the committee.

—Building Trades Department—

Your committee is in full accord with the remarks of the General President under this head and express the hope that in the near future it will be made possible for the United Brotherhood to be affiliated therewith. On that part of the chapter in reference to the complaint lodged with the American Federation of Labor, we recommend that our delegates to the American Federation of Labor be instructed to uphold the action of our General Officers at the Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

—American Federation of Labor—

We are pleased to note that our relations with the American Federation of Labor were never more cordial and satisfactory than they are at the present time and that they have rendered assistance promptly whenever they have been asked, and that General Secretary Duffy, as a member of the executive council, has rendered us valuable assistance and recommend that our delegates to the American Federation of Labor be instructed to use every effort possible within their power to have General Secretary Duffy re-elected at the coming convention as a member of the Executive Council.

—Law Department—

Your committee believes that the General President has shown very wise judgment in the establishing of a Law Department at our General Headquarters and that it has proven a very valuable asset to the Brotherhood.

—Old Home and Pensions—

Your committee is strongly of the opinion that in the very near future the United Brotherhood will not only be compelled to adopt the old home project but the pension system also, and we therefore concur in the recommendation of the General President that, "the incoming Executive Board be instructed to compile statistics giving, as near as possible, the approximate cost to our membership, both for the maintenance of a home and the paying of pensions; and that no consideration be given to any project that does not provide for the good wife as well as the aged brother."

—Printing Plant—

In advocating this proposition the General President has surely shown that he has been alive to the interests of the Brotherhood, for your committee believes if there were ever a proposition recommended to the Brotherhood that has more merit to it than any other it is the establishing of the Brotherhood's own printing plant, as there is no doubt whatever that the Brotherhood will be better off, both as to the quality of its printing and the financial outlay in reference to the same, besides having absolute control, thereby being able to secure the supplies as they are needed. Your committee believes that the annual saving to the Brotherhood will be sufficient to pay for the cost of equipping the plant in four years. Your committee is also reliably informed that there is a profit on printing eighty thousand copies of The Carpenter each month of at least $500.00, and we recommend that the General President, in conjunction with the General Executive Board, be instructed to install this plant just as soon as possible so as to be able to immediately start printing The Carpenter when the present contract expires, which we understand to be with the February, 1915, issue.

—Conclusion—

We desire to compliment the General President on the short and concise manner in which he has made his report, nothing being contained in same but what absolutely pertains to the business of the organization and express the hope that the coming term will be handled in as good businesslike methods as the previous one.

President Kirby, commenting upon that part of his report under the head of "Amalgamated Carpenters," offered a correction, which was accepted by the committee. With the possible exception of two or three localities, he said, the branches of the Amalgamated Society were working in perfect accord. The few branches reference had been made to in the report were chartered but were not carrying out the plan in full. The report was made the subject of some more discussion, and on being put to a vote the report and recommendations were carried.

The tellers at this time announced the vote on the election of delegates to the A. F. of L. convention, and James Kirby, Frank Duffy, John A. Metz, A. J. Howlett, P. H. McCarthy, John T. Cosgrove and A. M. Swartz having received the seven highest votes, were duly declared elected delegate. The report of the board of trustees was then read and adopted.

When the discussion of the report of the committee on constitution was resumed under the heading "Jurisdiction," an amendment was offered that the matter of jurisdiction be laid over until such time as the organization committee had made its report. The G. P. decided on a

point of order that the matter had been already dealt with and decided by a vote of the convention, whereupon an appeal was taken from the ruling of the chair. On a vote the convention sustained the G. P.'s ruling by 194 to 84, and the discussion of the report under head of jurisdiction proceeded with. One of the recommendations of the committee concurred in at this session was a proposal that the constitution be compiled in three parts, viz., Constitution Laws, General Laws and General By-laws. An amendment was also adopted recommending all D. C.'s (and L. U.'s where more than one but no D. C.'s exist) to establish and maintain employment offices which would afford employers opportunity to apply for help and members to apply for work.

Discussion of the report of the committee on constitution was continued Saturday. An amendment that all organizers be elected from the locals in their respective states was the subject of a protracted discussion in which the G. P. and several delegates engaged. The majority of the speakers pointed out that such a step would be a mistake, as it would curtail the authority of the G. P. rather than tend to centralize it; that it would greatly increase the number of organizers and be a source of much additional expense. The recommendation of the committee, rejecting this proposed amendment, was concurred in by the convention.

A recommendation of the committee that the salaries of the General Officers be increased was also discussed and the members of the committee explained why they believed that such an amendment was necessary. The wages of the General Officers, it was pointed out, had not been increased since the days of P. J. McGuire, and were far below the average salaries paid the General Officers of other labor organizations which did not compare in size or importance with the U. B. It was also called to the attention of the delegates that officials of the organization in the cities of New York and Chicago were getting more wages than their General Officers. The convention adopted the recommendation of the committee and a delegate asked that the G. S. compile information showing the salaries paid the International Officers of other labor organizations so that the membership would have an opportunity to compare them with the wages paid their officials when the question went to referendum vote.

An amendment offered from the floor recommended that nominations of General Officers, members of finance committee and committee on constitution be nominated in the month of June preceding the convention on the night nominations for local officers are made. President Kirby called attention to what would happen if that part of the amendment pertaining to the selection of committees prevailed. If committees were appointed in that way, he said, they would come from the larger centers. The constitution committee, he pointed out, should be composed of men familiar with working conditions in every part of the country. The motion to concur in the amendment was then put to a vote and lost. Another amendment introduced recommending that no General Officer shall be eligible to nomination or election who has been twice consecutively elected to his respective office, but shall again become eligible after an interim, was also put to a vote and lost by a very large majority.

The report of the committee on the First General Vice-President's report was read during the seventh day's proceedings. It voiced appreciation of the action of the G. V.-P. for submitting a summary of the work done during his term of office and also urged the membership to co-operate in rendering him assistance in compiling correct statistics as to conditions in the woodworking industry. Commenting on conditions as revealed by the report, the committee regretted the small percentage of union as compared with non-union men reported in the localities and states listed and urged that the General Officers further the work of organizing the mills whenever possible. The report of the committee was adopted as submitted and a

supplementary report of the committee on appeals and grievances was then taken up and acted upon.

The greater part of the day's proceedings was taken up with the consideration of the report of the constitution committee. Before adjournment the G. S. read a communication from the Massachusetts delegation thanking the convention for the action taken on the death of Brother Fitzgerald.

Discussion of the committee on constitution's report was continued during the eighth day's sessions. In the afternoon Mrs. Sara A. Conboy, national representative of the United Textile Workers of America, addressed the convention in behalf of the strikers formerly employed by the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mill Company in Atlanta, Ga. She related in detail the history of the struggle, gave them a picture of the deplorable industrial conditions which brought it about and appealed to the delegates to give their moral and financial support to the fight now being waged by the Textile Workers. During the session Mrs. O. G. Woodbury read a resolution in behalf of the wives of the delegates, extending thanks for the satisfactory manner in which they were entertained during their stay in Indianapolis.

Miss Mary Galvin, representative of "Life and Labor," the official magazine of the Women's Trade Union League of America, addressed the delegates next day prior to the discussion on the report of the committee on constitution. She told them of the work the women were accomplishing and was afterward accorded permission to solicit subscriptions from the delegates for "Life and Labor."

During the consideration of the constitution committee's report, which was again taken up, an amendment making it compulsory for the editor of The Carpenter to publish any article endorsed by a majority of the members of a local, which was non-concurred in by the committee, was discussed by some of the members. A number of delegates opposed the amendment on the ground that there would be no safeguard thrown around the official publication if it prevailed. General Secretary Duffy also opposed it, characterizing the amendment as a dangerous one. Under its provisions anything might be attacked, he said, the I. W. W. might be advocated and the A. F. of L., whose principles were endorsed in the U. B. constitution, might be assailed, and it would also leave the columns of the Journal open for the introduction of partisan politics of every kind. He pointed out that the columns of The Carpenter were always open to the membership and that he had frequently called the attention of local unions to the necessity of sending in correspondence. On the question being put to the convention, the report non-concurring in this amendment was sustained.

On Thursday the delegates listened to the report of Brother George Armstrong of Winnipeg, Can., the delegate elected at the Washington convention to represent the U. B. at the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, held the previous week at St. John's, N. B. At the conclusion of the report, which was ordered printed in the official Journal, consideration of the report of the committee on constitution was resumed. In the afternoon a delegate from Miami, Fla., gave a short talk on trade conditions in Florida and the report of the ritual committee was read and approved of by the delegates. Secretary William Dobson of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union was a speaker at the session and expressed the hope that the agreement recently entered into between the members of the U. B. and his organization might be highly beneficial to both.

Action on the report of the committee on resolutions occupied the greater part of the day and a number of important resolutions recommended by the committee were concurred in. Among them may be mentioned the following: Authorizing the granting of charters to Ladies' Auxiliaries; recommending the membership in the various states to see that prison-made goods bear the prison label; the G. P. and the G. S. were appointed a committee to request President

Wilson to open the southern ports for the importation of cattle from South America as a means of reducing the high cost of living and to furnish employment for many thousands of workingmen; the G. E. B. was instructed to prepare a definite and detailed trade autonomy declaration which will definitely outline the ultimate control of what rightly belongs to our organization; public ownership and control of public utilities and machinery associated with presenting to the laborers of the country the necessaries of life was advocated; steps were urged to endeavor to have the federal eight-hour day law amended so as to protect the union shops and mills; moral and financial support was pledged the striking employes of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Company at Atlanta, Ga., and the U. B. delegates to the next A. F. of L. convention were instructed to introduce a resolution announcing labor's intention and right to enjoy a six-hour working day.

The report of the committee on G. E. B.'s report was read and approved of by the convention. It voiced satisfaction at the decisions made by the Board in the last two years. The committee on apprenticeship reported that a general plan of apprenticeship could not apply throughout the jurisdiction of the U. B., as a uniform apprentice indenture was practically impossible and recommended that the G. E. B. be instructed to devise some form of indenture or contract that could be applied generally and embody same so that it could be voted on at the next referendum. Other recommendations covered the discouragement of the practice of accepting helpers or improvers, recommended the Chicago plan of apprenticeship where associations of contractors existed and joint trade agreements prevailed, and also urged boards of education in cities to establish classes for vocational training. The delegates concurred in the report of the committee.

Brother Frank of Chicago, whose universal level was endorsed by the convention on the previous day, gave a demonstration of his invention at the opening of the eleventh day's proceedings. He stated that a stock company was being organized to place the level on the market and that preference in the matter of purchasing stock would be given to the members of the U. B. The report of the label committee, read by Delegate Gilmore, contained recommendations in line with suggestions made by the First G. V.-P. The committee recommended affiliation with the label department of the A. F. of L. insofar as paying per capita tax on the membership engaged in working on material that bears the label of the U. B., and urged that on and after April 1, 1915, all firms using the label should conform to the general constitution governing same.

When the report of the label committee had been concurred in the report of the committee on organization was called for and read. The recommendations of this committee, which were sanctioned by the convention, included several of importance. A. F. of L. delegates were instructed to take up at the next convention the question of the jurisdiction of carpenters, car builders, millmen and cabinet makers employed in railroad car shops and the matter of affiliation with the International Union of Woodworkers was referred to the membership for referendum vote. The G. P. was instructed to deal with the question of consolidation with the United Order of Boxmakers as he saw fit, and it was also decided to urge Local Unions and D. C.'s to assist in organizing reed workers in their localities. A resolution instructing the delegates to the A. F. of L. convention to advocate the principles of an industrial form of organization was discussed at some length and the action of the committee in non-concurring in it was sustained.

The discussion of the report of the committee on constitution was again taken up at this juncture and completed. A communication was read from the striking molders at Reading, Pa., and the convention decided to give its moral support to the strikers and to grant the re-

quest made by their representative, John P. Frey, at an earlier session.

There being no further business to go before the delegates, a unanimous rising vote of thanks was tendered General President Kirby for the fair and impartial manner in which he had presided over their deliberations. The delegates also complimented the Indianapolis trades unionists and the Ladies' Auxiliary for the manner in which they had entertained them and for their efforts in helping to make the Indianapolis convention the most successful in the history of the organization. Brothers Hemsell and Proctor thanked the convention for deciding to come to Fort Worth in 1916. In declaring the convention ended, General President Kirby paid a tribute to the delegates for the admirable manner in which they had disposed of the important work before them. He thanked them for their approval of his work during the last two years and that of his brother officers, and assured them they would work just as faithfully in the future to merit their approval.

The various constitutional amendments and resolutions submitted for referendum vote will be found elsewhere in this issue under the head of official information.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE CONVENTION

(By A. Loiterer.)

SLIPPING away surreptitiously the other day for a brief space from the routine duties of public office, the writer was glad of the opportunity to while away an hour as a spectator at one of the sessions of the great convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters held in the German House at Indianapolis. The hour spent in the visitors' gallery there left its impressions formed from seeing a splendid array of practical-minded men intent upon the task of raising the industrial, social and intellectual standing of the brothers of their noble craft.

The large attendance; the calm, earnest attention bestowed on matters in hand; the happy harmony and the even temper of mind, action and feeling existing among the delegates, vividly impressed one with the wondrous possibilities of such an organization which could knit so large and representative a body of men together filled with a determination to shield their brother wage-earners from the crushing degradation of industrial despotism and to lead them to apply their collective power into channels which would bring them the greatest possible results in securing the most advantageous return for their labor.

An unruffled and business-like spirit prevailed. There was a notable absence of that riot and wrangle which the insidious-minded arch-conspirators of capitalistic affiliations associate with labor's deliberations; nor was there any outcroppings of another spirit, maliciously attributed to labor, that of endeavoring to destroy amicable relations between employer and employe.

We could note in the assembly a quiet determination and a united endeavor to bring no reproach upon the delegates themselves nor the organization they represented, its members or the laboring class in general. No unbalanced mind, no impetuous voice, no rash act disturbed the orderly deliberations of the session. Individual zeal crept out at times from behind a seeming desire to urge approval of some policy or action foreign to the aims and purposes of the gathering, but so tactfully and magnanimously were such incidents handled that they in no way threatened the perfect harmony which was a feature of the convention.

In seeking for an explanation of the intelligent and responsive attitude of these men, members of one industrial family, imbued with a real singleness of

purpose, we sought to find whence came their knowledge and information and the fellow feeling which animated them. Aside from the inspiring motive force which men find in the broad current of the labor movement we felt that there was something else, some more intimate factor which had an important bearing on their development.

Being informed at this juncture by a companion better versed than we in the affairs of the United Brotherhood that the General Secretary of the organization, who then happened to be speaking upon a matter under discussion on the floor, was also the editor of the official publication of the Brotherhood, the thought occurred to us that here we had hit upon something which would perhaps lead to an explanation of the question we were revolving in our mind.

The official journal of an important trade union has an important mission and its possibilities are only bounded by the finite limitations of the mind which guides its destinies. Here we had an active, intelligent trade unionist acting in a dual capacity; directing the affairs of an important office of a great labor organization on the one hand and endeavoring to the best of his ability, on the other, to guide the minds of the membership into true trade unionist channels. There could not, we felt, be anything but beneficial results obtained from bringing into juxtaposition the practical and ideal aspects of the labor movement and presenting them to the membership in such a way, provided you have a man with the requisite talent necessary to do so. The possessor of such responsibilities who goes about his work in a thorough manner has no sinicure; whatever his remuneration—and all agree it should be adequate for the manifold and versatile duties required of him—he will, if he be of the sterling kind, find his greatest recompense in the consciousness that he has been of service in shaping the ideas of his brother members and of giving them a broader conception of the organized labor movement.

That the official journal of the carpenters has done much to achieve this end is the belief of the writer—and if the editor derives any sense of satisfaction from this confession he is welcome to it. We aver that it has been an educational force of no small value in the development of the members. Labor publications that are filled almost wholly with organizers' reports and so forth may be of informative value, but they have no recognized literary merit. They may convey information, but they seldom appeal with that brilliancy of thought which is the basis of inspiration. Men and women are stirred by noble prose and their imagination is kindled by poetry's appealing sentiment. The official journal, worthy of the name, forms a strong link between the average member and his organization and may be depended upon to lead even the most unresponsive "by slow degrees and more and more" to the goal of all true trade unionists—a correct appreciation of the importance and the worth to the toilers of the organized labor movement. R. B. B.

The Psychology of I Can

Whatever the undertaking
Always the winning man
Has found the true philosophy
Attaching to I can;
For he brings to each endeavor
The best that in him lies—
And whatever be his powers,
He is the man who tries.

If the pathway's steep and rugged
To any chosen goal,
There's victory for the climber
With strong, intrepid soul;
Among any brood of nestlings
The bird that soonest flies,
Is always the one who ventures—
But last the weaklings rise.

Then the best of all incentives
That bring success to man,
Is a firm determination
Backed by the thought I can;
Courage that shall never falter
A faith that never dies,
And colossal perseverance
Will merit any prize.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Every time a union member does anything to help another union he is helping his own union and every member of it, including himself.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of

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INDIANAPOLIS, NOV., 1914

The Clayton Bill Signed

When President Wilson signed the Clayton anti-trust bill on Thursday, October 15, with the labor sections intact, a great victory was won by the trades unionists of the Nation. The great principle embodied in the bill, as President Gompers pointed out in his speech before the delegates to the Indianapolis General Convention, is that which introduces Section 7: "the labor of a human being is not a commodity or an article of commerce." This comprehensive and important declaration is being widely acknowledged today as introducing into Federal law an idea that fittingly supplements the emancipation proclamation and the thirteenth amendment, and to Senator A. B. Cummins, of Iowa, an honorary member of our organization, is due the credit for having originated it and of seeing that it was written into the section, which, as amended by the Senate, reads:

> That the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce. Nothing contained in the anti-trust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor, agricultural or horticultural organizations, instituted for the purposes of mutual help, and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof, nor shall such organizations, orders or associations, or the members thereof, be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade under the anti-trust laws.

This section, particularly the opening sentence, removes all doubt as to the status of the worker and his labor power, and rightfully distinguishes between the labor of a human being and the commodity his labor produces, dispelling all ambiguity which would allow of the possibility of construing trust laws to apply to labor organizations. We believe the labor sections of the Clayton bill will be of great benefit in bringing about greater industrial justice and fair play. As Senator Cummins said, in supporting the bill:

> It is because we have been in the habit of thinking of labor as a commodity that we have fallen into many mistakes which now impair and mar, I think, both legislation and judicial opinion. The labor of a human being, whether it be of the mind or of the hand, is not a commodity. While we are in the habit, I know, of saying that a workingman has nothing to sell but his labor, it is a confusion in thought and in terms. Labor is not a commodity; it is not an article of commerce; and when the constitution of the United States gave to Congress the authority to regulate commerce among the States, it did not give it the right to regulate labor, the disposition of the energy of the human being.

The sections of the bill regulating injunctions provide that no Federal court can issue a restraining order in any labor dispute unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property, or to a

property right, for which there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property rights must be described "with particularity" and sworn to in the application for a writ. No injunction can be issued for the following reasons: to prohibit any person or persons, whether singly or in concert, from ceasing work or urging others to do so; to prohibit any person or persons from "attending at any place where any such person or persons may lawfully be, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or from peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working;" to prohibit any person from withholding their patronage from any party to a labor dispute, or "from recommending, advising or persuading others by peaceful and lawful means so to do;" to prohibit the payment of strike benefits or "other moneys or things of value" to persons engaged in labor disputes; to prohibit peaceful assembling in a lawful manner and for lawful purposes; to prohibit any act which might be lawfully done if no strike existed. It is further provided that none of the acts specified above shall be "considered or held to be violations of any law of the United States."

In accordance with the terms of this section, strikers are allowed to do peaceful picketing, to urge other workmen to join them, to urge a withholding of patronage from those parties to the dispute and to assemble in a peaceful manner to discuss their grievances. Jury trials are provided for any one charged with indirect contempt, that is, disobeying the order of the court outside the presence of the court, but it does not apply to offenses committed in the presence of the court—indecorum, disrespect and so forth. The law applies to all Federal courts, and is intended to put an end to injunction orders where workers have been enjoined from attempting to organize non-unionists without the consent of employers.

The passage of the Clayton measure, incorporating these labor sections, is the result of hard work and persistent effort —much harder than appeared on the surface—on the part of the officers of the American Federation of Labor and the labor group in Congress during the last few years. Great credit is due them for the fight that they have made to remove the legal doubts and uncertainties which clouded the status of the workers and their labor power. As a result of it, trades unionists can face the future with confidence and push on to greater achievements.

Dynamite Frameup at Stockton

The planting of dynamite as a means of discrediting organized labor no longer excites any great interest. The thing has been done too often. Frame-ups in which the high explosive have played a spectacular part have been features of most of the recent big strikes in different parts of the country, from Lawrence, Mass., and Paterson, N. J., to the cities of the Pacific coast. Aware of this we were quite prepared to hear of a "dynamite plot" in connection with the bitter struggle which has been raging in Stockton, Cal., since the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers of that city started last July upon a campaign of organized labor extermination. The expected happened in this case, complete evidence of a dastardly dynamite frame-up being unearthed, differing only from others discovered in the past in that nowhere was an effort made to discredit trade unionism more clumsily than in Stockton.

Some 180 members of the U. B. were involved in the lockout which started there when the employers opened the fight.

In the Stockton Record of October 3 we find a complete expose of the activity of the "operatives"—the fake detectives of employers' associations—and their cruder disciples in infamy, the hired gunmen and thugs, brought into Stockton for the purpose of giving organized labor in that city a solar plexus blow from which it could never recover. The evidence takes the form of a sensational confession made by an acknowledged

operative of the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association when arrested carrying a suitcase full of dynamite and of affidavits made voluntary by several so-called "gunmen."

The confession of the chief sleuth of the employers, one J. P. Emerson, made in the Martinez jail, implicated H. C. Brokaw and other leaders in the Stockton anti-labor campaign. Emerson, when cornered, told of the bringing of dynamite to Stockton to be "planted" there and later "discovered," the blame to be placed at the door of the labor movement. He said that Brockaw instructed him to rob boxcars containing dynamite and to bring the explosive to Stockton, where it was to be planted in four places. Carlisle and Wilson, other operatives of the employers, who have since been arrested, brought quantities of the stolen dynamite to the city in an automobile which Emerson stated belonged to the employers and that a quantity was taken into the Hotel Stockton. He also confessed that he burglarized a powder magazine near Berkeley and brought quantities of powder to Stockton, planting it in a lumber yard, where it was subsequently discovered. He also admitted that he stole dynamite which was discovered, according to Sheriff Veale, in a clump of cottonwoods near Brighton.

Evidence, reports, affidavits and confessions, written, signed and sworn to by paid sleuths and gunmen in the employ of the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association substantiating the charge of the frame-up were read and submitted by Michael Casey, third vice-president of the International Teamsters' Union and a member of the executive committee in charge of the Stockton situation, at a meeting under union auspices in the Yoesemite Theater, Stockton, on the night of October 2. There were also exhibited a Colt automatic revolver, the property of L. S. Calkins, secretary of the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association, with which Calkins armed one of the detectives in his employ, and a number of blackjacks and one of twelve revolvers purchased by the M., M. & E. for use by its operatives. There was present at the meeting, as "Exhibit A," Frank Le Jeune, one of the sleuths employed by the employers, who submitted a written confession sworn to before a notary public. Le Jeune's affidavit and that of C. H. Mack, another operative, contained a recital of the usual activities of gunmen employed to beat up and discredit union men. Le Jeune also stated that from conversations he had had with other operatives and agents of the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association he became convinced that they were "framing a job on the unions." What was said to be the "hospital list" of the M., M. & E. was also read at the meeting containing the names of twenty prominent trade unionists whom the hirelings of the employers were instructed to "get." Other damaging evidence, it was intimated, had also been obtained, but was reserved until such time as Emerson and Carlyle had been brought to trial.

It is only natural that these revelations should open the eyes of the people of Stockton and should serve to turn light on the tactics frequently indulged in by employers in time of labor troubles. Nefarious operations similar to those disclosed in Stockton have become so systematized of late that they are a standing disgrace to the Nation, so much so that we think it is about time that State and Federal authorities should begin an investigation and find how widespread are the ramifications of these conspiracies.

The effect of the Stockton expose, in so far as Stockton itself is concerned, has been marked. The anti-labor crusade which had for a long time been tottering to a fall has in great measure completely caved in. Several self-respecting firms have withdrawn from the M., M. & E., and public opinion is almost unanimously with the members of the union defense committee who were marked out to be the victims of the dastardly plot. The citizens have also

(Continued on Page 41.)

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF *The* UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS *and* JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
JAMES KIRBY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 225 State St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Mellish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 129 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1399 St. Denis, Montreal, Que., Can.

JAMES KIRBY, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

-:- Our Principles -:-

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

Union-Made Goods

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trademark of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organizations they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

Labor Legislation

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

Immigration

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

Faithful Work

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

Shorter Hours of Labor

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

Miscellaneous

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion, or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

Candidates for General Offices

For General President,
JAMES KIRBY,
Indianapolis, Ind., L. U. No. 199, Chicago, Ill.

For First General Vice-President,
W. L. HUTCHESON,
Saginaw, Mich., L. U. No. 334.

For Second General Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN,
Perth Amboy, N. J., L. U. No. 65.

For General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY,
Indianapolis, Ind., L. U. No. 75.

For General Treasurer,
THOS. NEALE,
Indianapolis, Ind., L. U. No. 1, Chicago, Ill.

For Member of the G. E. B.
(From the First District)
T. M. GUERIN,
Troy, N. Y., L. U. No. 78.
WALTER S. McPHERSON,
West Newton, Mass., L. U. No. 708.

For Member of the G. E. B.
(From the Second District)
D. A. POST,
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., L. U. No. 514.

For Member of the G. E. B.
(From the Third District)
JOHN H. POTTS,
Cincinnati, Ohio, L. U. No. 667.

For Member of the G. E. B.
(From the Fourth District)
JAMES P. OGLETREE,
Memphis, Tenn., L. U. No. 345.

For Member of the G. E. B.
(From the Fifth District)
HARRY BLACKMORE,
St. Louis, Mo., L. U. No. 73.

For Member of the G. E. B.
(From the Sixth District)
WM. A. COLE,
San Francisco, Cal., L. U. No. 1640.

For Member of the G. E. B.
(From the Seventh District)
ARTHUR MARTEL,
Montreal, Can., L. U. No. 1127.
R. LYNCH,
Montreal, Can., L. U. No. 1244.

Proceedings of the Fourth Quarterly Session 1914, of the G. E. B.

During the interim between the third and fourth quarterly meetings, the following matters were acted upon by correspondence:

August 12.

Moline, Ill.—The G. S. submitted the question of continuing financial assistance for the members of Millmen's Union No. 270, Moline, Ill., who were locked out by the employers early in the summer. The Board votes to discontinue financial aid.

August 19.

The G. S. submitted to the Board a communication advising that all necessary requirements had been met by the following banks and deposits made accordingly: Commercial National Bank, El Paso, Texas, $25,000.00; Manufacturers' National Bank, Troy, N. Y., $25,000.00; Canadian Bank of Commerce, Montreal, Canada, $25,000.00; Anglo and London-Paris National Bank, San Francisco, Cal., $10,000.00.

August 21.

New York, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 509 that the suspension orders issued by the Board at the July meeting be reopened. The Board refuses to comply with the request.

August 22.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—The question of continuing financial aid for the outside men on strike was submitted to the Board, and it was decided to discontinue further assistance.

August 24.

Akron, Ohio.—Request of the Summit County D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes, referred by the Board to the G. P. at the July meeting for investigation. On the recommendation of Board Member Potts, the Board appropriates the sum of $400.00, same to be expended under direction of the G. P.

August 29.

The G. P. submitted to the members of the Board the question: "Shall the General Office allow strike pay to men called off jobs through our agreement with the bricklayers—that is, only to the men called off by orders of the General Office?" The G. E. B. votes in favor of strike pay in such cases.

August 31.

Stockton, Cal.—Request of L. U. 266 for an appropriation for the legal defense of our or-

ganization and members involved in a lockout. The Board appropriates $500.00.

September 1.

Moline, Ill.—At the request of L. U. 270, the G. S. again submitted to the members of the Board the question of further financial relief for the men involved in lockout. Action deferred until regular meeting of the Board.

September 3.

Key West, Fla.—The G. P. submitted to the Board the report of the deputy in the dispute between L. U. 655 and L. U. 1137 of Key West, Fla., the recommendation of the deputy being that the charter of L. U. 1137 be revoked. The Board concurs in the recommendation.

September 8.

The G. P. submitted to the Board a proposed plan of amalgamation of the International Wood Carvers' Association with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, said plan having been adopted by committees representing the two organizations. The Board concurs in the plan as proposed.

September 9.

Request of the Montgomery County (Pa.) D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates the sum of $500.00, same to be expended under direction of the G. P.

September 10.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—At the request of the D. C., the G. S. again submitted to the members of the Board the question of continuing further financial assistance for the outside men on strike. Action deferred until Board meeting.

Indianapolis, Ind., September 18, 1914.

The fourth quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board was called to order on the above date, General President Kirby presiding. All members present.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Request of the D. C. for additional relief for the millmen involved in strike. The Board appropriates $906.00.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—The request of the outside carpenters for continuation of strike pay was considered very carefully by the Board, all the papers in the case being in evidence. The decision of the Board, as communicated to the D. C. under date of August 28, is reaffirmed and further financial aid denied.

Moline, Ill.—The question of additional relief for the millmen involved in lockout, submitted to the members of the Board by correspondence under date of September 1 and laid over until the regular meeting, was again considered. The Board appropriates the sum of $150.00, to be spent under the supervision of the G. P. in the present trouble.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Request of the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes, referred by the Board to the G. P. at the July meeting for investigation. The Board appropriates the sum of $200.00, same to be expended under the direction of the General President.

Kansas City, Mo.—Brothers Jackson and Smith, representing the Kansas City D. C., properly credentialed, appeared before the Board asking for relief for the men on strike at the Orpheum Theater and those indirectly affected on account of the controversy between the Building Trades Council and the bricklayers of that city. After a careful hearing of the case the Board appropriated $2,500.00 for the relief of the men forced out in this controversy, with instructions that the D. C. must furnish the G. O. with a list of all members receiving aid from this donation and the amount paid each man, the list to be checked up by the G. S. with the membership roll now on file at the G. O.

Toronto, Ont., Can.—The accounting for moneys appropriated two years ago for the relief of men on strike is received and the request of the D. C. complied with.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Complete accounting for money appropriated for relief of millmen on strike received from the D. C. and filed.

September 19.

All members present.

Edmonton, Alta., Can.—Brother Sheppard, of Edmonton, Alta., appeared before the Board in support of the request of Local Union No. 1325 and the District Council of that city that they be allowed to retain members who owe no greater sum than twelve (12) months' dues, on account of the war and the bad times at present. This is in violation of Section 111 of the General Constitution. The Board has no authority to grant such a request, and the General Secretary is instructed to so notify the said Local Union and District Council.

September 23.

All members present.

Trenton, N. J.—Appeal of L. U. 31 from the decision of the G. T. in disallowing claim for disability donation in behalf of Edward McCarron, a member of L. U. 31. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth herein and the appeal dismissed.

September 24.

All members present.

Rockford, Ill.—Request of L. U. 792 for financial assistance received. The Board appropriates the sum of $104.00 for relief of said L. U.

Freeport, Ill.—Report received from L. U. 719 relative to progress of strike. The Board appropriates the sum of $84.00 for strike relief.

Stockton, Cal.—Communication received from L. U. 266 reporting progress of lockout. The Board appropriates the sum of $588.00 for the relief of the men involved.

September 25.

All members present.

Stamford, Conn.—Appeal of L. U. 210 from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing claim for funeral donation on the death of Wallace Malady, late a member of L. U. 210. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Communication received from the D. C. relative to progress of millmen's strike and reporting 160 men still answering roll call. The Board appropriates $930.00 for strike relief.

September 26.

All members present.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Brothers Johnson, Williams, Lawson, Rowland, Roemhild and Wood, representing the Hamilton County Carpenters' District Council, appeared before the Board in support of a request for continuation of strike pay for outside men, the matter being referred by the convention to the G. E. B. Brothers Mapes and Clore, representing the Kenton and Campbell Counties District Council, appeared at the same time, as the members of said D. C. were being discriminated against. After a detailed hearing of the case, action was deferred pending a verification, through investigation by the G. P., of the statements made.

Salem, Mass.—Brother Elmer G. Walker, a delegate to the Eighteenth General Convention, appeared before the Board asking for an appropriation for organizing purposes for Salem, Mass. After hearing a full statement from him as to the conditions now existing in said city, the Board could not see its way clear to comply with the request, as no official request had been made by Salem or any of the Local Unions affiliated with the D. C., nor did the North Shore District Council ask for any such appropriation, nor was it shown that said Local Unions or D. C. authorized said delegate to make such a request.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Brothers R. M. Hill and C. V. Sherwood, delegates to the Eighteenth General Convention, appeared before the Board in support of a request for an appropriation for organizing purposes for the District Council and explained the difficulties they have to contend with in carrying on their work of organization. Brother Featherston also appeared in this case, as he was familiar with conditions there. The request is referred to the member of the Board from the fourth district for further detailed investigation.

Muncie, Ind.—Brother W. S. Porter of L. U. 592 appeared before the Board in support of a request by said local for reimbursement to the amount of $100.00, same being the premium on bond of Hiram R. Kline in the dynamite case of the iron workers, recently disposed of by the courts. The request complied with.

Detroit, Mich.—Brother G. R. Alexander appeared before the Board in support of a request for an appropriation for L. U. 1506 (millwrights) for organizing purposes. The Board decides to refer the matter to the G. P.

Boston, Mass.—Brothers Howlett, Kickham and White, delegates representing L. U. 33 at the Eighteenth General Convention, appeared before the Board in reference to members being fined $100.00 each by L. U. 43 of Hartford, Conn., for working in the Hartford district and not transferring their membership. Said delegates requested that some action be taken to remove the fines so that the men in question might be again admitted to membership. The matter is referred to the G. P. for investigation.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Brother Garret Verburg, a delegate to the Eighteenth General Convention, appeared before the Board in support of a request for financial assistance for men out on strike in a movement for the eight-hour day. The Board decides that financial assistance will be granted when the list of men now out is received at the General Office.

September 28.

All members present.

Freeport, Ill.—Communication received from L. U. 719 reporting progress of strike. The Board appropriates $72.00 for additional strike relief.

(Continued next month.)

Report of Delegate to the Thirtieth Annual Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

Mr. James Kirby, General President, U. B. of C. and J. of A., Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—In reporting to you of my attendance at the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, I will state that business of importance to our Brotherhood, as well as business regarding labor organizations in general, was transacted.

Over sixty resolutions were dealt with. Much interest was manifested in those dealing with the arbitration of grievances between organized labor and capital, also the violation of the "Fair Wage" clause in government contracts as presented in Resolutions No. 12 and 13 by Delegate Moore of Niagara Falls, Ont.

The Hon. Mr. Carruthers, Minister of Labor, being present, gave cause for a lengthy and spirited discussion on the

part of many delegates. Much pressure was brought to bear in pointing out to him the reckless violation of his "Fair Wage" clauses in the contract pertaining to the Welland ship canal and harbor improvements at Toronto, besides government work of less importance throughout the different provinces, all of which come under his department and for which the congress held him, as Minister of Labor, responsible.

The Minister of Labor, however, proved himself adept in the art of evasion. He delivered an address of one hour and a half's duration in getting around and over top without touching the question that was put to him so ably by Delegate Moore, but the congress has had too many of these "jugglers" to deal with in the past to let this very respectable politician get away with them. He (the Minister of Labor) only proved his ability to be in one long sleep while our employers of labor discover an overstocked labor market, and, as a result, violate the "Fair Wage" clauses which the labor department should enforce but takes care not to do it.

It is the same old story over again—government contractors are good things at election time. Workingmen are not supposed to have brains. Some evidence can be gathered, I believe, to prove this statement. I might also say that in dealing with the conditions of the miners at Vancouver Island, which followed a long-drawn-out strike or lockout as a result of the non-enforcement of the Mines Regulation Act by a bunch of political tricksters in control of the province of British Columbia, the Minister of Labor was again brought under the hammer. This time District President Foster and Organizer Farrington of the U. M. W. of A. were the wielders of the "big stick" of criticism on the part the labor department took in their investigation of the affairs in the far west provinces.

The minister again got busy defending propertied interest, this time overflowing with patriotism and, like all patriots, the foreign agitator is at fault, despite evidence to the contrary proving that there was not an organizer, native or foreign, around the place when the lockout occurred. The minister carefully evaded the fact that the mines are owned by United States capitalists.

Your delegate had expected some jurisdictional trouble to arise, although it is not the business of the congress to deal with these troubles and was fully prepared for the fray, but as it did not present itself, we did not have the pleasure.

The business of the congress will be printed in detail at an early date and a copy of same will be forwarded to the headquarters of our Brotherhood.

With no further remarks at my command, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

GEORGE ARMSTRONG,

Delegate.

Amendments to Constitution Submitted by the Eighteenth General Convention, Held at Indianapolis, Indiana, September 21 to October 2, 1914.

(On amendments to constitution only those parts of sections which appear in heavy type constitute any changes or amendments.)

Question No. 1.

Shall the United Brotherhood install its own printing plant?

Committee on G. P. Report makes following recommendation:

In advocating this proposition the General President has surely shown that he has been alive to the interests of the Brotherhood, for your committee believes if there were ever a proposition recommended to the Brotherhood that has more merit to it than any other it is the establishing of the Brotherhood's own printing plant, as there is no doubt whatever that the Brotherhood will be better off, both as to the quality of their printing and the financial outlay in reference to the same, besides having absolute control, thereby being able to secure the supplies as they are needed. Your committee believes that the annual saving to

the Brotherhood will be sufficient to pay for the cost of equipping the plant in four years. Your committee is also reliably informed that there is a profit on printing eighty thousand copies of The Carpenter each month of at least $500.00, and we recommend that the General President, in conjunction with the General Executive Board, be instructed to install this plant just as soon as possible so as to be able to immediately start printing The Carpenter when the present contract expires, which we understand to be with the February, 1915, issue.

Question No. 2.

New section:

Shall a bonding department be established by the U. B. as follows:

The G. E. B. shall bond all financial officers of the U. B. in a reliable bonding company of the U. S., and all subordinate officers must be bonded through the G. O. The cost of said bonds to be paid for by the L. U., D. C., State or Provincial Councils bonded. The price of local bonds shall be a standing appropriation to be paid the G. S. upon receipt of notice from G. O.

Note—We find many of the financial officers are not bonded in any way, and others whose bonds are worthless. By bonding through the G. O. the bonds can be secured at a lower rate and all officers covered, without increasing the cost to the L. U.'s, thereby protecting the U. B. from further loss from the dishonesty of its officials.

Question No. 3.

Shall we affiliate with the Label Department of the A. F. of L. insofar as paying per capita tax on our membership that is engaged in working on material that bears the label of our Brotherhood.

Question No. 4.

Shall the U. B. affiliate with the International Union of Wood Workers?

(Explanation.)

—Extract from Minutes of G. E. B., July 29, 1914—

Communications from Theodore Leipart, secretary of the International Union of Woodworkers, inviting the U. B. of C. and J. of A. to affiliate with said organization and to send delegates to its next congress, to be held in Vienna, Austria, August 20 to 23, 1914, were submitted to the G. E. B. and considered in all their details. As affiliation with the aforesaid organization would entail an expenditure of over $800.00 per year and the expenses of a delegate to its congress, and as the question of affiliation is a matter to be decided by the referendum vote of our membership, the matter is referred by the Board to the Eighteenth General Convention, to be held in Indianapolis in September of the present year.

Question No. 5.

Under the heading of "Our Principles."

"Resolved, **That we recommend to all District Councils under the jurisdiction of this U. B., and to all Local Unions in localities where more than one Local Union, but no District Council exists, to establish and maintain an employment office that will afford the employer the opportunity to apply to for help and our members to apply to when in search of work.**"

Question No. 6.

Amendments to the Ritual:

Vote on the following changes separately:

1. Strike out second note on page two (2) and insert instead the "**Order of Business**" as per page two (2) of our constitution.

2. On page two (2), paragraph one, strike out the word "**them**" in second line.

3. Page three (3), paragraph four (4) change to read as follows: Brother President: **He has (or has not).**

4. Page three (3) paragraph six (6) strike out all words after words in parenthesis.

5. Page four (4), paragraph one (1) strike out in line two the following words "where you will" and insert the word "and."

6. Page four (4), after paragraph three (3) insert (Note here the **President gives three raps and members rise).**

7. In the obligation on page five, beginning with the word "you" at the end of line six, change to read "you promise to abide by the constitution, by-laws and the will of the majority, observe the local trade rules."

Question No. 7.

Amend Order of Business to read as follows:

—Order of Business—

1. Call the meeting to order.
2. Warden take charge of the door.
3. Conductor take up the Password.
4. Roll call of officers by the R. S.
5. Reading of minutes.
6. Propositions for membership.
7. Election of candidates.
8. Initiation of new members.
9. Communications and bills.
10. Reports of accidents, sickness or death.
11. Appropriation of money (drawing orders for bills).
12. Reading by president of receipts from the G. S. for moneys sent to the General Office (and from District Councils where such exist).
13. Election and installation of officers.
14. Reports of officers, delegates and committees.
15. Good of the order.
16. Any member out of work?
17. Can anyone report where members may procure employment?
18. Unfinished business.
19. New business.
20. Detailed receipts and expenses (to be read by the F. S.).
21. Adjournment.

Question No. 8.

New section.

—Jurisdiction—

Article No. 1.

Section 1. The jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America shall include all branches of the carpenter and joiner trade. In it shall be vested the power to establish and charter subordinate Local and Auxiliary Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils in all branches of the trade, and all other skilled employes working at the industry, and its mandates must be observed and obeyed at all times.

Sec. 2. The right is reserved to the U. B. to regulate and determine all matters pertaining to fellowship in its various branches and kindred trades.

Sec. 3. To subordinate Local or Auxiliary Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils the right is conceded to make all necessary laws for Locals and District, State and Provincial Councils which do not conflict with the laws of the International body.

Sec. 4. In cases where local central bodies are formed Local or Auxiliary Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils shall have power to enforce the laws of such bodies, provided such laws do not conflict with the laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Sec. 5. The right is reserved to establish jurisdiction over any Local or Auxiliary Unions, District, State or Provincial Council whose affairs are conducted in such a manner as to be a menace to the welfare of the International body.

Sec. 6. The United Brotherhood shall enact and enforce laws for its government and that of subordinate Locals and Auxiliary Unions and District, State and Provincial Councils and members thereof.

Article No. 2.

Section 1. The laws of the U. B. shall comprise, first: The constitution, which shall contain the outline, fundamental principles, policies and objects of the organizations; the jurisdiction of the International body, Local and Auxiliary Unions and District, State and Provincial Councils; the list of officers and their general duties and all matters pertaining to the raising of revenue.

Sec. 2. The by-laws, which shall contain the order of procedure in convention, the specific duties of officers, delegates and committees; the compensation of the

General Officers, Organizers, Delegates and Committees, and the standing rules and rules of order.

Sec. 3. The general laws, which shall contain all matters pertaining to the relations of members, Local and Auxiliary Unions and District, State and Provincial Councils to each other, and all employes and others outside the jurisdiction of the U. B.

Sec. 4. Constitution and all laws shall be amended only by referendum vote.

Question No. 9.

New section:

The constitution shall be compiled in three parts, viz:

Constitution. Laws.

General Laws.

General By-Laws.

Note.—To make our laws more plain and easy to understand, they should be divided as here proposed, that we may turn at once to what we wish to find and not be compelled to search from cover to cover for same.

Question No. 10.

Amend Section 2 by inserting "P. C., Provincial Council," after "S. C., State Councils."

Question No. 11.

Amend Section 8 as follows: In the sixth line, after the words "working at" add a comma, also strike out the word "and" and insert the word "or."

Question No. 12.

Amend Section 10: Add after credentials the words "and due book."

Question No. 13.

Amend Section 15:

Section 15. The Committee on Constitution shall meet fifteen days, and on Grievances and Appeals five days in advance of the convention in the city where the convention is to be held, and no Organizers in the employ of the U. B. or members of the G. E. B. shall be eligible to act on either of these committees.

Question No. 14.

Amendments to Sections 18 to 25 inclusive, governing the election of General Officers:

No. 1. "General Officers of the U. B. shall consist of a General President, First and Second General Vice-Presidents, a General Secretary, a General Treasurer and an Executive Board of one member from each division of the United Brotherhood, who shall be exempt from all duties in their respective Local Unions.

Question No. 15.

Salaries of the General Officers shall be as follows:

1. The General President, $50.00 per week.
2. First G. V.-P., $45.00 per week.
3. Second G. V.-P., $35.00 per week.
4. General Secretary, $50.00 per week.
5. General Treasurer, $50.00 per week.
6. Each of the other members of the G. E. B., $35.00 per week.
7. Organizers and special committees outside of General Convention Committees, $5.00 per day.

Note.—The salaries of our General Officers are the lowest paid to the officers of any national or international labor organization and have not been increased in over twenty years, which is a remarkable record when you consider our membership then and now.

In 1894 we had 561 locals with 33,917 members, and in 1914 (twenty years later) we had 2,015 with 261,049 members.

The members of the G. E. B., Organizers, Deputies and Committees received $4.00 per day for nine and ten hours, which was the highest wages paid in the country at that time.

Today (twenty years later) we have over 500 cities and towns where our members receive from $4.00 to $5.50 per day for eight hours, and in some cities $6.00 and $7.00 a day.

Our representatives have no set hours, but work all hours at the call of our membership.

The average wage increase of our total membership in the past twenty years is over 50 per cent., and yet the United Brotherhood has not increased their employes one cent.

The following is the salaries paid by some of the labor organizations to their officers:

—Salaries Paid International Officers—

	Per Year.
President American Federation of Labor	$5,000.00
Secretary American Federation of Labor	4,000.00
President Street Railway Men's Union	5,000.00
President Granite Cutters	5,000.00
President United Mine Workers	3,500.00
Secretary United Mine Workers	3,000.00
President Glass Bottle Blowers.	3,000.00
President Teamsters' International Union	2,500.00
Secretary Teamsters' International Union	2,500.00
Secretary Barbers' International Union	3,500.00
President Bricklayers' International Union	3,000.00
Secretary Bricklayers' International Union	3,000.00
President Typographical Union.	3,500.00
Secretary Typographical Union.	3,500.00
President Iron Molders' Union..	4,000.00
President Railway Telegraphers	5,000.00
President Railway Trainmen...	7,500.00
Seven Vice-Presidents Railway Trainmen	Each, 4,500.00
President Locomotive Engineers.	10,000.00

The above organizations pay all their organizers, deputies and committees a minimum of $5.00 and expenses.

Question No. 16.

No. 3. The committee to tabulate the votes of General Officers and all delegates shall be nominated and elected as follows:

On the fourth day of the first week of the convention following the nominations of General Officers the nominations for convention city, committee and all delegates shall be made. The names of all nominees as nominated shall be placed on official ballots supplied by the U. B., printed under the proper headings, and no other form of ballot shall be considered legal. Election shall be held on the fifth day of the first week of the convention in regular session and shall be voted by the delegate making a (X) cross opposite the name of the nominee to be voted for. The President, unless otherwise ordered, shall appoint five tellers to count the votes, and the nominees, except General Officers, receiving a plurality of all legal votes cast shall be declared elected."

Question No. 17.

No. 4. "Election of all officers shall be held during the week, commencing the third Sunday in November following the convention on a special day to be designated by the Local Unions. All members must be notified by first-class mail of the time and place of such election. Ballots for the election shall be mailed to each Local Union at least twenty days preceding the week of the election."

Question No. 18.

No. 5. "The President, R. S. and F. S. of the Local Union shall be present during the time set for such elections. The President shall appoint two tellers, who shall be members of the union. The President shall act as judge of the election and shall have charge of the official ballots provided by the U. B. for such election and shall be responsible for the proper distribution of the same. The R. S. shall act as clerk of election and the F. S. shall certify to the right of the members to vote.

"No member shall be allowed to vote unless he is a member in good standing in said L. U."

Question No. 19.

No. 6. "All ballots shall be marked by making an 'X' opposite the names of the nominees to be voted for and shall be immediately placed by the members voting in a box provided for such purpose by the Local Union, which shall be in charge of the President. After the time for balloting has elapsed, the ballots shall be counted by the tellers in the presence of the President. The R. S. shall then prepare duplicate statements showing the number of votes cast for each candidate on election blanks furnished by the Gen-

eral Secretary, such statements must be signed by the tellers, attested by the President and R. S. and have seal attached, one copy must be sent to the General Secretary by the R. S. and President by registered mail and one copy must be retained by the Local Union. All election returns must be sent to the General Secretary in sealed envelopes, said envelopes to be furnished by the General Secretary and marked 'Election Returns, care of General Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Carpenters' building, Indianapolis, Ind.' The General Secretary shall turn over all 'election returns' to the Tabulation Committee when they report for duty in the same condition as received. All voted ballots to be counted must be sent by registered mail, or parcel post, to the General Secretary by the R. S. so as to be received not later than December 15, following the election, and all blank ballots shall be immediately destroyed by the Local Union."

Failing to comply with this section, the L. U. shall be fined $25.00 by the G. P., the fine to be paid to G. O. prior to any per capita tax and the L. U. paying said fine shall collect the amount of the fine from the President and R. S. of the L. U. fined.

Question No. 20.

No. 7. "There shall be a Tabulation Committee of five members elected at each General Convention who shall meet at the General Office December 15, following election. They shall tabulate all votes as cast by each L. U. for each candidate according to the intent of the voters, and no Local Union's vote shall be rejected for cause unless first proven that such votes were not properly filed or were fraudulently cast, and then not until the protested Local Union has had reasonable notice to file answer with the Tabulation Committee. When the Tabulation Committee finally rejects a Local Union's vote as cast, notice of same must be given the Local Union involved. Appeal for a recount may be taken to the G. E. B. from the count or decision of the Tabulation Committee by any Local Union whose vote is rejected by the Tabulation Committee, and all such votes shall be counted for the candidates in accordance with the decision of the G. E. B. All such appeals must be attested before a notary public by affidavit as to the truth of their written or printed statements."

"Any candidate shall have the right to be represented, without expense to the U. B., at the count of the vote, and have the right to examine any statement sheet or ballot upon request."

Question No. 21.

No. 8. "Election returns to be counted by the Tabulation Committee must be received at the General Office not later than December 15th, except from Hawaii and Porto Rico, who shall be allowed until December 31st. The Tabulation Committee shall report in writing to the General President their findings of all votes cast by locals for each candidate, and the candidate receiving a plurality of all legal votes cast shall be declared elected and shall hold office for a term of two years, commencing April 1st following election and continuing thereafter every two years, or until their successors are duly chosen and qualified. A full accounting of each Local Union's votes shall be published in succeeding issues of The Carpenter irrespective of the time it is received."

Question No. 22.

Amend Section 27 by changing the word "and" in the fourth line to "or."

Question No. 23.

Amend Section 28 by striking out the words "United States and Canada" and inserting the words, "jurisdiction of the U. B."

Question No. 24.

Amend Section 32:

—General President—

1. It shall be the duty of the G. P. to preside at all General Conventions of the U. B. and conduct the same according to parliamentary rules and in conformity with the constitution. He shall issue and sign all charters, may grant dispensa-

tions in extraordinary cases and shall fill any vacancies among the General Officers by consent of a majority of the G. E. B. The G. P. may appoint any member of the U. B. in good standing as an Organizer on the request of any D. C., on a two-thirds vote at a called meeting or on a two-thirds vote of a L. U., where a D. C. does not exist.

2. He may personally, or by deputy, take possession for examination, all books, papers and financial accounts of any L. U., D. C., S. C. or P. C., summarily when he may deem it necessary, and the same shall remain in his possession within the jurisdiction of the Local Union, District, State or Provincial Council, until a complete report has been made and filed. During said examination a representative of the L. U. may be present.

3. The G. O. may issue charters to ladies' auxiliary unions composed of the mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of members of the U. B.

4. The G. O. may issue charters to Auxiliary Unions composed of persons working at an industry where organization would be of benefit to the U. B.

5. The G. P. shall appoint a committee to compile the laws of the U. B., and all committees unless otherwise provided.

6. He shall decide all points of law, appeals and grievances, except death and disability claims, and have power to suspend any L. U., D. C., S. C. or P. C. for violation of the constitution, general by-laws and general laws, subject to an appeal to G. E. B. as per Sections 154, 155, 156, 157 and 158 of the constitution.

7. Whenever in the judgment of the G. P. there be a superfluous number of Local Unions located in any locality, and he should deem in his wisdom a consolidation for the best interest of the organization, locally or at large, he shall have power to order two or more of such Local Unions to consolidate and to enforce the consolidation, provided such course receives the sanction of the G. E. B.

Question No. 25.

Amend Section 35 to read as follows:

"The Second G. V.-P. shall assist the G. P. in the discharge of his duties, and shall perform the duties of the G. P. in his absence, and the absence of the First G. V.-P. from the G. O. In case of a vacancy of the office of the First G. V.-P. he shall become First G. V.-P. and perform the duties of that office as such. He shall, when not engaged at the G. O., devote his time to the interest of the U. B. under the direction of the G. P. He shall submit a quarterly report to the G. P., the same to be published in The Carpenter.

Question No. 26.

Amend Section 36:

—General Secretary—

1. The G. S. shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of the convention, preserve all important documents, papers and letters, and retain copies of all important letters sent him on business of the U. B. He shall conduct all official correspondence appertaining to his office and sign all charters, if in proper order. He shall have charge of the seal of the U. B., and shall affix it to all important official documents. Keep a record of all members of the U. B.—beneficial, semi-beneficial and non-beneficial—also those owing three months' dues, dropped, deceased, resigned, expelled and the cause for expulsion.

2. He shall publish the Official Journal on the 15th of each month, giving therein all business appertaining to the Local Unions "and mail a copy of same to the home address of each member." He shall also issue the General Password quarterly, and publish a monthly financial statement in pamphlet form of all moneys received and expended and the sources from which they have been received, same to be forwarded to the Secretary of each Local Union.

3. He shall print the constitution in any language, provided he receives an order for 5,000 copies. But the language and interpretation of the constitution as printed in English shall be the only one by which the U. B. will be governed.

Question No. 27.

Amend Section 38:

Section 38. **The G. S. shall compile statistics as to the hours of labor, rate of wages, meeting nights, places of meetings, Saturday half-holiday of all Local Unions and District Councils, publish same in each August issue of The Carpenter; also an annual report of his work,** and submit a biennial report to the convention and shall perform such other duties as are required of him by this constitution.

Question No. 28.

Amend Section 41:

—General Treasurer—

Section 41. The G. T. shall receive from the G. S. all funds and deposit same in the name of the U. B. of C. & J. of A. in such banks as may be designated by the G. E. B. He shall make no disbursements, except on order of the G. S. and signed by the G. P., and in case of drawing money from the bank, all checks must be signed by the G. T. and countersigned by the G. P. or the G. S. He shall submit an itemized statement of all moneys received and expended by him to the G. E. B. at their quarterly meeting for the preceding three months, and submit to them his books and vouchers for inspection and audit, and shall at any time deliver to the G. E. B. all his books and vouchers when called upon to do so. He shall examine and pay all claims in accordance with Sections 98, 99 and 100, **order L. U. to furnish such evidence and information as he may require to render decisions in death and disability claims. He may retain such evidence and papers for his files, as the case may warrant, but upon the request of the L. U. must furnish said organization with a copy of the same,** and shall perform such other duties as the G. E. B. may require, and shall submit a biennial report to the convention showing the total receipts and expenses for the preceding two years and file a bond with the G. E. B. in the sum of $50,000 as security for the faithful performance of his duties.

Question No. 29.

Amend Section 44 to read as follows:

1. The G. E. B. shall have power to authorize strikes in conformity with this constitution, and when necessary to defend the organization in any locality against the attacks of employers, combinations or lockouts, or any attempt to disrupt or destroy the organization; to support such locality by levying a per capita assessment and by ordering a cessation of work for any employer involved, irrespective of where such work is located; **enter into agreements with sister organizations with reference to jurisdiction over work; or a general offensive or defensive alliance.**

2. **Protect the property interests of the U. B. in such a manner as they may deem helpful and beneficial, so long as it is not inconsistent, and is within the meaning of this section.**

3. **Order strikes in any locality regardless of agreements that may have been entered into by any subordinate unions, District, State or Provincial Councils, unless such agreements have been approved by the G. P.**

4. **To make agreements with employers covering our jurisdiction; provided such agreements require employers to conform with the trade rules of the district where the work is located.**

5. **It shall have power to define a detailed trade autonomy declaration, and as defined it shall be contained in the constitution as Section 53, and report biennially to the convention.**

Note.—We believe the time has come when to make the gains we should, we must be in a position to make agreements to cover our entire jurisdiction and to enforce them by action on all jobs, wherever situated, at the same time, if action is required. To the end that the firm unfair in one locality shall be unfair wherever the U. B. has jurisdiction.

Question No. 30.

Amend Section 53 by inserting "shipwright, ship calker and boat builder" after the word "ship joiner," in the fourth line.

Question No. 31.

Amend Section 58 by striking out after the word "expelled" in the first line, "suspended for non-payment of dues, fines or misdemeanors."

Question No. 32.

Amend Section 61:

Insert after the word "navy" in line five, "Or who accept employment under non-union conditions, such as working in and around mines and factories during the time of a strike or a lockout, or being employed as armed guards for mining companies during a strike of the employes of said company."

Question No. 33.

New section.

Eliminate G. E. B. decision, April 6, 1898, re National Guard, and insert the following new section in constitution:

"No candidate shall be admitted to membership who is a member of the militia or national guard. A member who joins either of these forces after initiation into the U. B. shall be liable to expulsion."

Question No. 34.

Addition to Section 62:

Members of foreign bona fide woodworkers' organizations not in arrears with their dues to their home organization more than three months can be admitted free of initiation fee, but shall be subject to the provisions specified in Sections 81, 82, 83 and 84 of this constitution.

Question No. 35.

Amend Section 68:

Section 68. When a candidate is rejected for three successive meetings in the L. U. to which he first applied, his initiation fee shall be returned, and the R. S. shall notify the G. S. of such rejection.

Question No. 36.

Amend Section 70:

Unions shall not accept the resignation of a member when it is known he submits the same to be left free to violate trade rules, and when a member resigns, or is expelled for non-payment of fine; or a carpenter, as covered by the constitution, works to the detriment of the U. B., the Local Union or D. C. may place a special initiation fee against such person, not to exceed $25.00 over their regular initiation fee for new or ex-members, as provided for in their by-laws.

Question No. 37.

Amend Section 74 to read:

Section 74. Each Local Union shall pay to the G. S. thirty-four cents per month for each member in good standing. All moneys received by the G. S. shall be used as a fund for the general management of the U. B. and payment of all death and disability donations prescribed by the constitution together with all legal demands made upon the U. B.

Note.—This amendment does away with the quarterly tax and makes the per capita tax thirty-four cents per month per member.

Question No. 38.

New section.

There shall be four classes of membership, viz: Beneficial, semi-beneficial, non-beneficial and auxiliary.

Beneficial members are those who are admitted as prescribed by this constitution for beneficial members, and who pay the dues provided in the by-laws of the U. B., also the by-laws of the Local Union.

Semi-beneficial members are those who are admitted as prescribed by this constitution for semi-beneficial members, and pay dues provided by the laws of the U. B. and the by-laws of the Local Union.

Non-beneficial members are honorary members or those admitted on a paid-up membership card of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, who secure a due book of the U. B., and adhere strictly to the agreement between the U. B. and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters.

Auxiliary members are those who secure membership under auxiliary charters.

The G. E. B. is hereby authorized to make laws governing Auxiliary Unions, until the General Convention of the U. B.,

in 1916, and until the same are adopted by the referendum vote of the U. B.

Note.—These classes of membership are made necessary by our agreement with the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, who come to us as non-beneficial members, and the necessity of organizing certain factories, where some would not be eligible except as auxiliary members, and can be handled as such with benefit to the U. B.

Question No. 39.

Sections 82, 83, 84, 86 and 93 be amended, as follows:

For Death Donation.

One year's membership	$ 50.00
Two years' membership	100.00
Three years' membership	150.00
Four years' membership	200.00
Five years' membership or more.	300.00

Disability Donations.

One year's membership	$ 50.00
Two years' membership	100.00
Three years' membership	200.00
Four years' membership	300.00
Five years' membership or more.	400.00

That the wife's death donations on beneficial members be changed to read:

One year's membership	$ 25.00
Two years' membership	50.00
Three years' membership or more.	75.00

That the donations of semi-beneficial members be changed to read:

Two years' membership	$ 25.00
Three years' membership	50.00
Five years' membership	75.00
Ten years' membership or more	125.00

Note.—This amendment does not affect the donations of members who joined prior to March 1, 1915, except to increase their donations when members four or more years.

Question No. 40.

Strike out Section 85 and substitute the following:

Local Unions shall have power to regulate and make payment of sick donations only by an established by-law of the Local Union.

Question No. 41.

Addition to Section 86:

When an applicant for initiation has reached the age of sixty years or over he shall be admitted only as an honorary member at the constitutional fee of $5.00; he shall not be charged any dues, but shall pay for a working card not less than twenty-five cents per month to assist in conducting the working conditions of the district. He shall not be entitled to any of the donations provided for in the General Constitution.

Note.—No tax or assessment of any kind shall be paid on such a member to the General Office.

Question No. 42.

Amend Section 95:

A permanent disability claim must be filed with the G. T. within two years from the date of the accident. Failure to file a permanent disability claim with the G. T. within two years from the date of the accident shall invalidate the claim.

Question No. 43.

Amend Section 102:

—Clearance Cards—

Section 102. A member who leaves the jurisdiction of his Local Union to work in another locality or transfers his membership must apply to the F. S. and present his due book and have clearance card properly filled out. It is compulsory for the Local Union to issue said card, providing the member has no charges pending against him and pays all arrearages, together with current month's dues. Said clearance card shall expire one month from date of issue.

It is compulsory for the member to report and deposit his clearance card at the office of the D. C. or Local Union where no D. C. exists before securing work, pending a meeting of the L. U. and comply with all local laws. And in no case shall the F. S. accept dues other than to secure clearance cards from a member working in the jurisdiction of any other L. U. or D. C., without the consent of such L. U. or D. C. It shall be the duty of the F. S. accepting dues from a mem-

ber for clearance card who is working in another jurisdiction to immediately report same to the D. C. or Local Union where no D. C. exists under penalty of a fine of five ($5.00) dollars for the first offense, ten ($10.00) dollars for the second offense, and for the third offense suspension from all local office for a period of two (2) years.

Question No. 44.

Amend Section 103 to read as follows:

Section 103. Any member working in a district from which he returns home daily, or who is sent for more than one month into an outside jurisdiction by an employer from his own district, shall be required to take out a clearance card unless he first secures a permit in writing from the L. U. or D. C. in whose jurisdiction he may go, to work without a transfer, and he shall be governed by the trade rules of the district in which he works.

(The word "not" is stricken out in the fourth line.)

Question No. 45.

Amend Section 107 by inserting the words "and due book" after the word "applicant" in the fourth line.

Question No. 46.

Amend Section 111:

Strike out the word "suspended," in second line, and insert the word "dropped."

Strike out all of said section after the word "as," in fifth line, and add the following: "Provided for in the by-laws of their L. U. or D. C. together with the sum of three dollars, which shall be forwarded to the local where he was dropped."

Question No. 47.

Addition to Section 121:

"Provided, that in communities where there are not a sufficient number of journeymen carpenters or persons eligible to membership in the U. B. to form a Local Union, the General Organizer, or some person designated by the General President, shall have the power to initiate members in such localities, provide such members with due books, constitutions, etc. Members so initiated shall be under the jurisdiction and shall pay dues to the nearest Local Union to the locality in which they reside until such time as there are sufficient eligible persons in their locality to form a Local Union."

Question No. 48.

Amend Section 123:

Insert after U. B. in fourth line, "their representation shall be according to membership."

Question No. 49.

New section:

—Jurisdiction of L. U.'s, D. C.'s, S. C.'s and P. C.'s—

"The jurisdiction of Auxiliary, L. U.'s or D. C.'s shall be as provided for by the constitution and named in their charter.

"The jurisdiction of S. C.'s or P. C.'s shall be the State or Province for which they are chartered unless otherwise provided in the constitution."

Question No. 50.

New section:

—Powers of L. U.'s, D. C.'s, S. C.'s and P. C.'s—

"L. U.'s where no D. C. exists, shall have the power to make by-laws and trade rules for the government of the L. U. and the members of the U. B. working in the district, which shall in no way conflict with the constitution or laws of the U. B., S. C., P. C., and must be approved by the First G. V.-P. before becoming law.

"Auxiliary unions may make laws to govern their members in the same manner as the L. U.'s, and may form Auxiliary Councils in their jurisdiction, but in no case shall members of Auxiliary Unions be allowed to work outside of the jurisdiction covered by their charter, or allowed to transfer to a L. U. of the U. B. without taking an examination as to their knowledge of the trade and paying the initiation fee of said L. U.

"D. C.'s shall have the power to make by-laws and trade rules for the government of the L. U.'s and the membership of the U. B. working in their districts which shall in no way conflict with the

laws of the U. B., S. C. or P. C. and must be adopted by referendum vote of the members and approved by the First G. V.-P. before becoming law."

Question No. 51.

New section:

"S. C.'s or P. C.'s shall have the power to make laws to govern the L. U.'s, D. C.'s and the membership of the U. B. in their jurisdiction, which shall in no way conflict with the laws of the U. B. and must be adopted by referendum vote of the members and approved by the First G. V.-P. before becoming law."

Question No. 52.

New section:

"Local Unions other than those working on building material shall not have a voice, vote or delegate in any D. C. of the building tradesmen, but may establish D. C.'s of their own under by-laws approved by the First G. V.-P."

Question No. 53.

New section:

"Where an Auxiliary, L. U. or D. C., S. C. or P. C. has asked the assistance of the G. O., the G. P. may, with the consent of the G. E. B., make settlements with employers and the said Auxiliary or L. U., D. C., S. C. or P. C. must accept the same."

Question No. 54.

New section:

"Examining boards may be established by L. U.'s and D. C.'s. They shall examine candidates as to their qualifications for membership in the U. B. and must report their findings on all applicants in writing. The examinations shall consist of a practical test in the branch of trade in which the applicant desires employment."

Question No. 55.

Amend Section 127:

Section 127. Strike out the word "may" in the third line and insert the word "shall," and after the letters "L. U." insert the following, "on order of the G. P. or with the sanction of the G. E. B."

Question No. 56.

Amend Section 131:

Section 131. Any Local or Auxiliary Union, D. C., S. C. or P. C., which wilfully or directly violates the constitution or principles of this U. B., or acts in antagonism to its welfare, can be suspended by the G. P. with the consent of the G. E. B.

Question No. 57.

Amend Section 142:

Section 142. When any demand for an increase of wages, reduction of hours or enforcement of trade rules is contemplated by a L. U. or D. C., each member must be notified by mail to attend a special meeting of his L. U. Said notice must state the object of the meeting. And any member failing to be present and vote when so notified, unless prevented by sickness or unavoidable accident, shall be fined one dollar. When a L. U. or D. C. decides to take a vote on a trade demand they shall at once apply to the G. S. for a blank schedule of inquiries.

Question No. 58.

Amend Section 143:

Amend Section 143 to read: "If 55 per cent. of the members vote by a secret ballot to put the proposed demand into effect, the blank schedule of inquiries shall be filled out immediately after the vote is compiled and forwarded to the General Secretary, who shall at once submit a copy of the same to the G. E. B. In no case shall the G. E. B. sanction a trade movement unless 55 per cent. of the members affiliated with the L. U. or D. C. vote in favor of the demand."

Question No. 59.

Amend Section 154:

—Appeals and Grievances—

Section 154. A member who has a grievance or who has had an injustice done him in any way, or any L. U., D. C., S. C. or P. C., having any grievance, may appeal to the G. P. for redress; subject to a further appeal to the G. E. B. and a final appeal to the General Convention, except violations of trade rules,

but in no case shall an appeal act as a stay of proceedings except as provided in Section 157.

Question No. 60.

Amend Section 157:

Section 157. No appeal can be entertained by the G. P. where any sum of money in excess of $50.00 is involved unless the appellant has first paid to the L. U. or D. C. $50.00 on account to be held until the appeal is decided by the G. P. and if said appeal is decided against the appellant, he shall pay the full amount imposed before taking a further appeal. In all cases where the fine is $50.00 or less the member fined shall pay the full amount to the L. U. or D. C. imposing same.

Question No. 61.

Amend Section 188:

Section 188. The Trustees shall audit all books and accounts of the F. S. and Treasurer and examine the bank book of the Treasurer monthly, and see that it is correct, and shall report to the Local Union, in writing, and semi-annually to the G. S., on blanks supplied from the General Office, and shall prepare and execute the bonds of the F. S. and Treasurer, in the name of the Board of Trustees, and shall hold the same. Perform such other duties as are provided for in the constitution, and any other duties their Local Unions may direct.

Also to strike out everything appertaining to Auditors, as their duties are covered in the duties of the Trustees.

Note—From information received at the General Office we find the locals can not get any one to serve as Auditors, and when they do they do not attend to their duties, as called for in the constitution.

Again we find the Trustees leave it to the Auditors, and the Auditors leave it to the Trustees, with the result that neither one does the work and the books of the L. U. are not properly looked after.

Question No. 62.

Amend Section 206 to read as follows:

—Charges and Trials—

Section 206. A member must be charged and tried within the jurisdiction of the Local Union or D. C. where the offense was committed, and if he is a traveling member, a copy of the verdict must be sent to the L. U. of which he is a member. Any Local Union may suspend a member by a three-fourths vote until charges can be preferred against him and he be regularly tried. A member must exhaust his resources allowed by this constitution before taking his case to the civil courts.

Question No. 63.

Amend Section 219:

FUNDS OF LOCAL UNIONS.

—General Funds—

1. Section 219. The General funds or property of a Local Union shall be used only for such purposes as are specified in the constitution and by-laws, and as may be required to transact and properly conduct its business, viz.: Payment of salaries and donations to sick members; purchasing stationery, books, cards, printing, payment of rent, or any legally authorized bill against the union. But under no circumstances shall any of the General funds be used for donations or loans to members; Contingent fund, or for political or religious purposes. Violation of this section subjects the offending union to the penalty of suspension.

—Contingent Fund—

2. Any local paying more than 75 cents per month dues may create a special relief and contingent fund for use aside from the general fund. Local Unions may use all dues in excess of the above dues, all fines levied for non-attendance at special or regular meetings, proceeds of entertainments and may levy an assessment for said fund in accordance with provisions governing special assessments specified in Section 220.

"This fund may be used for the relief of aged members, organizing, or any other purpose the Local Union may decide, except to support a dual organization, for partisan politics, religious purposes, or for any purpose that may be inimical to the interests of the U. B., pro-

vided, however, if property is purchased with said fund the property shall be held in the name of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America as specified in Section 219 of the general constitution."

—Funds—

Note—In the past many of our Local Unions used their funds for any purpose they desired, in violation of the constitution. The convention therefore amended the law in a way that will allow our L. U.'s more latitude in the use of their funds, so that we can practice what we preach by donations to our members in distress as well as for the good of our organization in general without violating the law.

Question No. 64.

Amend Section 223.

Strike out all after the word "exist," in the seventh line, and insert the following: "shall apply to the First G. V.-P. for sanction to use the label and give such information pertaining to conditions in that district as he shall require, and after receiving sanction from the First G. V.-P., shall issue labels of the above design, numbered consecutively, with name or number of the D. C. or L. U. issuing same, printed in its proper place on the label, to such shops and mills in that district as are entitled to same, and all labels must be secured from the G. O., who shall furnish same at cost under the following condition:"

Question No. 65.

Amend Section 224:

"No agreement shall be made or renewed with any firm granting the use of the label after April 1, 1916, unless all shops and mills of the firm have an eight-hour workday and a minimum pay of 35 cents per hour to all bench and machine hands, and employs only members of the U. B., except where dispensation has been granted by the General President upon application from the District Council or Local Union."

Question No. 66.

Amend Section 229:

1. It shall be the duty of the secretary of each D. C. or L. U. issuing labels to keep a correct and accurate account of all labels received from the General Office, their numbers and the shops to which they have been issued, and to furnish all information regarding the use of the label which may be called for by the D. C. or the First G. V.-P.

"The shop steward shall receive and account for the use of the labels and make a report to his Local Union monthly, or oftener, if required, and to the First G. V.-P. upon request." Shop stewards failing to report as required by the D. C. or L. U. shall be fined.

2. "Upon request of the First G. V.-P. an organizer shall be sent to investigate the conditions of any mills using the label, and upon receipt of report the G. P. shall forward a copy of same to the First G. V.-P."

3. "In case of any violation of agreement or grievance against an employer, the union label shall be withdrawn when ordered by the First G. V.-P."

Question No. 67.

Amend Section 232:

"Section 232. It shall be the duty of all District Councils, Local Unions and every member to promote the use of trim and shop-made carpenter work, hotel, bank, bar, store and office fixtures, and of church, school, household furniture, etc., and to make it generally known to the members of the L. U. that it is necessary to all mill and shop members, and the U. B., that products made in mills where only members of the U. B. are employed should be installed by fellow members.

"Where owner or architect specifies that union materials shall be used on any job or building, none other shall be handled by the membership of our Brotherhood, under penalty of suspension from the United Brotherhood."

Question No. 68.

Amend Section 233:

To read "twenty-five" instead of "twenty" in the sixth line.

Question No. 69.

New section:

No new laws or amendments shall be submitted for a vote of the L. U.'s between conventions in which the results of such vote would not become a law six months prior to the holding of the general convention."

Question No. 70.

New section:

All laws or parts of laws previously enacted by the U. B., and standing decisions of the G. E. B. in conflict with the constitution as amended by the Eighteenth General Convention of the U. B. in session September 21 to October 2, 1914, inclusive, are hereby repealed, and the G. E. B. is hereby authorized and empowered to make any needed changes as required by the referendum vote of the membership, and the constitution as amended and passed by the referendum vote shall go into effect March 1, 1915.

Localities to Be Avoided

Owing to the pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ann Arbor, Mich.
Arcadia, Fla.
Asheville, N. C.
Ashland, Ky.
Athens, Tex.
Atlanta, Ga.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Augusta, Ga.
Aurora, Ill.
Austin, Tex.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Bay City, Tex.
Beacon, N. Y.
Binghamton, N. Y.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bisbee, Aris.
Blackwell, Okla.
Bloomington, Ill.
Boise, Idaho.
Boone, Ia.
Brainerd, Minn.
Brenham, Tex.
Brownwood, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Calgary, Can.
Canton, O.
Central City, Ky.
Charleston, W. Va.
Charlotte, N. C.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.
Clarksville, Tenn.
Cleveland, O.
Clinton, Iowa.
Columbia, S. C.
Columbus, O.
Concordia, Kan.
Conway, Ark.
Corpus Christi, Tex.
Corsicana, Tex.
Cullman, Ala.
Danville, Ill.
Dayton, O.
Decatur, Ill.
Denison, Tex.
Denver, Colo.
Detroit, Mich.
Dixon, Ill.
Dubuque, Ia.
Duluth, Minn.
Edmonton, Can.
El Centro, Cal.
Elmira, N. Y.
E. St. Louis, Ill.
El Paso, Tex.
Escanaba, Mich.
Evansville, Ind.
Fargo, N. D.
Fond du Lac, Wis.
Fort Myers, Fla.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Framingham, Mass.
Fresno, Cal.
Fulton, N. Y.
Galveston, Tex.
Gardner, Mass.
Gary, Ind.
Grand Forks, N. D.
Granite City, Ill.
Great Falls, Mont.
Greeley, Colo.
Halifax, N. S.
Hamilton, O.
Hammond, Ind.
Hazleton, Pa.
Holyoke, Mass.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.
Hutchinson, Kan.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Jacksonville, Tex.
Jamestown, N. Y.
Jasonville, Ind.
Joliet, Ill.
Joplin, Mo.
Kankakee, Ill.
Kansas City, Mo.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kincaid, Ill.
Kissimmee, Fla.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Lewiston, Mont.
Lakeland, Fla.
Leadville, Colo.
Lexington, Ky.
Little Rock, Ark.
London, Ont., Can.
Long Beach, Cal.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Marietta, O.
Marshalltown, Ia.
Maryville, Tenn.
Medicine Hat, Can.
Medina, N. Y.
Miami, Ariz.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Minot, N. D.
Mobile, Ala.
Montreal, Can.
Morris, Ill.
Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.
Mount Carmel, Ill.
Mowbridge, S. D.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Newark, N. J.
New Bedford, Mass.
Newburgh, N. Y.
New Canaan, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
Newport News, Va.
Newport, R. I.
New York City.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Norfolk, Va.
Northampton, Mass.
North Bend, Ore.
North Yakima, Wash.
O'Fallon, Ill.
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Omaha, Neb.
Ossining, N. Y.
Ottawa, Can.
Palestine, Tex.
Parsons, Kan.
Passaic, N. J.
Paterson, N. J.
Peoria, Ill.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Palm Beach, Fla.
Portland, Me.
Portland, Ore.
Pueblo, Colo.
Racine, Wis.
Reno, Nev.
Red Banks, N. J.
Regina, Can.
Richmond, Cal.
Richmond, Va.
Robstown, Tex.
Rochdale, Tex.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rock Springs, Wyo.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Diego, Cal.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
San Francisco, Cal.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Shreveport, La.
Sioux City, Ia.
St. Augustine, Fla.
St. Catherines, Ont.
St. Cloud, Minn.
St. Paul, Minn.
St. Petersburg, Fla.
St. Louis, Mo.
Seattle, Wash.
Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
Savannah, Ga.
Sioux City, Ia.
Smithtown, L. I.
South Omaha, Neb.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mass.
Springfield, O.
Stamford, Conn.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tampa, Fla.
Teague, Tex.
Temple, Tex.
Terre Haute, Ind.

(Continued on Page 62.)

Casual Comment

It may seem "A Long Way to Tipperary" for the British soldiers on the European battlefields, but it will only take the U. B. two years to get to Fort Worth, Texas, for the next General Convention. Our slogan should be: "Fort Worth in 1916, and a greater U. B."

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Now that we are all familiar with the present satisfactory standing of the organization as revealed in the reports and proceedings of the Indianapolis convention, let us strain every effort to the point that the 1916 gathering may see the U. B. at the 500,000 mark in membership.

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The action of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers in laying plans looking toward the establishment of a central bank to be owned by labor and have its headquarters in Indianapolis seems to bring within the scope of practical realization something that has long been in the minds of trades unionists. When one considers the deposits, running into many millions, which the trade unions have in various banks throughout the country, such an undertaking seems very feasible. If adopted, perhaps the plan will be developed so that every strong industrial center will have a local branch of such a central bank of labor.

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No sooner had the delegates of the United Brotherhood vacated the German House at Indianapolis than the advance guard of the Journeymen Barbers' National Union trooped into the city for their convention, which opened Tuesday, October 6, and continued for more than two weeks. The gathering was the largest in the history of the organization, there being some 700 accredited delegates seated. The outgoing President, Frank X. Noschang, and the Secretary-Treasurer, Jacob Fischer, were among the officers elected for the ensuing five-year term. The next convention will be held in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1919.

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Justice Daniel Thew Wright, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, has at last done something which will win the whole-hearted approval of organized labor—he has resigned from the bench which he should never have graced with his presence. Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison and trades unionists generally have nothing more to fear—if they ever did have—from the rulings of this judicial misfit. It is said that the serious impeachment proceedings recently instituted against him hastened his resignation.

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In presenting their former president, James M. Lynch, now the labor commissioner of New York State, with a check for $10,000 at the recent Providence convention, the Typographical Union performed a gracious and generous act. The printers believe in paying their officers better than the great majority of trades unions, but nevertheless the salary received by Mr. Lynch during his term of office was generally acknowledged to be insufficient for a man of his ability. His salary as labor commissioner of the great State of New York runs into something more than $7,000 a year and we are told he is worth every cent of it. Now that he is gone from them the typos realize to the full the value of their former president's services, hence the above handsome gift.

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The sympathy of our organization will go out unstintedly to Brother James Duncan, president of the Granite Cutters' International Association, on the loss of his only son, Dr. Stanley Forbes Duncan, a

young man in the prime of life, who died at the home of his parents in Quincy, Mass., on September 23. His many friends earnestly pray that Jim Duncan may bear up well under the great sorrow which has come upon him.

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It will come as a great relief to all who have the interests of trades unionism at heart to learn that the seven-year factional fight which rent the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in twain has ended with the complete collapse of the secession movement in that organization. We learn from an announcement by Secretary Ford of the legitimate organization that the so-called Reid faction decided to close their headquarters in Springfield, Ill., and have urged its members to take advantage of the terms of affiliation open to them in the bona fide organization.

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In glancing through the various Labor Day editions of the labor press recently we were impressed with the fact that the labor movement in this country today has a labor press of which it may well be proud. In form and style and makeup, most of these Labor Day editions compare favorably with any similar publications we know of. All of them strike the right note and announce the gospel of trades unionism, virile and uncompromising. Of the Labor Day edition of the American Federationist, itself, be it said that it forms a complete compendium of information concerning the labor movement of exceptional interest.

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Regarding the Colorado situation: it looks at this time as if it would resolve itself into a struggle between Uncle Sam and John D. Rockefeller and company. The operators do not seem to be inclined to back down from the stubborn attitude adopted last month toward President Wilson's plan to end the strike, and rumor has it that the chief executive may resort to closing down the mines as a means of bringing them to their senses. Armed gunmen in militia uniform are said to have gone into the strike zone again notwithstanding the presence in the field of Federal troops.

Misappropriates Funds

The former financial secretary of L. U. 1223 of Mesa, Ariz., F. W. Purviance, has been expelled from that union for the misappropriation of funds. He left Mesa with his books in a bad condition and taking a sum of money belonging to L. U. 1223 with him.

Every dollar spent for non-union goods is a bullet aimed against the labor movement.

Before Sedan

Here in this leafy place,
  Quiet he lies,
Cold, with his sightless face
  Turned to the skies;
'Tis but another dead;
All you can say is said.

Carry his body hence—
  Kings must have slaves;
Kings climb to eminence
  Over men's graves,
So this man's eye is dim;
Throw the earth over him.

What was the white you touched,
  There at his side?
Paper his hand had clutched
  Tight ere he died;
Message or wish, may be—
Smooth out the folds and see.

Hardly the worst of us
  Here could have smiled!
Only the tremulous
  Words of a child.
Prattle that had for stops
Just a few ruddy drops.

Look. She is sad to miss,
  Morning and night,
His—her dead father's—kiss,
  Tries to be bright,
Good to mamma, and sweet.
That is all. "Marguerite."

Ah, if beside the dead
  Slumbered the pain!
Ah, if the hearts that bled
  Slept with the slain!
If the grief died. But, no—
Death will not have it so.

—Austin Dobson.

News Notes from Local Unions

Mobile, Ala., L. U. 89.—We desire to notify all traveling brothers that work is very scarce in Mobile. Outsiders will gain little or nothing in coming to the city, as many of our own men are unemployed. Sherman L. Comstock, R. S.

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Charleston, W. Va., L. U. 1207.—As a result of real estate dealers' advertisements this town is now overrun with carpenters to the extent that there are a large number walking the streets without employment. In notifying all members of this condition we earnestly ask them to stay away from Charleston. C. P. Staats, secretary.

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White Plains, N. Y., L. U. 53.—Carpenters are urged to avoid White Plains until further notice. Men are coming here from all over the country and a number of our own members are out of work. The bosses are accepting outsiders in preference to our men and at a lower wage, etc., for the purpose of injuring our local. W. N. Mabee, R. S.

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Granite City, Ill., L. U. 633.—This local desires to notify all traveling members not to come to Granite City, Madison or Venice, Ill., during the winter months, as working conditions are the worst that have been experienced in several years, more than half of the membership being idle. Aug. Mombert, R. S.

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Denver, Colo., L. U. 55.—All outside carpenters are warned to stay away from Denver. Only about 400 out of the 900 members of the four locals here are employed at present and there is no immediate prospect of a change in the situation. For the last three years trade conditions have been bad although the newspapers constantly published reports of building booms which happened to be nothing more than real estate talk. The only jobs under construction now are the new postoffice, the remodeling of the Union depot, a new Colfax viaduct, one four-story bank building and about thirty cottages. Don't come to Denver unless you have enough money to keep you through the winter. Robert Currie, F. S. L. U. 55.

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Saskatoon, Sask., Can., L. U. 1390.—We advise all traveling brothers to stay away from the vicinity of Saskatoon as trade conditions are bad. No work whatever is in sight and our local faces the winter with much misgivings. Our best men are leaving town and many are dropping out as they find they can not make a living at the trade. F. A. Kellner, F. S.

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Burlington, Vt., L. U. 1794.—Members of the organization are notified that Spear Brothers of Burlington comply with union conditions and that their shop is thoroughly organized, every employe being a member of the U. B. Working hours are nine per day and the rate of pay averages from $9 to $18 per week. Spear Brothers manufacture everything in the line of house finish, trim and cabinet work. A. Remillard, R. S.

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Oklahoma City, Okla., L. U. 276.—We wish to contradict the impression that work on the new State Capitol is soon to begin. The fact is, conditions here are very bad and 75 per cent. of our members are unemployed. Furthermore, by act of the Legislature, materials and labor to be used in the construction of the capitol when it is begun must come from within the borders of Oklahoma unless the supply is insufficient. Carpenters and skilled mechanics will therefore do well to stay away, as there is no demand for their services or soon likely to be. T. W. Goodrich, R. S.

Jacksonville, Fla., District Council.—As work is very scarce this season in Jacksonville and as over half of the membership there are out of work, the D. C. has issued a circular to the locals of the country asking that they do what the Jacksonville brothers have done during many winter seasons, that is, endeavor to place some of the Jacksonville members at work in their jurisdiction. Many, the circular says, will gladly go anywhere if they can be assured of employment. The communication is signed by the secretary of the D. C. C. V. Sherwood.

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Grand Rapids Locals Consolidate

Trimmers and packers, L. U. 1802, of Grand Rapids, Mich., went out of existence recently when its members became a component part of L. U. 1369 (cabinet makers). The amalgamation was marked by a special meeting and "smoker" held Thursday evening, October 8, at which the members of L. U. 1802 were enthusiastically welcomed. Addresses were made commending the officers and members of L. U. 1802 for their action in consolidating with L. U. 1369, a step which, it was predicted, would greatly strengthen the position of the organized millmen of Grand Rapids. The amalgamations of the two locals was not occasioned through necessity, but was brought about in the interests of greater efficiency and closer co-operation.

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Omel Smock Victim of Fatal Accident

Omel Smock, the four-year-old daughter of Homer G. Smock, the president of the Indianapolis D. C., who at the recent General Convention was a factor in landing the 1916 gathering for Fort Worth, Tex., was fatally injured in an automobile accident which occurred in Indianapolis on October 24.

She will be remembered by the delegates as the winsome little tot who, dressed in a costume appropriate to "the Lone Star State," presented President Kirby with a two-foot gilded key and stampeded the convention for Fort Worth. She wore a white dress and her hat band bore a star with the word "Texas." She also had a yellow sash across her shoulders bearing the invitation, "Come to Fort Worth."

The little girl was riding with her father and the driver of the automobile, Neldo Case, when the sad accident occurred. The machine left the roadway, plunged into a telephone pole and overturned. Little Miss Smock and Case were pinned beneath the wreckage and died almost instantly. President Smock escaped with a broken collar bone and some minor injuries.

Much sympathy has been felt for President Smock on the sad death of his little daughter, who was an exceptionally clever and attractive child. A handsome floral tribute was sent to the family by the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce upon learning of the fatal accident.

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Information Wanted

C. E. Greer, a member of the U. B. in Savannah, Ga., left home on October 28 and has not been heard of since. Greer is of fair complexion with blue eyes and brown hair. He is of a stout build, stands 5 ft. 9 ins. and weighs about 180 pounds. Information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife, Mrs. C. E. Greer, 204 E. Henry street, Savannah, Ga.

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Barber Skins Labor Day Committee

The Monroe, La., Labor Day committee are trying to apprehend F. R. Merkle, formerly of Monroe, La., who embezzled the sum of $25.00 belonging to the Labor Day committee. Merkle weights about 190 or 200 pounds, is of fair complexion with red curly hair. In addition to taking the $25.00, he deserted his wife and "beat" board and other bills. If located, notify Sheriff J. P. Parker, Monroe, La.

It is a great comfort to a fat woman to imagine that she is broad-minded just because her shape is that way.

State Council Activities

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

Connecticut—President, Wm. J. Sullivan, 60 Carlisle st., New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich ave., Greenwich.

Florida—President, Robert M. Marshall, Lakeland, Fla.; secretary-treasurer, Frank A. Mullan, Box 599, Tampa, Fla.

Georgia—President, A. M. Copeland, 128 Plum st., Atlanta, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, R. L. Singleton, 3 Gilmore st., Waycross, Ga.

Indiana—President, W. F. Wilson, 401 E. Southern Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.; secretary, James L. Tate, 1009 Extension Main st., Evansville, Ind.

Maryland and District of Columbia—President, Jos. E. Wontisseth, 27 N. Mount st., Baltimore, Md.; secretary, A. E. Foltz, 612 N. Mulberry st., Hagerstown, Md.

Massachusetts — President, W. H. Walsh, Brookline, Mass.; secretary, P. Provost, Jr., 75 Bond st., Holyoke, Mass.

Michigan—President, F. C. Plambeck, 1101 N. 8th st., Saginaw; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Whittaker, 1317 W. High st., Jackson, Mich.

New Jersey—President, Samuel Botterill, 118 Main st., E. Orange, N. J.; secretary, John R. Burgess, 452 Hoboken ave., Jersey City.

New York—President, T. Gilmore, 21 Beaver Block, Albany, N. Y.; secretary, Chas. Fiesler, 405 E. 86th st., New York City.

Northwest State Council—President, P. W. Dowler, 1620 4th st., Seattle, Wash.; secretary, G. L. McMurphy, 825 S. Steele st., Tacoma, Wash.

Oklahoma—President, G. E. Warren, Route 7, Box 88, Oklahoma City; secretary-treasurer, D. N. Ferguson, 801 E. Broadway, Ardmore, Okla.

Ontario Provincial Council—President, James Marsh, 20 Jepson st., Niagara Falls, Ont.; secretary-treasurer, Tennison Jackson, 34 Applegrove ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.

Pennsylvania—President, D. A. Post, 416 S. Main st., Wilkes-Barre; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Ryan, 1712 S. 18th st., Philadelphia.

Quebec Provincial Council—President, Arthur Martel, 1399 St. Denis st., Montreal, Can.; secretary-treasurer, Pierre Lefebvre, 301 St. Dominique st., Montreal, Can.

Rhode Island—President, Clarence E. Briggs, 172 Division st., Pawtucket, R. I.; secretary, C. Clarkson, 1022 Main st., Pawtucket, R. I.

Texas—President, D. B. White, 1103 N. Travis st., Sherman, Texas; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbia st., Houston, Texas.

Cant as we may, as we shall to the end of time; it is very much harder for the poor to be virtuous than it is for the rich, and the good that is in them shines the brighter for it.—Charles Dickens.

EDITORIAL

(Continued from Page 17.)

found that the methods pursued by employers to destroy the unions and to "maintain industrial equilibrium" have been exceedingly costly as well as questionable. This is shown by a glance at the building permits issued during August, 1913, as compared with August, 1914. In August, 1913, building permits were issued to the amount of $151,690, while after the union busters had endeavored to establish "industrial equilibrium" the building permits for August, 1914, amounted to $7,360. The people also showed their disapproval in a very practical way at the recent municipal election, at which all the candidates endorsed by the unions of Stockton were elected by safe majorities and those supported by the M., M. & E. suffering defeat. Thus the attempt to destroy unionism in Stockton has failed ignominiously and has recoiled upon the heads of the labor haters. Of the future of the Stockton M., M. & E., in consequence, we may say with Hamlet that "the rest is silence;" we hardly think it can long survive the damaging admissions of those hired thugs and desperadoes.

Charleston Looking for Beach

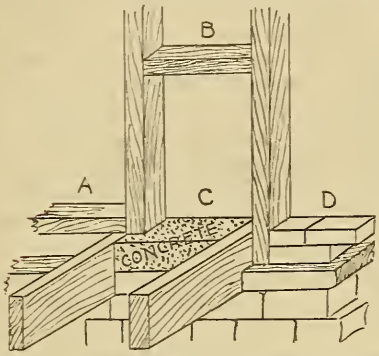
Members are asked to be on the lookout for J. G. Beach, former treasurer of L. U. 159 of Charleston, S. C., who left that city about September 20, taking with him $400.00 belonging to his local. Beach was 26 years old and was about 5 ft. 8 ins. tall. He has black curly hair, black deep set eyes and a prominent Roman nose. He dresses well and usually wears a dark or blue serge suit of clothes. He was married and may have his wife with him. Any information concerning him should be sent to A. B. Robinson, R. S. L. U. 159, address 186 Meeting street, Charleston, S. C.

Craft Problems

Four Different Fire Stops for Framed Building

(By J. Barry.)

This sketch shows different methods of fire stops. A shows 2x4 pieces nailed between studs, the cheapest and quickest



way. B the same, only higher up gives more ventilation in cellar.

C, which is the best way, nail board flush with top of joist and fill in with concrete; afterward boards can be removed.

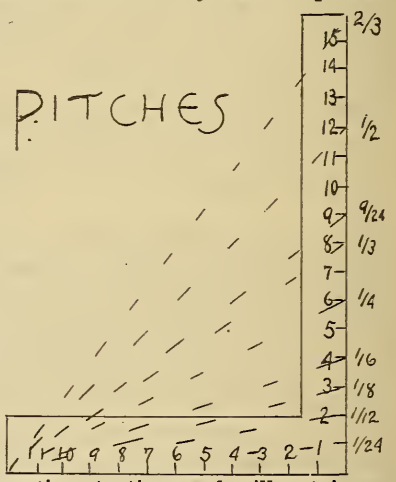
D shows bricks in place of concrete.

The Steel Square of Today and How to Use It

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

When I bought my first steel square, nearly thirty years ago, and commenced to learn my trade, I got a good No. 100 square, which was the best they had at that time. I got a square with a tongue a foot and one-half long and an inch and a half wide, and a blade two feet long and two inches wide. I claimed it to be a real full-sized square, and that one with a tongue only sixteen inches was only a boy's square. Today I have the latest No. 500, just like it only that the tongue is about an inch wider. It is a dandy good square for real heavy framing, but the day of heavy framing for the majority of the carpenters is passing away, so that a square so large is not needed for their everyday work. That was realized years ago, when the finest thing ever thought of in the square line, some twenty years ago, was invented by a brother carpenter of Chicago. It was a folding square, but like all other folding squares that followed, it was too delicate to continue to turn the trick. To tell the truth, the strain was too much on them. As a result, they had to give up the folding idea, although I will admit they have not given it up entirely, for the idea still appeals to one of the big manufacturers, the Sargents.

Then the takedown squares were put on the market, and the Standard was the first one I ever saw that was practical and could be depended on day after day. Nicholls have had a fine takedown on the market and they have improved it



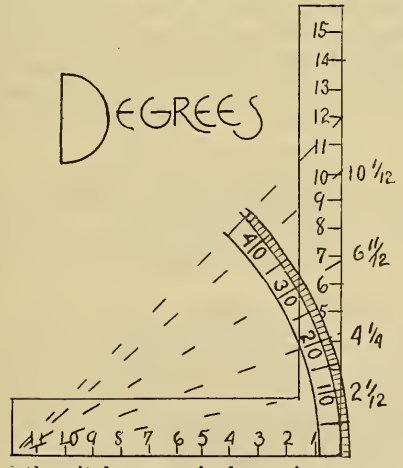
from time to time and will yet improve it a few times more before it is entirely perfected.

When I wrote my "Steel Square Pocketbook," over ten years ago, I mentioned that the ordinary two-foot square was too awkward and told how I had cut my 18-inch tongue down to 12 inches

and put in a 4-inch slot. Many wrote and asked me where they could get a square like it, but as no manufacturer took up the idea, it was the only way out to make one with an old square, the same as I did. I found that many did that.

But now I illustrate a square which is cut off at the other end, showing the last foot of the two-foot blade simply thrown away. It makes the square so much lighter and takes up just that much less room in the box. It can easily be packed completely in a box eleven inches high. Of course, I am not talking about a toy such as many carpenters are carrying around with a one-inch tongue and a blade not much bigger and the square too cheap to be reliable, marked off only into eighths, but a real, first-class square —the very best the market affords— marked down to thirty-seconds and one inch of it into one-hundredths; a real square that may be depended upon.

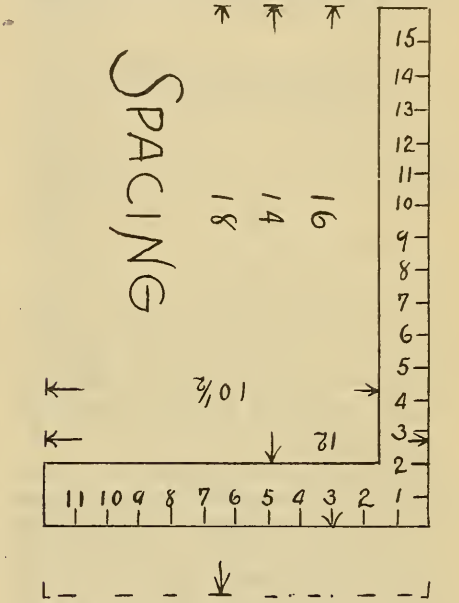
Now let us see what we could do with a square such as that. Glance for a minute at the pitches. There we have them by taking the end of the 12-inch blade as the starting point. One inch upon the tongue gives us one-twenty-



fourth pitch; two inches give us one-twelfth pitch, and so on. One-fourth is plenty flat for shingles, while one-third does fairly well for some roofs, and nine twenty-fourths makes a fairly good roof for a two-story hiproof house; from that to one-half makes the best ordinary roofs. We seldom get beyond two-thirds, and therefore we seldom get beyond the limit of this much cut off the square.

As regards degree framing, all there is to that is to go from 12 to 12, and that gives us 45 degrees; reverse it and we can complete the circle, therefore we have more square than we really need.

Now as to spacing, or laying off for rafters, joist, studding, and so forth: If they want to be spaced sixteen centers, take the tongue, as of old, and we have it just the same as if it were a full-sized

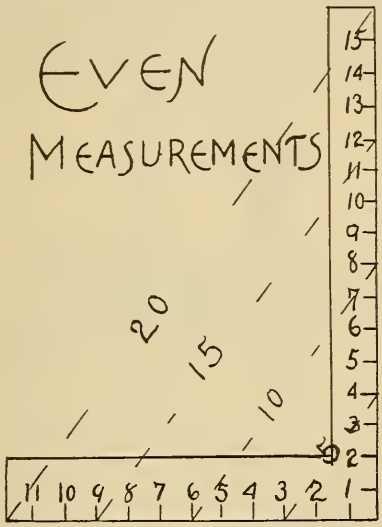


square, only we just have that much of the clumsy blade out of our way. If we wanted them eighteen centers, move over the width of the blade; fourteen centers, mark on the inside of the blade, and so on.

If we wanted to space twelve in. centers, we simply take the 12-inch blade and use it full length, the inside of the tongue would be 10½. Of course if we required two feet, as we often do on rafters, it is true we would have to make two applications of the square, but we could do that quite easily and not tire ourselves out nearly as much as we have in these many, many applications of the unnecessary big square, as you see we have used that extra foot, moved it

around thousands of times and could have got along just as well without it.

Even measurements across the square are a very handy thing to know. The majority of us have known for a long time that to square a building we use six and eight, which measured across makes exactly ten, but few of us ever stopped to think that just half that, or three and four, would be five, while dou-



ble that and we have twelve and sixteen or twenty, across which is the full size of this cutdown square. Of course nine and twelve are fifteen, while five and twelve are thirteen, and twelve and twelve practically seventeen, so you see that not only are all these common measurements that we use in our daily work right there, but in fact practically everything, even the figures of tables, and so forth.

Some may say that they could not use a square like that and that they want one so big that they can measure across and get the roof. Well, right on this little square you can get any roof up to twelve feet high and sixteen feet wide; I mean sixteen to center, which would make the building thirty-two feet wide, so you see you can handle mostly all little jobs. But supposing you had a bigger job and only had this much cut off square; could you not double your measurements just as easy, as I have showed the even measurements doubled?

Now, supposing you had a big square—eighteen-inch tongue and two-foot blade—and you had a roof the full capacity of that: you would measure across from eighteen to twenty-four and it would give you thirty—very convenient and easy, yet not so very much easier than to simply take half of it on your smaller square, or measure across half of it from nine to twelve and you would have fifteen. Now double that and you have your thirty almost as easy.

Don't think I am condemning the old reliable two-foot square. I am trying to show what a variety of applications can be made just as well with the unnecessary foot cut off and show hundreds of carpenters how they can carry a much handier square so much more convenient than the ones they have been carrying in the past. One should remember that the very best is none too good for any of us. Always get the best and at the same time get that which is the most convenient. Remember space, heft and convenience play a great part in the carpenter's kit of today. Time is a great factor, too; often the man with a takedown does not feel disposed to unlock it when quitting time comes, but wants to throw his kit in the box and get away.

The Dawning Day

So here hath been dawning
Another blue day;
Think! Wilt thou let it
Slip useless away?

Out of Eternity
This new day is born;
Into Eternity
At night doth return.

Behold it aforetime
No eyes ever did;
So soon it forever
From all eyes is hid.

Here hath been dawning
Another blue day;
Think! Wilt thou let it
Slip useless away?

—Thomas Carlyle.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der vierten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1914 des General-Exekutiv-Board.

Während dem Zeitraume zwischen der dritten und obiger Sitzung wurden folgende Angelegenheiten durch schriftlichen Verkehr zwischen den Boardmitgliedern erledigt:

12. August.

Moline, Ill. — Der G. S. unterbreitet die Frage weiterer Geldbewilligung zur Unterstützung der Mitglieder der Millmen's Union 270 Moline, Ill., welche anfangs des Sommers von ihren Arbeitgebern ausgeschlossen wurden. Der Board beschließt die finanzielle Unterstützung einzustellen.

19. August.

Dre G. S. unterbreitet ein Schreiben aus dem ersichtlich ist, daß nachfolgende Banken alle notwendigen Bedingungen erfüllt haben und demgemäß folgende Summen deponirt wurden: Commercial National Bank, El Paso, Tex., $25,000.00; Manufacturers' National Bank, Troy, N. Y., $25,000.00; Canadian Bank of Commerce, Montreal, Canada, $25,000.00; Anglo & London-Paris National Bank, San Francisco, Cal., $10,000.00.

21. August.

New York, N. Y.—Gesuch der L. U. 509 über die in der Juli-Sitzung über die L. U. verhängte Suspension nochmals zu beraten. Wird abgewiesen.

22. August.

Cincinnati, Ohio. — Die Frage weiterer Geldbewilligung zur Unterstützung der ausstehenden Carpenter wird dem Board unterbreitet und derselbe entscheidet sich für Einstellung der finanziellen Unterstützung.

24. August.

Akron, Ohio. — Gesuch des Summit County D. C. um Bewilligung einer für Organisationszwecke zu verwendenten Summe. Hierüber wurde in der Juli-Sitzung des Board bereits verhandelt und wird dem Vorschlage des Boardmitgliedes Potts, dem D. C. die Summe von $400.00 zu bewilligen deren Verausgabung der G. P. überwachen soll, zugestimmt.

29. August.

Der G. S. legt den Boardmitgliedern die Frage vor: Soll die General-Offize Streik-Unterstützung an Mitglieder ausbezahlen die gemäß des Vertrages mit den Bricklayers herausbeordert wurden, das heißt, nur an solche die von der General-Offize herausbeordert wurden? Der G. E. B. stimmt dafür, daß Streik-Unterstützung in beiden Fällen auszuzahlen sei.

31. August.

Stockton, Cal. — Gesuch der L. U. 266 um Geldbewilligung zur Bestreitung von Prozeßkosten in der Verteidigung unserer Organisation und der in eine Aussperrung verwickelten Mitglieder. Der Board bewilligt $500.00.

1. September.

Moline, Ill. — Auf Gesuch der L. U. 270 legt der G. S. den Boardmitgliedern die Frage vor, ob den in die Aussperrung verwickelten Mitgliedern eine weitere finanzielle Unterstützung gewährt werden soll. Beschlußfassung hierüber wird bis zur nächsten Sitzung der Board vertagt.

3. September.

Key West, Fla. — Der G. P. unterbreitet dem Board den Bericht des Deputirten welchem es oblag die Streitigkeiten zwischen L. U. 655 und 1137 Key West, Fla., zu schlichten. Der Bericht enthält die Empfehlung der L. U. 1137 den Charter zu entziehen. Der Board erhebt die Empfehlung zum Beschluß.

8. September.

Der G. P. unterbreitet einen Plan zur Verschmelzung der Internationalen Holzbildhauer Association mit der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner von Amerika. Ein, aus Vertretern beider Organisationen bestehendes Komite hat sich über diesen Plan geeinigt und denselben in Vorschlag gebracht. Der Board gibt dem Plan seine Zustimmung.

9. September.

Gesuch des Montgomery County D. C. um Geldbewilligung zu Organisationszwecken. Der Board bewilligt die Summe von $500.00 über welche unter der Anweisung des G. P. verfügt werden soll.

10. September.

Cincinnati, Ohio. — Auf Gesuch des D. C. wirft der G. S. die Frage der weiteren finanziellen Unterstützung der ausstehenden Carpenter auf. Beschlußfassung hierüber wird bis zur nächsten Board-Sitzung zurückgelegt.

Indianapolis, Ind., den 18. September.

Die vierte Vierteljahres-Sitzung des General-Exekutiv-Board wird an obigem Datum unter Vorsitz des General-Präsiden-

ten Kirby eröffnet. Alle Mitglieder sind anwesend.

Cincinnati, Ohio. — Gesuch des D. C. um weitere Geldbewilligung zur Unterstützung der ausstehenden Mühlen- und Shoparbeiter. Die Summe von $906.00 wird bewilligt.

Cincinnati, Ohio. — Das Gesuch der outside Carpenter um weitere Streik-Unterstützung wird sehr sorgfältig in Erwägung gezogen da alle einschlägige Dokumente vorliegen. Der Board hält an seiner, dem D. C. unter'm 28. August mitgeteilten Entscheidung fest und verweigert weitere Geldbewilligung.

Moline, Ill. — Die Frage der weiteren finanziellen Unterstützung der ausgeschlossenen Mühlen- und Shoparbeiter, welche den Boardmitgliedern unter'm 1. September unterbreitet und zur regelmäßigen Sitzung zurückgelegt wurde, wird abermals erörtert und wird die Summe von $150.00 bewilligt welche unter der Oberaufsicht des G. P. verausgabt werden soll.

Chattanooga, Tenn. — Gesuch des D. C. um Geldbewilligung zu Organisationszwecken, welches der Board in seiner Juli-Sitzung an den G. P. behufs Untersuchung verwiesen hatte. Die Summe von $200.00 wird bewilligt und soll dieselbe unter der Kontrolle des G. P. verausgabt werden.

Kansas City, Mo. — Die Brüder Jackson und Smith erscheinen als beglaubigte Vertreter des D. C. und ersuchen um finanzielle Unterstützung ihrer, an dem Streik am Orpheum Theater beteiligten und durch die Streitigkeiten zwischen dem Baugewerks-Council und den Bricklayers obiger Stadt im Ausstand befindlichen Mitglieder. Nach reiflicher Erwägung des Falles bewilligt der Board $2,500.00 zur Unterstützung der durch diese Streitigkeit in Mitleidenschaft gezogenen Mitglieder mit der Instruktion an den D. C. der G. O. eine Liste aller Unterstützung beziehender Mitglieder unter Angabe der Summe die ein jedes erhalten zuzustellen, diese Liste soll durch einen Vergleich mit der Mitgliederliste in der G. O. vom G. S. auf ihre Richtigkeit geprüft werden.

Toronto, Ont., Can. — Der Ausweis des D. C. über ihm vor zwei Jahren als Streik-Unterstützung bewilligte Gelder liegt vor und das Gesuch des D. C. wird gewährt.

Pittsburgh, Pa. — Vollständige Abrechnung über dem D. C. zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mühlen- und Shoparbeiter bewilligte Summe ist eingelaufen und wird dieselbe den Akten einverleibt.

19. September.

Alle Mitglieder sind anwesend.

Edmonton, Alta., Can. — Bruder Sheppard erscheint um dem Gesuche der L. U. 1325 und dem D. C. obiger Stadt, es möge ihnen gestattet sein, Mitglieder die nicht über zwölf (12) Monate Beiträge schulden, in Hinsicht auf den Krieg und den herrschenden Notstand, noch als Mitglieder zu betrachten, Nachdruck zu verleihen. Dies wäre eine Verletzung der Sektion 111 der Konstitution und hat der Board nicht die Macht ein solches Gesuch zu gewähren. Der G. S. wird angewiesen der Lokal-Union und dem D. C. dahingehenden Bescheid zu geben.

23. September.

Alle Mitglieder sind anwesend.

Trenton, N. J. — Appellation der L. U. 31 gegen den Entscheid des General-Schatzmeisters in dem er ihrem Mitgliede Edward McCarron Unfall-Geldschenkung verweigerte. Die Entscheidung des G. Sch. wird unter den von ihm angeführten Gründen aufrecht erhalten.

24. September.

Alle Mitglieder sind anwesend.

Rockford, Ill. — Gesuch der L. U. 792 um finanziellen Beistand. Der Board bewilligt die Unterstützungssumme von $104.00.

Freeport, Ill. — Von der L. U. 719 ist Bericht über die Streik-Situation eingelaufen und wird derselben die Summe von $84.00 als Streik-Unterstützung angewiesen.

Stockton, Cal. — Mitteilung über den Verlauf der Aussperrung ist von L. U. 266 eingetroffen. Der Board bewilligt die Summe von $588.00 zur Unterstützung der beteiligten Mitglieder.

25. September.

Alle Mitglieder sind anwesend.

Stamford, Conn. — Appellation der L. U. 210 gegen den Entscheid des General-Schatzmeisters im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes. Wallace Malady die Sterbegeld-Schenkung verweigernd. Die Gründe der Weigerung werden als stichhaltig befunden und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Cincinnati, Ohio. — Einer Mitteilung des D. C., die Streik-Situation betreffend, ist zu entnehmen, daß noch 160 Mitglieder im Ausstande sind. Dem D. C. wird die weitere Summe von $930.00 als Streik-Unterstützung angewiesen.

26. September.

Alle Mitglieder sind anwesend.

Die Brüder Johnson, Williams, Lawson, Rowland, Roembild und Wood erscheinen als Vertreter des Hamilton County Carpenters' Distrikt Council um den Board zu bewegen die Unterstützung der ausstehenden outside Carpenters fortzusetzen, da die Konvention diese Angelegenheit an den G. E. B. verwiesen hat. Die Brüder Mapes und Clore sind als Vertreter des Kenton und Campbell County Distrikt Council ebenfalls erschienen da deren Mitglieder nicht zu ihrem Rechte gekommen sind. Nach eingehendem Verhör bezüglich dieses Falles, wird die Angelegenheit vertagt um dem G. P. Gelegenheit zu geben betreffs der Richtigkeit oder

Unrichtigkeit der gemachten Angaben eine Untersuchung vornehmen zu können.

Salem, Mass. — Bruder Elmer G. Walker, ein Delegat zur tagenden General-Konvention, ersucht um Bewilligung einer Summe zur Verwendung in Salem für Organisationszwecke. Nach einer Schilderung des Delegaten der Gewerkslage in jeder Stadt kommt der Board zu dem Schluß daß, da kein offizielles Gesuch weder von den Salem Lokal-Unions noch dem North Shore D. C. vorliegt, und der Delegat nicht beauftragt ist ein solches einzureichen, der Board sich nicht für berechtigt hält, dem Gesuche zu entsprechen.

Jacksonville, Fla. — Die Brüder R. M. Hill und C. V. Sherwood, ebenfalls Delegaten zur Konvention, erscheinen vor dem Board. Auch sie ersuchen um Geldbewilligung zu Organisationszwecken im Auftrage des D. C. Sie schildern die Schwierigkeiten mit denen sie in ihren Organisationsarbeiten zu kämpfen haben. D. Featherston, der mit den Verhältnissen in Jacksonville vertraut ist, erscheint in derselben Sache und wird das Gesuch an das Boardmitglied des vierten Distrikts zur weiteren Untersuchung der Sachlage verwiesen.

Muncie, Ind. — Bruder W. S. Porter von L. U. 592 erscheint zur Unterstützung eines Gesuches seiner Lokal ihr die Prämie von $100.00 die sie bei der Bürgschaftsleistung für Hiram R. Kline, der in die Eisenarbeiter Dynamit Affäre verwickelt war, entrichtet hatte zurückerstatten. Gesuch wird gewährt.

Detroit, Mich. — Bruder G. R. Alexander erscheint und befürwortet eine Geldbewilligung für L. U. 1506 (Millwrights) zu Organisationszwecken. Diese Angelegenheit wird an den G. P. verwiesen.

Boston, Mass. — Die Brüder Howlett, Kiehhem und White, Delegaten zur tagenden Konvention, erscheinen im Interesse der Mitglieder ihrer L. U. 33, welche von L. U. 43 Hartford, Conn., um $100.00 bestraft wurden weil sie im Hartford Distrikt gearbeitet hatten ohne ihre Mitgliedschaft transferiren zu lassen.

Besagte Delegaten ersuchen um eine Verfügung des Board, welche es den Bestraften gestattet, wieder Mitglieder zu werden indem ihnen die Strafe erlassen wird. Diese Angelegenheit wird dem G. P. zur Untersuchung überwiesen.

Grand Rapids, Mich. — Bruder Garret Verbarg, ebenfalls ein Konventions-Delegat, erscheint zur Unterstützung eines Gesuches um finanziellen Beistand für die in einen Achtstundenausstand verwickelten Mitglieder obiger Stadt. Der Board entscheidet, daß Unterstützung gewährt werden soll sobald die Liste der ausstehenden Mitglieder in der General-Office eintrifft.

28. September.

Alle Mitglieder sind anwesend.

Freeport, Ill. — Bericht der L. U. 719 über die Streik-Situation liegt vor. Der Board bewilligt die Summe von $72.00 als weitere Streik-Unterstützung.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Die Brüder Scudder, Taylor und Nelson, Konventions-Delegaten der L. U. 7, erscheinen in Befürwortung einer von L. U. 32 der Konvention unterbreiteten Resolution in welcher eine Bewilligung von tausend Dollar zu Organisationszwecken gewünscht wird. Wird behufs weiterer Untersuchung der Lage in Minneapolis zurückgelegt.

Norfolk, Va. — Bruder C. F. Jones, ebenfalls Konvetnions-Delegat, ist anwesend und gibt Aufklärung über gegenwärtig in Norfolk herrschende Zustände sowie über die Beziehungen zwischen Carpenter und Bricklayers.

Little Rock, Ark. — Die Brüder Isbell und Pettefer, Konventions-Delegaten, erscheinen und führen Beschwerde darüber, daß der Lohn der farbigen Carpenter in Norfolk niedriger sei als der den weiße Carpenter erhalten. Sie wünschen, daß Schritte getan werden damit eine einheitliche Lohnrate herbeigeführt und ein Distrikt Council gebildet werde um Kontrolle über die Arbeitsverhältnisse zu erhalten. Der Board überweist diese Angelegenheit dem G. P. mit der Weisung obigem Uebelstande abzuhelfen und über das Resultat in nächster Board-Sitzung zu berichten.

Norristown, Pa. — Bruder Alvin S. Becker, Konventions-Delegat der mit dem Montgomery County D. C. affilirten Lokal-Unions ist anwesend und ersucht um Geldbewilligung für den Distrikt zu Organisationszwecken. Da zu diesem Zwecke schon eine Bewilligung gemacht wurde, wird die Angelegenheit zurückgelegt bis endgültige Abrechnung über die frühere Bewilligung eingetroffen ist.

San Antonio, Tex. — Die Brüder Hemsell, Wilder und White, Delegaten der Lokal-Unions in Fort Worth, Dallas und Sherman beziehungsweise, zur tagenden Konvention, wünschen eine Geldbewilligung zu Organisationszwecken im Interesse der L. U. 14 San Antonio, Tex. Gesuch wird zurückgelegt um unterdessen eine Untersuchung der Gewerkslage an obigen Orten vorzunehmen.

Hartford, Conn. — Die Konventions-Delegaten Grace und O'Brien von L. U. 43 erscheinen bezüglich einer Grenzstreitigkeit zwischen L. U. 43 und L. U. 1341 Unionville, Conn. Sie wünschen, daß der G. E. B. die Grenzlinien feststelle. Die Angelegenheit wird dem G. P. behufs Untersuchung überwiesen.

(Schluß in nächster Nummer)

Departement Francais

Rapport du Delegue a la 30eme Convention Annuelle du Travail au Canada

Monsieur James Kirby, Président de l'Union Fraternelle des Charpentiers et Menuisiers d'Amérique, Indianapolis, Indiana:

Cher Monsieur et Frère—En reportant ma présence à la convention du travail au Canada, je tiens à vous informer que des affaires de grande importance pour notre Société et aussi des affaires concernant les organisations ouvrières en général ont été discutées:

Plus de soixante motions ont été introduites. Beaucoup d'interêt a été manifesté pour les motions concernant l'arbitration des différences entre les représentants du travail et du capital, aussi sur la violation de la clause du "Fair Wage" dans les contrats du gouvernement, présentée dans les Motions Nos. 12 et 13 par le Délégué Moore de Niagara Falls, Ont.

L'honorable M. Carruthers, Ministre du travail étant présent, plusieurs délégués ont pris part à une longue et vive discussion. Une grande pression a été apportée pour lui montrer la façon sans gène avec laquelle la Welland ship canal et Harbor compagnie de Toronto viole la clause du "Fair Wage" dans ses contrats, aussi la même violation de cette clause dans des travaux du gouvernement à travers les différentes provinces, qui sont sous la juridiction de son département et la convention lui a montré qu'elle le rendait responsable, comme ministre du Travail, pour ces violations.

Toutefois, le Ministre du Travail, a prouvé qu'il était un homme tres capable dans l'art de l'évasion. Il a fait un discours qui a duré une heure et demie, dans lequel il a parlé de toute sorte de choses, ayant soin de ne pas toucher à la question qui lui avait été posée par le Délégué Moore; mais la convention habituee à ces "jongleurs" ne s'est pas laissée intimider par ce respectable homme politique. Le Ministre du Travail a seulement prouvé son aptitude a dormir pendant que les patrons, trouvant un surplus d'ouvriers, violent la clause du 'Fair Wage" que le département du Travail ne prend pas soin de faire obéir.

C'est toujours la même histoire—Les entrepreneurs du gouvernement sont des gens tres utiles en temps d'élections. Les travailleurs ne sont pas supposés d'avoir de l'intelligence; je pense que cette assertion peut être prouvee.

Je dois dire aussi, qu' en traitant des conditions des Mineurs de l'ile de Vancouver qui ont suivi une longue grève déclarée par suite de la faute—d'appliquer la loi sur le règlement des mines par une bande d'hommes politiques au pouvoir dans la province de la Columbia anglaise, le Ministre du Travail a été fortement censuré, par le président de district Foster et l'organisateur Farrington de l'U. M. W. of A. pour la part prise par le département du Travail dans son enquète sur les affaires des provinces de l'ouest. Cette fois encore le Ministre s'est dépêché de défendre les interêts des propriétaires dans un discours patriotique, et comme tous les patriots, blamant les agitateurs étrangers pour la grève, quoiqu'il a été prouvé que pas un organisateur natif ou étranger n'était présent dans la région à l'époque des desordres.

Le ministre s'est soigneusement abstenu de mentionner le fait que les propriétaires de ces mines sont des capitalistes des Etats-Unis.

Quoique ce ne soit le devoir des congrès de traiter des affaires juridictionnelles, j'avais pensé que des difficultés pourraient s'élever au cours des débats, et je m'étais preparé, mais l'occasion ne s'est pas présentée.

Le compte rendu de la session du

congrès sera imprimé prochainement et une copie vous sera adressée au siège social de votre société.

Tout à vous fraternellement,
GEO. ARMSTRONG, Délégué.

Lois Reglant le Travail au Canada

Il est défendu à toute personne, industriel, ou corporation d'importer sous contrat des ouvriers étrangers.

Le Dominion a une loi "Industrial Dispute Investigation Act" qui pourvoie pour la médiation, conciliation et arbitration des difficultés entre le Travail et le Capital.

Quand une dispute surviens et que les parties interessées ne peuvent pas s'entendre l'une ou l'autre peut demander pour arbitration, et chacune choisit un arbitre. Ces deux arbitres en nomment un troisieme. Si une des parties refuse de nommer un arbitre le ministre du Travail en choisis un pour la partie qui a refuser de la faire. Le jugement du tribunal d'arbitration est sans appel. Les frais du tribunal sont payés par le Dominion.

C'est contre la loi de déclarer une grève avant d'avoir soumis le cas au tribunal d'arbitration ou pendant l'examen de la dispute par le dit tribunal L'une ou l'autre partie ou les deux, peuvent soumettre par écrit leur intention de se conformer au jugement du Tribunal.

Les patrons et les employés doivent aviser trente jours à l'avance de leur intention de changer les salaires, les heures, etc.

Le "Wage Liability Act" stipule que tout travail fait par un ouvrier pour un entrepreneur, sous entrepreneur, ou toute personne ayant un contrat avec le gouvernement doit etre payé par le Dominion dans le cas ou l'entrepreneur, etc., refuse de payer l'ouvrier et stipule de plus que l'ouvrier doit entrer sa réclamation au Ministère du Travail et prouver que le montant de sa demande lui est dù et n'a pas été payé.

Ci dessous est le sommaire des lois du travail en force dans les provinces du Dominion:

Province de Quebec —.

Dans toutes les industries reputées dangereuses et qui comprennent le travail de charpentier et de scierie l'âge des ouvriers est fixé a seize ans pour les garçons et dix-huit ans pour les filles.

Aucun enfant au-dessous de quatorze ans ne peut être employé dans aucune industrie. Au-dessus de cet age, si l'enfant a été reconnu incapable de travailler par le médecin de la province, personne ne peut l'employer.

Tout les ouvriers au-dessous de seize ans doivent être capable de lire et d'écrire avant de pouvoir être employés dans aucune industrie.

Aucun enfant, fille ou garcon de seize ans ou au-dessous et aucune femme ne peut travailler plus de dix heures par jour ou soixante heures par semaine.

C'est le devoir du patron d'aviser l'inspecteur de tout accident (ou accidents) qui a lieu dans son établissement dans les quarante-huit heures qui suivent l'accident.

Le patron doit tenir un registre de tous les filles, garçons ou femme employés par lui. Le patron doit faire inspecter sa fabrique en ce qui concerne les conditions sanitaires et fournir à l'inspecteur une copie certifiée de l'inspection.

Tout patron qui cache ou essaye de cacher un garçon, une fille ou une femme employés par lui pour les empêcher de se soumettre à l'examen de leur condition physique ou leur habilité pour le travail qu'ils font est sujet a une amende et à la prison.

Toutes portes principales de sortie de tout etablissement, fabrique, manufacture, atelier doivent s'ouvrir extérieurement et doivent être laissées libres et non fermées a clef pendant les heures de travail.

Toutes les fosses ou trous pour roues ou tout autre pièce mécanique mobile, Cassins, cuves, etc., doivent être proprement protégés de façon à satisfaire l'inspecteur.

Tout arbre, appareil, poulie, etc., doit être encaissé et soigneusement gardé.

Toute sorte de machine pour travail-

ler le bois, scie mécanique, rabot, etc., doit être complètement gardé.

Toutes rous d'éméri doivent être gardé et propre appareil installé pour disposer de la poussière qu'elles produisent.

Huilage, nettoyage, réparation ou ajustage de machine, courroie de transmission, poulie ou toute autre piece mobile ne doit se faire en marche seulement quand l'ordre en est donné par le contre-maitre.

Aucune machine ne devra être nettoyée avec rebut, étoupe ou emeri pendant qu'elle est en mouvement.

Quand le travail le permet les ouvriers des deux sexes devront être pourvus avec des chaises à dossiers.

Des crachoirs devront être fournis et placés dans les différentes parties de la fabrique.

Les ouvriers qui travaillent pres de machines mobiles doivent porter des habits ajustés et boutonnés. Ils ne peuvent pas porter de gants ou de mitaines s'ils travaillent avec les scies mecaniques ou des courroies de transmission.

Pendant les heures de moulage tous les passages de la fonderie doivent être libres. Des éventails mécaniques devront être installés pour enlever les gaz nuisibles.

Dans toutes les fondries qui employent cinquante ouvriers ou plus des salles de bains avec douches d'eau chaude et froide devront être maintenues par la compagnie.

Tout échafaudage au-dessus de quinze pieds de haut devra être inspecté. Tout ouvrier, sans préjudice pour lui-même, peut demander, de l'entrepreneur, de voir le certificat signé par l'inspecteur.

Les inspecteurs de la province sont autorisés a condamner les echafaudages qu'ils pensent dangereux.

Conciliation et arbitration de disputes concernant les salaires, heures, prix du travail, etc.

Toutes disputes, du consentement des parties, doivent être règlees par un tribunal d'arbitration en ce qui concerne le nonpaiement des salaires, le prix des salaires, dommage fait au travail, insuffisante ou mauvaise nourriture ou fourniture quand il est stipulé dans le contrat que ces choses doivent être pourvues, renvoi d'ouvrier ou d'ouvriers parce qu'il ou qu'ils appartiennent à une union; aussi pour avancer l'entente entre les patrons et des ouvriers et les engager à soumettre leurs disputes à l'arbitration.

Loi de compensation—

L'ouvrier blessé doit aviser son patron de l'accident par ecrit si possible à moins que le patron n'ait connaissance de l'accident.

Compensation commence le huitième jour qui suit l'accident.

Tout travail et tout accident compris excepté si l'accident est la faute personnelle de l'ouvrier.

La compensation est payable par trimestre en cas de permanent partielle ou permanent totale incapacité.

En cas de partielle incapacité d'un caractère temporaire le paiement de l'indemnité devra être fait en même temps que les ouvriers de la même industrie sont payés et le dit paiement devra être fait au moins tous les seize jours.

L'indemnité ou compensation est speciale et exempte d'attachement pour dettes.

Le patron ne peut pas s'exempter lui-même des consequences de la loi en faisant un contrat ou des contrats avec ses ouvriers.

L'ouvrier blessé doit se soumettre à un examen medical si le patron en fait la demande, mais il peut avoir son medecin personnel present à l'examen à ses frais. Si l'ouvrier refuse de se soumettre à l'examen medical la compensation est suspendue pendant la durée du refus.

En cas de n'importe quelle dispute aviser par écrit le juge de la court superieure ou de la court du circuit et donner les details.

(A suivre.)

This is a queer world. We are all willing to lend money to a millionaire who doesn't want it, but we won't lend any to a poor man who needs it.

Claim No	Name of deceased or disabled.	Union.	City.	Membership. Yrs.	Membership. Mos.	Cause of death or disability.	Amount Paid.
22780	Geo. W. Campbell	158	Los Angeles, Cal.	8	..	Cirrhosis of liver	$200.00
22781	Wm. Kulp	713	Niagara Falls, Ont., Can.	12	..	Typhoid meningitis	200.00
22782	Mrs. Mary Annis	920	Meriden, Conn.	8	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
22783	Mrs. Sarah Park	1184	Seattle, Wash.	4	..	Phlebitis	50.00
22784	Lawrence Doyle	10	Chicago, Ill.	16	11	Septic endocarditis	200.00
22785	James M. Clark	10	Chicago, Ill.	5	4	Gall stones	200.00
22786	John W. Crist	29	Baltimore, Md.	28	10	Valvular heart disease	200.00
22787	John R. Hunt	31	Trenton, N. J.	15	..	Uremia and nephritis	200.00
22788	Luther Esterline	104	Dayton, Ohio	2	2	Acute miliary tuberculosis	200.00
22789	George McGauley	125	Utica, N. Y.	24	3	Rupture of bladder	200.00
22790	F. B. Olmstead	131	Seattle, Wash.	1	..	Tuberculosis of lungs	200.00
22791	J. K. Exline	143	Canton, Ohio	1	4	Run over by train	50.00
22792	John Duncan	170	Bridgeport, Ohio	13	..	Paralytic stroke	50.00
22793	George Mitter	261	Scranton, Pa.	22	3	Cancer of ear	200.00
22794	Henry Peterson	272	Chicago Heights, Ill.	1	1	Appendicitis	200.00
22795	Mrs. Louisa Denegal	318	Savannah, Ga.	15	1	Paralysis	50.00
22796	David Cunningham	326	New York, N. Y.	9	1	Lobar pneumonia	200.00
22797	Antoine Samson	408	Worcester, Mass.	8	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
22798	Burton A. Gray	517	Portland, Me.	1	2	Suicide by gun-shot	50.00
22799	George F. Tuttle	517	Portland, Me.	9	2	Fracture of base of skull	200.00
22800	Thomas Klink	592	Muncie, Ind.	9	..	Organic heart disease	50.00
22801	Mrs. Mary Matanich	687	Elizabeth, N. J.	3	..	Acute Sepsis	50.00
22802	John M. Graveley	747	Oswego, N. Y.	4	..	Angina pectoris	50.00
22803	Crawford Lattimore	1131	Waycross, Ga.	4	..	Pellagra	200.00
22804	Mrs. Cornelia H. Hunter	1162	Suffern, N. Y.	12	3	Organic heart disease	50.00
22805	Mrs. Marie Mulacek	54	Chicago, Ill.	9	..	Pulmonalis tuberculosis	50.00
22806	Mrs. Laura A. Sykes	132	Washington, D. C.	15	2	Apoplexy	50.00
22807	Joseph A. Aubry	134	Montreal, Que., Can.	1	2	Tuberculosis	200.00
22808	Mrs. Mary T. Hodge	146	Schenectady, N. Y.	7	5	Typhoid fever	50.00
22809	Joseph Ria	167	Elizabeth, N. J.	1	2	Rupture and peritonitis	200.00
22810	Frank J. Ogden	453	Auburn, N. Y.	8	..	Appendicitis	200.00
22811	Roy M. Herman	540	Waltham, Mass.	4	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
22812	John B. Higgin	693	Needham, Mass.	3	..	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
22813	Herman Meilke	940	Sandusky, Ohio	12	7	Sclerosis of liver	200.00
22814	Edward Bonetti	1109	S. San Francisco, Cal	1	2	Abscess of right lung	200.00
22815	Mrs. Florence E. Lester	1158	Berkeley, Cal.	2	6	Acute dilatation of heart	50.00
22816	Charles E. Auburn	1184	Seattle, Wash.	..	10	Apoplexy	200.00
22817	Mrs. Emma Lee Walter	1217	Elm Grove, W. Va.	3	4	Rupture of uterus	50.00
22818	P. J. Maloney	509	New York, N. Y.	10	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	133.34
22819	Mrs. Sarah Stefanski	972	Philadelphia, Pa.	4	8	Tuberculosis	50.00
22820	Charles B. Broeffle	6	Amsterdam, N. Y.	16	7	Obstruction of bowels	50.00
22821	Wm. Nieman	75	Indianapolis, Ind.	4	6	Ulcer of stomach	50.00
22822	Thomas Johnston	109	Brooklyn, N. Y.	14	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	200.00
22823	Joseph Etterlein (dis)	132	Washington, D. C.	9	8	Fall from roof of building	400.00
22824	Mrs. Caroline M. Timmer	158	Los Angeles, Cal	3	2	Shock following intestinal anastomasis	50.00

CLAIMS PAID DURING OCTOBER, 1914—Continued

Claim No	Name of deceased or disabled.	Union.	City.	Membership. Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of death or disability.	Amount Paid.
22825	Knut Rund	181	Chicago, Ill.	9	..	Carcinoma of stomach	200.00
22826	Walter H. Goff	483	San Francisco, Cal.	17	9	Pneumonia	199.00
22827	Mrs. Ella H. Coryea	679	Montpelier, Vt.	5	5	Peritonitis	50.00
22828	Mrs. Margaret C. Daley	48	New York, N. Y.	10	11	Tuberculosis of lungs	50.00
22829	Mrs. Nellie M. Adams	208	Ft. Worth, Texas	1	5	Pernicious anaemia	50.00
22830	Robert Harris	219	New York, N. Y.	11	..	Dementia paralytica	200.00
22831	J. Deyo Chipp	251	Kingston, N. Y.	27	3	Articular rheumatism	200.00
22832	Mrs. Mollie Gusdorf	338	Seattle, Wash.	2	10	Carcinoma	50.00
22833	S. W. Welge	426	Los Angeles, Cal.	5	2	Organic heart disease	200.00
22834	Wm. Grenn	509	New York, N. Y.	28	3	Enlarged prostate	200.00
22835	August Pietz	522	Milwaukee, Wis.	13	6	Gastric ulcer	200.00
22836	Edward C. Elling	516	Olean, N. Y.	1	3	Skull crushed	50.00
22837	Jean B. E. Breton	730	Quebec, Que., Can.	13	6	Heart trouble	50.00
22838	Alex. McClatchie	1108	Cleveland, Ohio	1	5	Lobar pneumonia	200.00
22839	Mrs. Victoria Steudlein	1312	New Orleans, La.	12	..	Sarcoma of breast	50.00
22840	Willis Rooks	1481	Newberry, S. C.	10	9	Heart failure	200.00
22841	Mrs. Amelia Novotny	1596	St. Louis, Mo.	11	4	Chronic nephritis	50.00
22842	Mrs. Margaret Bange	1596	St. Louis, Mo.	3	1	Acute nephritis	50.00
22843	Ferdinand Muller	1824	Boston, Mass.	8	1	Pistol-shot wound of head	200.00
22844	Geo. M. Foster	20	Camden, N. J.	25	7	Erysipelas	200.00
22845	G. W. Leggett	386	Dorchester, Mass.	13	10	Apoplexy	200.00
22846	Wm. Jones	38	St. Catharine, Ont., Can.	12	..	Heart failure	50.00
22847	Frank Zieverink	42	San Francisco, Cal.	12	2	Cancer of rectum	200.00
22848	Mrs. Flora Fludd	52	Charleston, S. C.	4	11	Cerebral embolism	50.00
22849	Nels Anderson	58	Chicago, Ill.	9	10	Basal skull fracture	50.00
22850	Otto Buchholz	97	New Britain, Conn.	11	6	Cirrhosis of liver	200.00
22851	Lewis Rehmert	104	Dayton, Ohio	11	..	Gall stones	50.00
22852	Mrs. Vernie V. Alexander	105	Cleveland, Ohio	8	3	Cancer	50.00
22853	George Hall (dis)	169	E. St. Louis, Ill.	9	..	Scaffold breaking	400.00
22854	T. P. Roddy	256	Savannah, Ga.	10	9	Apoplexy	200.00
22855	Mrs. Sylvina Washington	301	Newburgh, N. Y.	18	6	Heart failure	50.00
22856	Mrs. Lucie De Baar	335	Grand Rapids, Mich.	2	5	Abscess of brain	50.00
22857	Mrs. Lily Graham Platzer	387	New York, N. Y.	3	6	Carcinoma of uterus	50.00
22858	T. R. Stewart	559	Paducah, Ky.	7	4	General debility	50.00
22859	Peter McManus	601	Rockaway Beach, N. Y.	9	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
22860	A. J. Elliott	629	Somerville, Mass.	2	1	Drowning	50.00
22861	Mrs. Rose B. Woelfel	692	Cincinnati, Ohio	2	4	Gastric ulcer	50.00
22862	Mrs. Mary A. Horne	878	Beverly, Mass.	3	1	Carcinoma of uterus	50.00
22863	Daniel S. Fitzgerald	1410	Boston, Mass.	8	9	Obstruction of bowels	200.00
22864	Larry King	1442	Augusta, Ga.	13	10	Sunstroke	200.00
22865	Mrs. Elizabeth Barnick	1	Chicago, Ill.	15	9	Organic heart disease	50.00
22866	Mrs. Sarah Miller	132	Washington, D. C.	7	..	Cholecystitis	50.00
22867	Mrs. Mary Humphrey	198	Dallas, Texas	6	6	Cancer of rectum and bladder	50.00
22868	Robert Rhiemstahl	433	Belleville, Ill.	5	11	Carbolic acid poisoning	200.00
22869	E. W. Peterson	437	Portsmouth, Ohio	1	4	Typhoid fever	200.00

22870	Andrew Carlson	138	New York, N. Y.	4	9	Heart failure	200.00
22871	Mrs. Grace Brown	200	Columbus, Ohio	4	2	Cerebral meningitis	50.00
22872	John Burch	200	Columbus, Ohio	12	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
22873	Louis P., Hansen	10	Chicago, Ill.	12	..	Accidental gas suffocation	200.00
22874	Geo. W. Taylor	122	Philadelphia, Pa.	3	1	Grippe	50.00
22875	Andrew Holquist	830	Oil City, Pa.	2	..	Heart failure	200.00
22876	Joseph J. Bevins	1350	Holyoke, Mass.	5	2	Cardiac dilitation	50.00
22877	Howard I. Chapman	1499	Kent, Ohio	11	6	Mitral regurgitation	200.00
22878	N. P. Bak	1640	San Francisco, Cal.	2	11	Hemorrhage	200.00
22879	John Devere	11	Cleveland, Ohio	1	5	Lobar pneumonia	200.00
22880	John J. Werner	12	Brooklyn, N. Y.	17	9	Chronic endocarditis	200.00
22881	Mrs. Mary Wallace	322	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	14	10	Nephritis	50.00
22882	Mrs. Katherina Ebert	375	New York, N. Y.	19	10	Cancer of liver	50.00
22883	John Albrecht	438	Brookline, Mass.	4	5	Carcinoma of larynx	50.00
22884	Geo. Bick	440	Buffalo, N. Y.	4	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
22885	Harlow Rowlee	700	Corning, N. Y.	1	4	Endocarditis	50.00
22886	Andrew Johnson	1367	Chicago, Ill.	7	..	Falling from boat	200.00
22887	Mrs. Mabel Gaylor	132	Washington, D. C.	1	8	Septicaemia	50.00
22888	Mrs. Beanna Congleton	22	San Francisco, Cal. ..	10	4	Aortic insufficiency	50.00
22889	Jan Prusa	39	Cleveland, Ohio	19	8	Chronic endocarditis	200.00
22890	Chas. Knoblach	39	Cleveland, Ohio	3	3	Pernicious anaemia	200.00
22891	Wm. Riordan	48	New York, N. Y.	5	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
22892	Peter Smith	55	Denver, Colo.	11	11	Nephritis	50.00
22893	Paul Fovell	125	Utica, N. Y.	4	4	Nephritis	200.00
22894	Joe Sturgis	1442	Augusta, Ga.	4	11	Valvular lesion of heart	200.00
22895	Edgar L. Griffith	1948	Ames, Iowa	6	10	Lightning	200.00
22896	John Roberts (bal)	873	Negannee, Mich.	5	11	Intestinal obstruction	150.00
22897	Edward Anderson	22	San Francisco, Cal.	2	7	Tuberculosis of lungs	200.00
22898	Felix Geroux (dis)	61	Kansas City, Mo.	15	3	Fall from gable	400.00
22899	Anton Merling	70	Chicago, Ill.	22	1	Fracture of skull	200.00
22900	Charles Speer (dis)	75	Indianapolis, Ind.	7	7	Fall from ladder	400.00
22901	Mrs. Ada R. Kline	75	Indianapolis, Ind.	19	11	Catarrhal enteritis	50.00
22902	Mrs. Lucy E. McCaskey	106	Des Moines, Iowa	2	5	Apoplexy	50.00
22903	Frank G. Peterson	131	Seattle, Wash.	2	2	Cancer of neck	50.00
22904	Mrs. Eloria Guerin	134	Montreal, Que., Can.	1	7	Hemorrhage	50.00
22905	Chas. M. Delanoy	163	Peekskill, N. Y.	7	11	Acute dilitation of heart	200.00
22906	Mrs. Margaret Dunwell	176	Newport, R. I.	22	1	Cancer of liver	50.00
22907	John Meiter	179	Rochester, N. Y.	7	6	Asphyxiation by gas	200.00
22908	Isaac S. Edwards (dis)	211	N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.	14	..	Fall from building	400.00
22909	Peter Bacon	224	Jacksonville, Fla.	3	1	Tuberculosis of lungs	200.00
22910	Mrs. Bronislawa Slupkowska	341	Chicago, Ill.	6	5	Dilitation of heart	50.00
22911	Jacob W. Banlke	361	Dulnth, Minn.	11	2	Asthma	133.75
22912	Mrs. Elizabeth Kaufmann	419	Chicago, Ill.	11	8	Carcinoma of liver	50.00
22913	Mrs. Susanna D. Auld	432	Atlantic City, N. J.	9	6	Heart failure	50.00
22914	John F. Watterson	456	Media, Pa.	6	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
22915	Mrs. Maude L. Hill	493	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	2	..	Heart trouble	50.00
22916	Geo. Bown	533	Jeffersonville, Ind.	14	5	Chronic nephritis	50.00
22917	Mrs. Ella M. Hammer	622	Waco, Texas	3	2	Peritonitis	50.00
22918	Louis Gutting	795	St. Louis, Mo.	2	5	Carcinoma of liver	200.00
22919	Richard Houseknecht (dis)	804	Naugatuck, Conn.	13	4	Caught in conveyor	400.00
22920	Mrs. Olga M. Spears	1248	Batavia, Ill.	3	5	Tuberculosis	50.00
22921	Hilaire Caron	1584	St. Anne de Bellevue, Can.	11	3	Heart trouble	50.00
22922	George Herman	1365	Cleveland, Ohio	3	3	Pulmonary phthisis	200.00
22923	Lorenzo Williams	1618	Sacramento, Cal.	8	5	Epilepsy	200.00
22924	Joseph Scharafinski	45	St. Louis, Mo.	2	1	Chronic bronchitis	50.00
22925	Sylvenis H. Ball	63	Bloomington, Ill.	8	4	Arterio sclerosis	50.00

CLAIMS PAID DURING OCTOBER, 1914—Continued

Claim No.	Name of deceased or disabled.	Union.	City	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of death or disability.	Amount Paid.
22926	Mrs. Emily M. Grubb	207	Chester, Pa.	5	4	Nephritis	50.00
22927	Louis Carrier	434	Chicago, Ill.	20	5	Arterio sclerosis	200.00
22928	Henry McCallam	567	Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.	23	5	lobar pneumonia	200.00
22929	Thomas Allen	759	San Francisco, Cal.	25	..	Valvular heart disease	200.00
22930	Wm. E. Slaick	1218	Ludlow, Ky.	12	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
22931	Victor N. Johanson	1695	Providence, R. I.	1	8	Tubercular meningitis	200.00
22932	Fred C. Schrock (dis)	1747	New York, N. Y.	7	..	Foot caught under plank, throwing and injuring spine	400.00
22933	M. O. Smith	1835	Waterloo, Iowa	4	4	Malarial infection	50.00
22934	Louis Enners	12	Brooklyn, N. Y.	11	4	Meningitis	200.00
22935	A. J. Johnson	79	New Haven, Conn.	2	3	Tuberculosis	200.00
22936	Thomas E. Norton	79	New Haven, Conn.	3	7	Appendicitis	200.00
22937	James P. Lintaman	83	Halifax, N. S., Can.	2	11	Fracture of skull	200.00
22938	Nelson J. Cates	105	Cleveland, Ohio	12	5	Obstruction of bowels	200.00
22939	J. Harry Claybaugh	105	Cleveland, Ohio	2	2	Appendicitis	200.00
22940	D. E. Slayden	197	Sherman, Texas	12	2	Tuberculosis of throat	200.00
22941	Mrs. Ella F. Scott	491	Corinth, N. Y.	2	8	Septicaemia	50.00
22942	Thomas B. Eaton	510	DuQuoin, Ill.	13	2	Organic brain disease	200.00
22943	Gustof L. Carlson	1002	Kearney, N. J.	12	7	Paralysis	200.00
22944	Irenee Charland	1269	Warren, R. I.	9	11	Pneumonia	200.00
22945	Mrs. Mary Dube	1784	Chicago, Ill.	2	7	Cancer of stomach	50.00
22946	Hans Anderson	1593	Concord, Mass.	4	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
22947	Harlow B. Terrell	55	Denver, Colo.	9	5	Nephritis	200.00
22948	George Tedford (dis)	141	Chicago, Ill.	21	11	Crushed between charging car and furnace	400.00
22949	Ferdinand Leschewski	303	Detroit, Mich.	25	2	Apoplexy	200.00
22950	John Ross	1717	New York, N. Y.	9	5	Nephritis	200.00
22951	Joseph Walsh	1653	N. Cambridge, Mass.	4	5	Phthisis	200.00
22952	Mrs. Sarah Consaul	24	Batavia, N. Y.	19	10	Chronic nephritis	50.00
22953	Theodore Gillman	105	Cleveland, Ohio	5	8	Acute nephritis	50.00
22954	Adam Baird	72	Rochester, N. Y.	11	5	Fracture of skull	200.00
22955	Henry Jost (dis)	169	E. St. Louis, Ill.	22	6	Fall from ladder	400.00
22956	E. F. Daily	200	Columbus, Ohio	10	2	Meningitis	200.00
22957	J. C. Foster	302	Huntington, W. Va.	1	1	Typhoid fever	200.00
22958	John Dumberger	375	New York, N. Y.	19	11	Fracture of ribs due to a fall through building under construction	200.00
22959	Erik J. Blomquist	507	Corona, N. Y.	12	4	Carcinoma of throat	200.00
22960	Egbert Van Vlack	1263	Millbrook, N. Y.	11	4	Gastric ulcer	50.00
22961	Chas. Bauman	1513	Schenectady, N. Y.	..	11	Gunshot wound of brain	100.00
22962	C. M. Shelton (dis)	1415	Ada, Okla.	4	11	Fall from scaffold	300.00
22963	Thos. Anderson	1893	Savannah, Ga.	7	1	Apoplexy	200.00
22964	John E. Albrand	207	Chester, Pa.	25	..	Myocarditis	200.00
22965	Mrs. Mary J. Raas	1179	Cliffside, N. J.	10	4	Apoplexy	50.00
22966	Mrs. Marie Anne Faubert	1584	Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., Can.	11	3	Paralysis	50.00
22967	Mrs. Emma A. Pearson	1	Chicago, Ill.	9	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00

22968	John J. Kiley	11	Cleveland, Ohio	12	9	Septicaemia	200.00
22969	Charles Sollmer	21	Chicago, Ill.	11	11	Oedema of glottis—tubercular	200.00
22970	Frank Boerning	47	St. Louis, Mo.	21	6	Carcinoma of stomach	200.00
22971	Daniel F. Ryan (dis)	48	New York, N. Y.	5	8	Hand lacerated being drawn across nail.	400.00
22972	Wm. Miskey (dis)	257	St. Louis, Mo.	11	2	Scaffolding broke and fell	400.00
22973	Mrs. Annie M. Kidney	326	New York, N. Y.	5	6	Diabetes mellitus	50.00
22974	Ludwig Pape	375	New York, N. Y.	19	11	Cardiac asthenia	200.00
22975	Wm. Krauthamer	416	Chicago, Ill.	11	5	Dilatation of heart	200.00
22976	Wm. F. Krause	661	Ottawa, Ill.	14	10	Myocarditis	50.00
22977	James Hicks	1541	Palestine, Texas	1	10	Valvular heart disease	50.00
22978	Marcus L. Sadler	1914	Stratford, Conn.	1	6	Tabis dorsalis	50.00
22979	John F. Kelly	112	Butte, Mont.	3	2	Apoplexy	200.00
22980	Nels Peterson	483	San Francisco, Cal.	7	9	Heart trouble	200.00
22981	Mrs. Eleanor L. Cook	1785	Fort Lee, N. J.	8	4	Puerperal eclampsia	50.00
22982	Charles Doran	26	Syracuse, N. Y.	7	8	Cancer of face	200.00
22983	L. A. Lewis	55	Denver, Colo.	10	4	Carcinoma	50.00
22984	Herman Gutmann	242	Chicago, Ill.	6	11	Obstruction of pylorus	200.00
22985	Jacob Benson	471	Brooklyn, N. Y.	22	..	Gastritis	200.00
22986	Matthew Gorman	575	New York, N. Y.	14	5	Chronic endocarditis	50.00
22987	Mrs. Clara J. Johnston	1023	Alliance, Ohio	1	6	Tuberculosis of lungs	50.00
22988	W. A. Kirby (dis)	1024	Cumberland, Md.	2	2	Hand caught in circular saw	200.00
22989	Mrs. Bessie Lane	1698	Savanna, Ill.	..	9	Gastritis	25.00
22990	Barney G. Wieska	58	Chicago, Ill.	20	..	Hemorrhage	200.00
22991	C. A. McAlexander (dis)	259	Jackson, Tenn.	13	2	Fall from top of house	400.00
22992	Ferdinand Mickley	304	San Francisco, Cal.	1	7	Lobar pneumonia	156.00
22993	Louis Gunderson	467	Hoboken, N. J.	1	5	Acute gastro enteritis	200.00
22994	Paul E. Baril	551	Lawrence, Mass.	1	3	Gangrene of face	50.00
22995	Mrs. Nellie Siedel	690	Little Rock, Ark.	1	11	Shock from operation for cancer	50.00
22996	Edward Lazarowitz (dis)	309	New York, N. Y.	3	4	Door frame fell on head	300.00
22997	Joseph Klemens	327	Cincinnati, Ohio	9	8	Drowning	200.00
22998	Herbert L. White	624	Brockton, Mass.	14	2	Dysentery	200.00
22999	Wm. H. Raymond	746	Norwalk, Conn.	7	..	Broncho pneumonia	50.00
							$32,147.09

Beneficial claims	$21,872.09
Semi-beneficial claims	1,900.00
Disability claims	2,775.00
Wife's claims	5,600.00
Total	$32,147.09

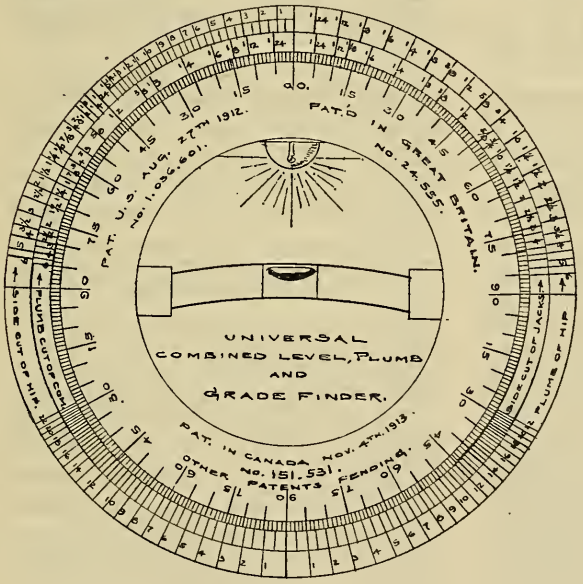
DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR OCTOBER, 1914

No.	Name	L. U.	City	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claimed
2560	Mrs. Charlotte Maxwell	450	Ogden, Utah	..	11	Three months in arrears	$ 25.00
2561	Mrs. Katherine Greene	49	Lowell, Mass.	..	8	Sick when husband admitted	25.00
2562	Mrs. Anna J. Johnson	58	Chicago, Ill.	7	8	Semi-beneficial, not entitled to wife funeral donation	50.00
2563	J. H. Holmes (dis)	232	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	11	9	Not result of accident	400.00
2564	Wallace Malady	210	Stamford, Conn.	2	8	Three months in arrears	200.00
2565	M. L. Clark (dis)	968	E. Chattanooga, Tenn.	12	3	Not filed in time	400.00
2566	Mrs. Marie G. Thorpe	389	Tuxedo, N. Y.	4	9	Three months in arrears	50.00
2567	Mrs. Elsie M. Hirst	600	Saranac Lake, N. Y.	3	8	Three months in arrears	50.00
2568	George McKenzie	16	Springfield, Ill.	7	4	Misstatement as to qualifications	200.00
2569	Milert E. Hansen	155	Plainfield, N. J.	10	1	Three months in arrears	200.00
2570	Mrs. Johanna Thompson	689	LaCrosse, Wis.	1	4	Semi—not entitled to wife donation	50.00
2571	Henry E. Hunnewell (dis)	760	Melrose, Mass.	9	..	Not result of accidental injuries	400.00
2572	H. S. Getchell	284	Erie, Pa.	..	10	Alcoholism	100.00
2573	Mrs. Rose Cote	1305	Fall River, Mass.	4	2	Three months in arrears	50.00
2574	Mrs. Emma O. Brown	1459	Westboro, Mass.	10	7	Semi—not entitled to wife donation	50.00
2575	Oscar Langman (dis)	486	Bayonne, N. J.	4	11	Not result of accidental injuries	300.00
2576	J. Frank Fenton	445	Palmer, Mass.	1	11	Three months arrears	200.00
2577	Chas. E. Darrow	1576	Mechanicsville, N. Y.	5	1	Three months arrears	200.00
2578	August Monette (dis)	50	Portland, Ore.	3	6	Not totally disabled	300.00
2579	Chas. Zink	120	Newark, N. J.	5	..	Three months in arrears	200.00
2580	Geo. Essenberg	434	Chicago, Ill.	1	..	Three months in arrears	200.00
2581	Mrs. Margaret Dalgliesh	131	Seattle, Wash.	..	11	Sick when husband admitted	50.00
2582	Martin Junger (dis)	291	Brooklyn, N. Y.	14	9	Not filed within two years	400.00
2583	Wm. Schnittker	602	St. Louis, Mo.	8	8	Six months—suspended	200.00

The Universal Level

Since the mechanics' spirit level was first brought into general use, all have been manufactured on the same principle and capable only of determining levels and plumbs. Nearly every other tool in common use has been radically improved and its adaptability increased, but for over sixty years we have used the same general style of spirit level.

Now a Union Carpenter, Brother Daniel W. L. Frank, L. U. No. 13, Chicago, has invented and patented in the United States and foreign countries an improved level that promises to largely supersede the ordinary type. The Universal Level seems to be all that its name implies, for it not only indicates horizontal, transverse and vertical planes, but also any angle, degree, pitch or percentage of gradient.



The grade-finding device or inclinometer is simple, practical and easily operated. It consists of two graduated concentric metal rings, the outer fixed in the stock, the inner carrying the spirit vial revolving in the outer ring. By rotating the inner ring either to right or left until the spirit vial is horizontal, readings quickly can be taken that will show degrees of angulation, every pitch used for roofing, the cuts for hip, valley, common and jack rafters, angle and mitre cuts for polygons from three to twelve sides, gradients in fractions of an inch to the foot, etc.

Another new feature is the electric illuminating device employed in several patterns of the carpenters' and millwrights' models. Over each spirit glass a two c. p. tungsten lamp is placed so that an artisan at work in dark corners, by pressing a push button switch can read the instrument easily and accurately. Energy for the lamps is supplied by a small but powerful dry battery under one butt plate of the tool.

The spirit vials are protected by slightly magnifying lenses and are seated in a new manner that permits of adjustment or even replacement in short order.

By raising folding sights in the butt plates, grades or level lines can be run at a distance.

The tool is no larger than other levels, can be sold at approximately the same price as the ordinary high-grade instrument of this nature, and will be on the market about January 1, 1915.

At the 18th General convention, Brother Frank demonstrated the new level and explained the organization of the Universal Level and Tool Company to manufacture a complete line of the tools to suit each trade requirement, and the Convention passed a resolution of endorsement.

The Universal Level and Tool Company is probably the first tool manufacturing concern that will be largely owned and controlled by the United Brotherhood and other Organized Labor, and its progress will be noted with no small interest.

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(Continued from Page 36.)

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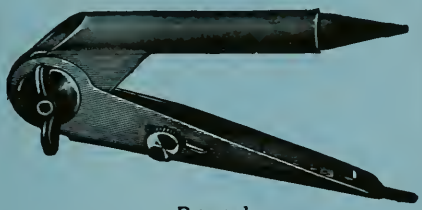

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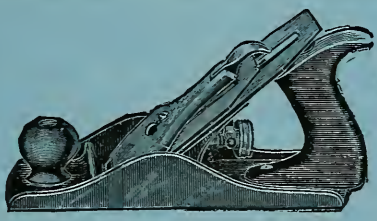

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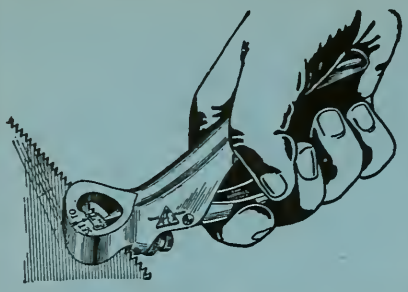

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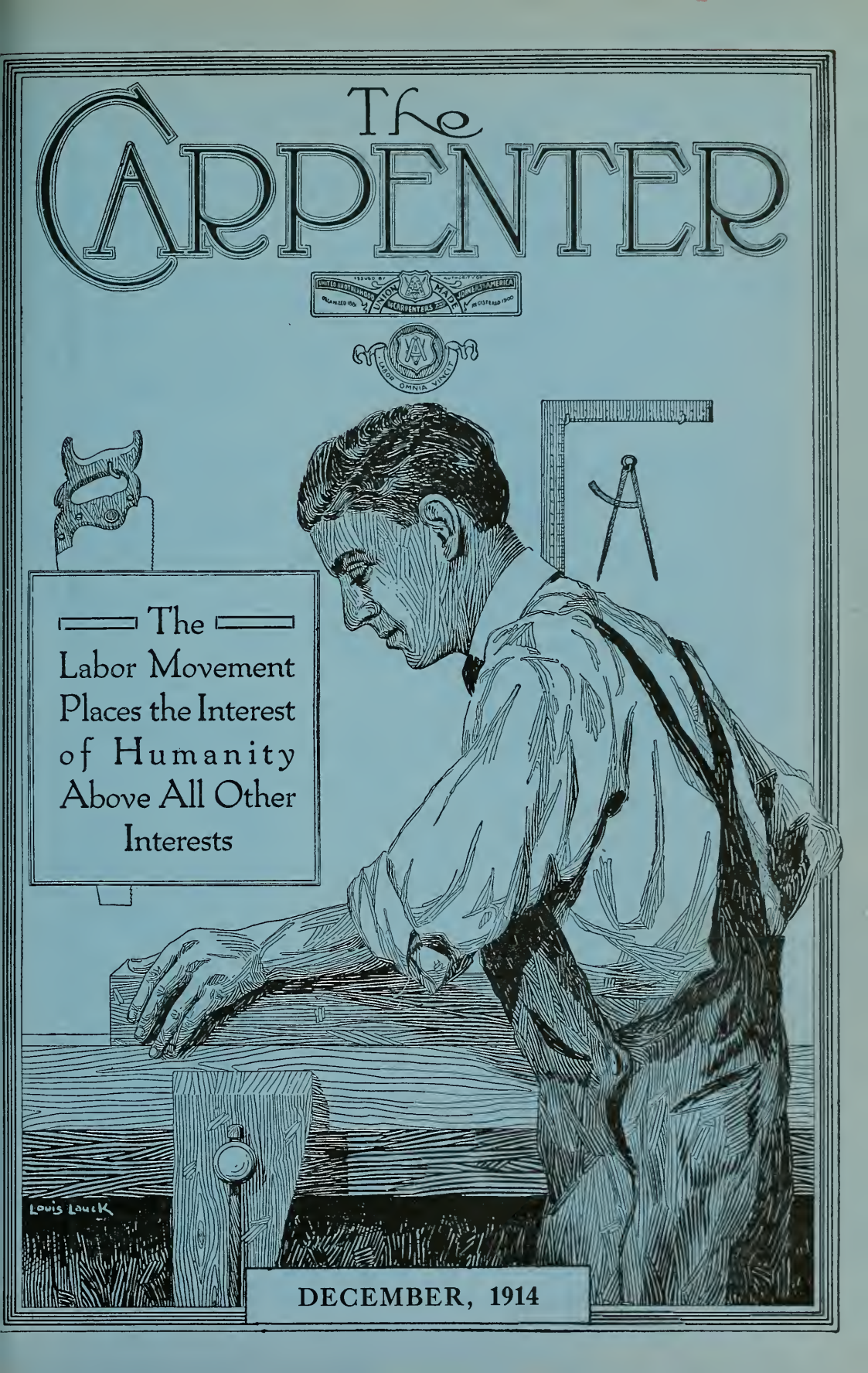

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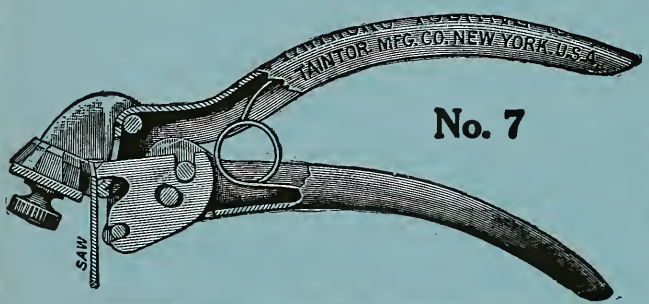

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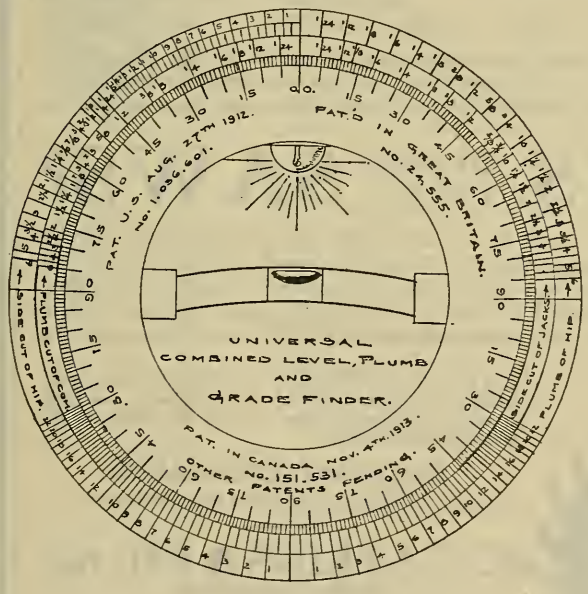
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They are a constant joy because they save your strength, time and temper. SILVER STEEL is as fine as razor steel. It is given a tough temper and takes an edge and holds it. Taper ground, these Saws run free and easy, even in wet lumber, and require but little set. The hang is just right—easiest on the arm. You can not lose because they are guaranteed and your money will be refunded if they fail to please you.

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

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INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1914

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

THINGS THAT NEVER DIE

The pure, the bright, the beautiful
That stirred our hearts in youth,
The impulses to wordless prayer,
The streams of love and truth;
The longing after something lost,
The spirit's yearning cry,
The striving after better hopes—
These things can never die.

The timid hand stretched forth to aid
A brother in his need;
A kindly word in grief's dark hour
That proves a friend indeed;
The plea for mercy softly breathed,
When justice threatens high,
The sorrow of a contrite heart—
These things shall never die.

Let nothing pass, for every hand
Must find some work to do;
Lose not a chance to waken love—
Be firm and just and true;
So shall a light that cannot fade
Beam on thee from on high,
And angel voices say to thee—
"These things shall never die."

—*Charles Dickens*

The Carpenter

A KEY TO THE LABOR MOVEMENT

(By Walter Lippmann in the Metropolitan Magazine.)

WHEN employes talk about the freedom of labor, it may be that some of them are really worried over the hostility of most unions to exceptional rewards for exceptional workers. But in the main that isn't what worries them. They are worried about their own freedom, not the freedom of wage-earners. They dislike the union because it challenges their supremacy. And they fight unions as monarchs fight constitutions, as aristocracies fight the vote. When an employer tells about his own virtues, he dilates upon his kindness, his fairness, and all the good things he has done for his men. That is just what benevolent autocrats do; they try to justify their autocracy by their benevolence. Indeed, the highest vision of those who oppose unions is that the employer will develop the virtues of a good aristocrat—a sense of noblesse oblige.

But, of course, wage-earners are not dealing with men inspired even by such a vision. Henry Ford is a sensational rarity among employers. No doubt there are some others, not so conspicuous. Now if workers faced only men with such an outlook, I don't think their problem would be solved, but it would take on a very different complexion. It is, however, an academic question, for the great mass of employers show no desire to make big concessions.

Employers are organized for obstruction. There is, for example, the National Association of Manufacturers, embracing four thousand individual employers who represent a capital of about ten billion dollars. Its constructive program consists of such attractive items as "unalterable antagonism to the closed shop," opposition to eight-hours' bills, and with mild emphasis hostility "to any and all anti-injunction bills of whatever kind." American civilization is also assisted by the National Council for Industrial Defense, an unincorporated body which employs a lobbyist at the rate of a thousand dollars a month. According to the proud words of its late president, this council, "In the number of members, in the capital which they control, and in the social, industrial and political influence which they exert * * * is by far the largest and most powerful league of conservative and public-spirited citizens ever formed in any country of the world."*

There are also a number of national associations in various trades endeavoring to prevent wage-earners from submerging their individuality in unions. They have been known to refuse advertising to papers which were friendly to organized labor—on the highest grounds, of course, such high grounds being a refusal "to pander to the unthrifty class." They have been known to use the blacklist, though, of course, they do not approve of it. They have been known to place spies in labor unions to protect workers against themselves. They have been known to use what revolutionists call the "provocateur;" in Cleveland during the garment strike there was a glib, plausible person who talked dynamite in an effort to discredit the union. There has been some actual "planting" of dynamite, as at Lawrence; a little beating up, as at Calumet; kidnaping, private armies, gatling guns and armored trains, as at West Virginia and Colorado.

It is well known, of course, that newspapers make every effort to enable workingmen to reach public opinion, and make their appeal not to force, but to the national conscience. All civil rights are carefully guarded for workers, as in Paterson, Lawrence and the Southern lumber camps. Employers are precise in their desire to secure judges who have no bias whatever. And the voters are

*See "Boycotts and the Labor Struggle," by Harry W. Laidler. John Lane Co.

an active, intelligent body of imaginative democrats fighting at every step to see that justice is done.

The fact is that nothing is so stubbornly resisted as the attempt to organize labor into effective unions. Yet it is labor organized that alone can stand between America and the creation of a permanent, servile class. Unless labor is powerful enough to be respected, it is doomed to a degrading servitude. Without unions no such power is possible. Without unions industrial democracy has no meaning. Without democracy in industry—that is where it counts most—there is no such thing as democracy in America. For only through the union can the wage-earner participate in the control of industry, and only through the union can he obtain the discipline needed for self-government. Those who fight the union may think they are fighting its obvious errors, but what they are really against is just this encroachment of democracy upon business.

Now men don't agitate for democracy because it is a fine theory. They come to desire it because they have to; because absolutism does not work out any longer to civilized ends. Employers are not wise enough to govern their men with unlimited power, and not generous enough to be trusted with autocracy. That is the plain fact of the situation; the essential reason why private industry has got to prepare itself for democratic control.

I don't pretend for one moment that labor unions are far-seeing, intelligent, or wise in their tactics. I have never seen a political democracy that aroused uncritical enthusiasm. It seems to me simply that the effort to build up unions is as much the work of pioneers as the extension of civilization into the wilderness. The unions are the first feeble effort to conquer the industrial jungle for democratic life. They may not succeed, but if they don't their failure will be a tragedy for civilization, a loss of co-operative effort, a balking of energy, and the fixing in American life of a class structure.

The unions are struggling where life is nakedly brutal, where the dealings of men have not been raised even to the level of discussion, which we find in politics. There is almost as little civil procedure in industry as there is in Mexico or as there was on the American frontier. To expect unionists then to talk with velvet language, and act with the deliberation of a college faculty, is to be a tenderfoot, a victim of your class tradition. The virtues of labor today are frontier virtues; its struggles are for rights and privileges that the rest of us inherited from our unrefined ancestors.

Men are fighting for the beginnings of industrial self-government. If the world were wise that fight would be made easier for them. But it is not wise. Few of us care for ten minutes in a month about these beginnings or what they promise. And so the burden falls entirely upon the workers, who are directly concerned. They have got to win civilization; they have got to take up the task of fastening a worker's control upon business.

No wonder they despise the scab. He is justly despised. Far from being the independent, liberty-loving soul he is sometimes painted, the scab is a traitor to the economic foundations of democracy. He makes the basic associations of men difficult. He is an indigestible lump in the common life, and it is he who generates nine-tenths of the violence in labor disputes. Democracies of workingmen have to fight him out of sheer self-protection, as a nation has to fight a mutiny, as doctors have to fight a quack. The clubbing of scabs is not a pretty thing; the importation of scabs is an uglier one. It is, perhaps, true that there is, as ex-President Eliot said, no such thing as peaceful picketing. There is no such thing as a peaceful coast defense or a gentlemanly border patrol. The picket line is to these little economic democracies the guardian of their integrity, their chief protection from foreign invasion.

Without that security no internal growth is possible. As long as the unions

have to fight for mere existence, their immense constructive possibilities will be obscured in the desperation of the struggle. The strike breaker, then, is not only a peril to the union; he is a peril to the larger interests of the nation. He keeps workingmen from their natural organization, deprives them of the strength that union brings, and thwarts all attempts to train men for industrial democracy. Instead of discipline and preparation for the task of the future, instead of deep-grounded experience in co-operative effort, we shall get, if strike breakers, and blind legislators, and brutal policemen, and prejudiced judges, and visionless employers prevail, despair and hate and servile rebellions.

There are certain preliminaries of civilization which the great mass of workingmen have not yet won. They have not yet won a living wage, they have not yet won anything like security of employment, they have not yet won respect from the government; they have not yet won the right to be consulted as to the conditions under which they work. Until they do, it is idle to talk about industrial peace, and folly to look for "reasonable" adjustments of difficulties. Reason begins when men have enough power to command respect; a co-operative solution of industrial problems is possible only when all the partners to the co-operation must listen to one another. Until labor is powerful enough to compel that, it cannot trust to the benevolence of its masters—it has to be suspicious, it has to cling to the few weapons left it, for labor is right in supposing that no national conscience and no employers' conscience yet exhibited is adequate.

There are certain occupations where workingmen have won these preliminaries of civilized life. The most notable example is in railroading, where the brotherhoods have become a real part of the industrial structure. They are so powerful that they cannot be left out. More than that, they are so powerful that they do not have to be insurrectionary. It is the weak unions, the unorganized and shifting workers who talk sabotage and flare up into a hundred little pop-gun rebellions. Guerrilla warfare is the only tactics open to weakness. But where unions can meet the employers on a real equality, as railroad workers can, then you will find very little insurrectionary talk.

You will meet what radical labor leaders call conservatism in these powerful unions. That is a very interesting accusation. The railroad men have won wages and respect far beyond anything that the I. W. W. can hope for. They have power which makes the I. W. W. look insignificant. If the I. W. W. could win for the unskilled anything like the respect and responsibility that railroad men enjoy, it would have achieved something that might well be called a social revolution. The fact is that the railroad men are "conservatives" in the labor world, just as the Swiss are conservatives among the nations. They have won the very things which make rebellion necessary. If men are ground down in poverty, if the rights of assemblage and free speech are denied them; if their protests are ineffective and despised, then rebellion is the only possible way out. But when there is something like a democracy, where wrong is not a matter of life and death, but of better and worse, then the preliminaries of civilization have been achieved, and more deliberate tactics become possible.

The I. W. W., the anarchists and the syndicalists know this. That is why the reformer is an object of special hatred among them. They say, quite rightly, that reform undermines the revolutionary spirit, and substitutes for flaming impatience and heroic moods concrete adjustments and grudging change. They say that only passionate revolt can redeem society from stagnant mediocrity. They prefer the atmosphere of temporary rebellion to the somewhat slow-footed and generally uninspired method of a clumsy democracy. Thus the I. W. W. makes no real effort to build up permanent unions. That is to say, it does not look with favor upon the cohesive power of funds and fraternal benefits. I have

heard Haywood say that when a union had something to lose, the spontaneity of rebellion was gone. He hopes to unite wage earners by militant feeling, rather than to knit them together by common discipline and common interests. The I. W. W. prefers revolt to solidarity—of course it imagines that it can have workers united and militant, too. But in practice it is quite ready to destroy union for the sake of militancy.

Syndicalists and anarchists half recognize the fact that only a small minority of the workers can be aroused to bitter revolt. So they have begun to sing the praises of a "conscious minority." In other words, they have abandoned the path of democracy, because it is incompatible with the temper they most admire. Workers who were really effectively organized would produce great changes in our social structure, but they would have to act with a deliberation that no temperamental anarchist can stomach. This is the paradox of the labor movement, that those who cannot overthrow society dream of it, while those who could do not want to. If there is one occupation where syndicalist tactics might work it would be on the railroads. A small minority could paralyze the country and precipitate a general strike. But American railroad men are not likely to do this, because they do not need to. They have a stake in the country, a genuine representation in public opinion, and they can at all times secure a respectful hearing. If that were taken away from them, if their unions were disintegrated, they, too, might take to conspiracy.

It is a commonplace of radicalism that power makes for peace. It is deeply true of the labor movement that the alternatives before it are powerful peace and weak insurrection. Thus if the I. W. W. should succeed in organizing the unskilled on any extensive scale, the I. W. W. as we know it would have abolished itself. For the unions which were created would inevitably seek a different type of leader: men of administrative capacity who can wield power without exhausting it. The extreme weakness of the unskilled workers has made them listen so eagerly to the large hopes of men like Haywood, Ettor and Giovannitti. Wherever democracy is feeble, vague insurrection is its dream. Note the difference between the Irish at home and in America. The civilized hope for labor is conditioned upon its conquest of power in the life of the nation. This alone will make peaceful adjustments possible; not the moral guardianship of the employers, or the kindness of the community. It is the rich who do not need ready cash; it is the strong who do not have to fight.

I know how offensive all this will be to refined and sensitive people. Those who believe in disarmament have come to think that the possession of power is a temptation to use it. Perhaps that is true. But wage earners have no choice in the matter. If they abandon power, employers will not abandon theirs. To preach mere peace, then, is to preach a docile exploitation. Perhaps when society has learned to respect labor, then society and labor will disarm. But that day is not our day. It is not pleasant, but it is true. If labor turns the other cheek, that cheek will be smitten without much compunction. For the Golden Rule works best among equals.

So the real peril to the nation from the side of labor is the existence of great masses of unorganized and, perhaps, unorganized workers. From them will come most of the street fights, the beatings and the sabotage. They have no share in the country; they have "nothing to lose but their chains." But with the tactics open to them they haven't "a world to win." They can parade and shout, call the police "Cossacks," and talk revolution. But they have to put up with the pettiest gains.

To the weakness of all labor is to be ascribed its lack of interest in the efficiency of industry. An employer will tell you in one breath that he will stand no interference with "his" business, and in the next that his employes take no interest in that business. Of course they do not. They haven't any interest. They

are unconsulted outsiders. You might as well expect an Indian peasant to be interested in the administrative efficiency of the British government. What possibility is there for a sense of craftsmanship when you are a mere hired hand? What incentive have wage earners to take a personal interest in the problems of industry, when nobody asks their advice, and everybody resents it? If labor is apathetic, hostile to efficiency, without much pride, it is because labor is not a part of industrial management. People do not take a sympathetic interest in the affairs of state until they are voting members of the state. You cannot expect civic virtue from a disfranchised class, nor industrial virtue from the industrially disfranchised.

The labor problem is fundamentally the effort of wage earners to achieve power. And that effort points neither to insurrection nor inefficiency, but to a correction of the weakness and unimportance which make rebellion necessary and destroy an interest in work. This is what the fighting and turmoil is about. Employers will tell you that they do not mind raising wages half so much as they mind giving unions "something to say." Yet "something to say" is just what the workers want. They know that better conditions are very elusive unless they have the power to enforce them; to see that what is given with one hand is not taken away with the other. The great battles of labor are for recognition of the union or to retain its integrity. It happens that the great battles of American history have also been fought for independence and union.

When these prime conditions are achieved, labor's demands tend toward an increasing share of control. The right of summary discharge is the issue in many a strike. For unions will encroach more and more on matters of discipline; they are seeking to raise themselves to a partnership in the management. It is no idle guess to suppose that they will come to demand the right to choose their own foremen, perhaps to elect some of the directors, and to take not only wages, but a percentage of the profits.

It is obvious, of course, that this assumption of power cannot go to indefinite limits. There are people concerned about industry besides the workers in it. The consumers will have a control, and the state, which, while it includes workers and purchasers is larger than particular groups of them, the state, too, will have a say about the control of industry. It is one of the immense problems of the future to adjust these conflicts and to reach some working plan. But that problem has only outlined itself dimly as yet. Labor is far from having achieved anything like its legitimate influence in the conduct of industry, and the best hope for future adjustment lies in the immense discipline that power will enforce upon the worker.

In this movement to eat into economic absolutism, very perplexing questions, of course, arise. What is the proper structure for a union? Shall it be organized by crafts, or occupations, or industries? With amalgamation or federations? How shall the unions be governed: by representatives or by direct vote? In fact, there is hardly a problem of constitutional government which doesn't appear in acute form among the workers. And in passing one might suggest that scholars who wish to see sovereignty in the making cannot do better than to go among the unions. They will find the initiative and referendum in constant use. They will find all phases of corruption and misrepresentation: the disappointments of indiscriminate democracy and the blight of officialism. There is a long history of bickerings over sectional interests as against national ones, home rule, devolution—for all of these matters are, in different phrases, of course, the daily subject of union discussion.

The solutions are of very great interest to the nation. For on the capacity of labor to develop an efficient government for itself hangs the decision as to how much responsibility the unions can afford to assume. It is the development of a citizenship in industry that the la-

bor movement has before it. It will have to work out the intricate problem of popular control in relation to technical administration. Any useful kind of industrial training, then, has got to serve this need. It is obvious that mere skill at some one process is no preparation. Nor is a generalized knowledge of industry enough. There must be added to it an understanding of what may be called the political problem of labor, the questions that arise in its efforts at self-government, in its adjustments to the world that surrounds the industry.

There is nothing simple and perfectly reassuring ahead. With wage earners about one-tenth organized, unionism has a gigantic problem before it. And there seems to be no limit to the methods by which organization is thwarted. Race is played against race, religion against religion; there are spies, blacklists, lockouts, thugs, evictions, the denial of free speech and the right to assemble. Things are done in America today which are more lurid than melodrama. After thinking of the promise of the labor movement, you have to turn to present realities, to that brutal struggle in West Virginia, for example, where a gatling gun mounted on a railroad car was run through a mining village at night, "spitting bullets at the rate of two hundred and fifty a minute."

You think of the powerful organizations ready to combat every sign of unionism, of the congestion of immigrants in the labor market, of the hostility of courts and newspapers to the preliminaries of industrial democracy. I don't know—no one knows—whether labor can realize its promise. The odds seems to be overwhelming. There is a real struggle, a trial of strength. It is not yet a matter of justice in which "there is much to be said on both sides." Labor is still fighting to be admitted to the sphere of human society, where it is possible to talk of adjusting difficulties. A few workers, like the skilled railroad men, have just about climbed in. But the great mass has not been made part of that world where decisions are made and policies formulated. The unions are fighting to give the wage earners representation, and that is why the hopes of democracy are bound up with the labor movement. Bound up, not with its words and dogmas, but with the purpose which animates it. Labor needs criticism, needs inventive thought, needs advice and help. But no one can give any of these things who has not grasped with full sympathy that impulse for industrial democracy which is the key to the movement. Without this sympathy the crudity of labor is shocking, the intrigue of labor politics disgusting, the tone of labor discouraging. With an understanding that a new interest is rising to power you can, I think, find a glimmer of meaning in the bewildering intricacy of the whole matter.

A. F. OF L. DELEGATES REMEMBER P. J. M'GUIRE

DURING the progress of the recent A. F. of L. convention at Philadelphia a splendid tribute was paid to the memory of the founder of our organization, Brother Peter J. McGuire, when, on Sunday, November 15, an impressive memorial meeting was held at which addresses were delivered eulogizing him as "the father of Labor Day," the founder of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and one of the founders of the American Federation of Labor.

It was very appropriate and fitting that such a tribute should be paid him during the Philadelphia convention, for his name and memory are inseparably connected with the labor movement in that city, and there were in the large audience at Horticultural hall hundreds of old friends and fellow workers who

fought by his side in the early days, all of whom listened with feelings of deep emotion to the homage paid his memory by the various speakers.

In spite of the inclemency of the weather there was a large attendance of delegates and their friends and there were also present, as guests of honor, the widow of Brother McGuire and his two daughters.

The unselfish spirit of service which P. J. McGuire gave to the American labor movement was emphasized by all the speakers and, although the meeting was specially planned in his memory, tributes were also paid to the memory of William H. Sylvis, founder of the International Molders' Union, and George Chance of the Typographical Union, both well-known Philadelphia trade unionists of former days.

General President James Kirby of the United Brotherhood presided at the meeting and it fell to General Secretary Frank Duffy to pay the first tribute to the founder of our organization. In speaking of his predecessor, Brother Duffy emphasized the fact that the man whose memory they were honoring did not labor solely for the members of his own craft. In addition to founding the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, he said, Peter J. McGuire also labored unselfishly for all wage earners, both men and women, and for the child slaves. He was prominently identified with every movement for the betterment of mankind, said Brother Duffy, and his epitaph is not only written in the records of our organization, but in the hearts of our members as well.

President Samuel Gompers of the A. F. of L. recalled a number of interesting reminiscences with regard to P. J. McGuire. Among them he instanced Brother McGuire's refusal to desert the trade union movement to accept the governorship of Missouri, the ticket he was asked to head being afterward elected. He also told how McGuire had acted as the chairman of a monster mass meeting of unemployed in Tompkins Square, New York, on January 13, 1873. The meeting was called for the purpose of demanding public work for the unemployed, but it was broken up by the police and Brother McGuire carried the mark of a Tompkins Square policeman's club with him for the rest of his life.

"But the spirit of protest against oppression and injustice could not be beaten down in Peter J. McGuire by any policeman's club," said President Gompers. "The Tompkins Square meeting was called together again in Cooper Union, and the spirit spread to cities and states, and it rose in the foundation of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and in the foundation of the American Federation of Labor."

John P. Frey, editor of the Iron Molders' Journal, said that Philadelphia was not only the birthplace of American liberty, but that there the first central labor union in the world was formed in 1827, there the first trades union newspaper in the world, the Mechanics' Free Press, was started in 1828, and there the first international union in the world was formed in 1855 by William H. Sylvis.

First Vice-President Duncan of the A. F. of L. said the movement started by "good old Sylvis" died with him for lack of men to carry it onward, but it was revived shortly afterward by Samuel Gompers, cigarmaker; Peter J. McGuire, carpenter, and George Chance, printer, and by them carried forward to a successful permanency.

Other features of the memorial exercises were the recitation of Bryant's "Thanatopsis" by President Tobin of the International Teamsters, and a few musical numbers rendered by Anthony McNicols and Miss Julia Robinson, and so terminated a memorial meeting which will linger in the minds of A. F. of L. delegates as one of the memorable events of a memorable convention, one that brought home to them the fact that trades unionists are not forgetful of the services of those who laid the foundation of the labor movement of today.

Assist in Fighting the Dread "White Plague" and Help Humanity

What Tuberculosis Does.

It kills 200,000 persons each year in the United State—one every three minutes.

It kills one-tenth to one-seventh of all our people.

It kills one-third of all who die between the ages of eighteen and forty-five.

It costs in dollars and cents over $500,000,000 a year in the loss of life and labor to the United States.

Not less than 1,000,000 people, it is estimated, in the United States are now suffering from it.

Tuberculosis is a disease process caused by the growth in the body of the tubercle bacillus or germ. The germ is a vegetable parasite, rod-shaped, approximately 1/1000 of an inch long and 1/1000 of an inch wide, discovered by Robert Koch of Berlin in 1882. The daily expectoration of a consumptive may contain millions of germs.

Tuberculosis is acquired, not inherited.

There can be no tuberculosis without the germ. The commonest method of infection is by inhalation. Dried germs from sputum of consumptives float in the air and are breathed into the lungs. Hence the necessity of destroying all sputum and of special precautions in coughing and sneezing.

Tuberculosis may also be acquired by ingestion, that is by swallowing the germs with infected milk and food, and more rarely by inoculation through cuts and wounds.

How Tuberculosis May Be Prevented.

By teaching the consumptive to destroy his sputum.

By teaching people not to sleep, live or work in dark or badly ventilated rooms.

By teaching the consumptive how not to infect his family or neighbors.

By discovering the disease in its early stages and curing the patient, thus removing a source of infection to others.

By educating the community as to the nature of the disease—that it is communicable, preventable and curable.

By educating people to keep their bodies in such physical condition as to enable them to resist the germs.

By advocating fresh air, outdoor life, sunshine, rest, no overwork, wholesome food, temperate habits.

How It Is Being Fought Today.

There is an organized movement in all parts of the United States which has for its objects:

The education of all the people with regard to the above facts.

The establishment of an adequate scale of:

(a) Hospitals for advanced and incurable cases.

(b) Dispensaries for early diagnosis and advice.

(c) Sanatoria for treatment of curable cases.

(d) Open-air schools and provision for children predisposed to tuberculosis.

The securing of proper state and municipal legislation.

Co-operation with all sound movements for the betterment of living and working conditions.

The original anti-tuberculosis movement is financed through the sale of the Red Cross Christmas seal and donations.

The first charity stamps were used in this country during the Civil War to raise money to care for wounded soldiers; nearly $1,000,000 was raised from 1862 to 1865.

The Red Cross seal originated in Norway and Sweden in 1904 in the form of an anti-tuberculosis stamp.

It was taken up by the American Red Cross at the suggestion of Jacob Riis and Miss Emily Bissell, secretary of the Delaware Red Cross Society, in 1908.

Sales which were effected through charity organizations in 1908 were $135,000; sales in 1909, $230,000; sales in 1910, $310,000; sales in 1911, $330,000.

Proceeds from the seals issued by the American Red Cross have been turned over to the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and its affiliated state and county societies since 1911.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of

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of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

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INDIANAPOLIS, DEC., 1914

The A. F. of L. Convention

The Thirty-fourth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. which ended in Philadelphia on Saturday, November 21, will doubtless be productive of great benefits to the labor movement, judging from the amount of work accomplished and the temper of mind displayed by the delegates toward the numerous current questions which affect the lives of American wage-earners. Yearly these annual congresses of the American labor movement grow in influence and importance and form an interesting index of the rise and spread of the spirit of industrial democracy which is slowly but unerringly breaking down the barriers erected by predatory wealth and special privilege.

That such a spirit is very much in evidence today, strong enough and powerful enough to make demands with every assurance that they will not fall on deaf ears, was disclosed in innumerable ways during the Philadelphia convention, most notably perhaps through the addresses of men like Secretary William B. Wilson, of the Department of Labor, and Chairman Walsh, of the Industrial Relations Commission. Their presence on the floor of the convention was in itself a mute testimonial to the progress of the labor movement and its achievements, for were it not for the latter a secretary of labor would not today be seeking an adjustment of the difficulties between capital and labor and a federal commission would not be empowered to probe the causes of industrial unrest and unemployment.

It may be said that in practically every instance the deliberations of the convention were characterized by a high regard for all that was for the best interests of the labor movement and a desire to bring trades unionists collectively to the highest state of development. The delegates also showed their appreciation of a policy which has been a motto of the federation in the past and which may be best expressed as "making haste slowly." The convention set its face resolutely against progress at the expense of organization and solidarity preferring to hold its latent energies in leash until such time as it could unmistakably accomplish what it set out to do without injury to itself.

The officers elected to head the Federation were: Samuel Gompers, President; James Duncan, First Vice-President; James O'Connell, Second Vice-President; Denis A. Hayes, Third Vice-President; Joseph F. Valentine, Fourth Vice-President; John R. Alpine, Fifth Vice-President; H. B. Perham, Sixth Vice-President; Frank Duffy, Seventh Vice-President; William Green, Eighth Vice-President; John B. Lennon, Treasurer; Frank

Morrison, Secretary, and H. J. Conway, Fraternal Delegate to the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

The report of the U. B. delegates appears in this issue and deals with all matters transacted which have an especial interest for the members of our craft.

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European Woodworkers and the War

We learn from the bulletin of the International Union of Woodworkers that the European war has brought that organization to an abrupt standstill in the midst of its splendid development. This was to be expected, of course, for the Woodworkers' International had extended its ramifications into the countries which are now hostile to one another. In England, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Servia, and recently even in Russia, the unions have been working harmoniously together within the international organization in order to secure and further their common interests. Much good was expected, too, of the congress of the organization, which was to have been held last August in Vienna, but that was also prevented on account of the war.

The secretary of the international union, Th. Leipart, emphasizes the fact that the woodworkers of all the countries had no share in the responsibility of the causes and consequences of the terrible catastrophe which has fallen upon them. The organized workers of Austria-Hungary, as well as of Servia and Russia, of Germany as well as of France and England, he says, were all sincerely willing and tried their level best to prevent the war, and that unfortunately their influence was not strong enough to enable them to realize their good intention.

He also points out that while the workers must at present do their duty in defending their country, they are also determined notwithstanding to keep up the international solidarity of the working class. This firm determination, he adds, will surely bring about, in the end, real and lasting peace between the nations. He also makes the following statement:

> Our first requisite is that the organizations of the workers in all countries are kept going, and that the workers keep themselves free from all chauvinistic instigations. The love of one's country is a precious thing and should also be fostered by the workers, but as in the past so in the future we will join brotherly hands across the frontiers, and continue with united strength for the realization of the great objects which the International of the workers has to fulfil.

We also note from the bulletin that the executives of the unions are urgently requested to keep up their connection with each other and with the I. U., as far as possible, in order that the national as well as the international organizations of the woodworkers may suffer as little as possible, and be able to develop all the quicker and stronger after the war.

We are glad to see this strong determination on the part of the International Woodworkers to keep their international organization intact in the face of the great tragedy which is being enacted in Europe.

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Industrial Feudalism in Lead

From all appearances the Czar of Russia has nothing on J. T. Grier, the superintendent of the non-union Homestake and Associate Mining Companies of Lead, S. D., judging from the advertising columns of the Lead Daily Call, a copy of which we received some time ago. Mandates, inhibitions and recommendations as to what the people of Lead are required to do and what not to do and the views which they are expected to hold on the labor question are scattered lavishly over an issue of the paper of August 25, last, couched in the language of benevolent despotism and all bearing the signature, "J. T. Grier, supt."

In one large advertisement signed by Grier and a dozen other mine managers and superintendents, the following obvious hint is given the business people of Lead lest they may forget what is required of them:

> In view of the fact that the mining industry in the Black Hills district is the source from which all of the other business interests in said district derive their main support, and that said industry intends to establish, permanently, in said district what are com-

monly called non-union labor conditions, it is respectfully suggested to all such other business interests that their actions should be vigorously in support of the aforesaid expressed intention.

Another notice signed by Grier contains a warning that no improvements must be made upon lands belonging to his superintendency, concluding with the statement that as "at any time the owners may require the use of such properties the persons thus trespassing will lose their improvements." One would imagine that such a notice would hardly be necessary when it is remembered that six-sevenths of the land of Lead is owned by the Homestake company, either in fee or through mineral rights, and many business houses and residences are built on land which at any time the company may decide to use for mining purposes, the occupants being required to move on ninety days' notice without compensation of any sort for improvements or damages received.

Another advertisement contains a notice regarding the city water supply, as the citizens are dependent upon the Homestake company for their water. Then again there is a brief "history of the Homestake shutdown" and an article headed, "Who began interference with the liberty of action of Lead Workingmen?" both ostensibly written from the biased standpoint of Grier and the mining company. An announcement of the Homestake Opera House also contains the information that "Homestake employes will be given first selection of seats" at certain performances.

If one wishes to see industrial feudalism developed to the ninth power in modern America, he should certainly visit Lead. Not only does the only newspaper in the town present only the views of the company, as might be surmised from what we have already said, but the citizens of Lead as well as the workers in the mines cannot speak freely of existing conditions owing to fear of incurring the wrath of the mining officials. The company also exercises supervision over the political and social affairs of the community, which in every particular is apparently at the mercy of the company.

"Freedom of labor," of the kind advocated by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his associates has existed in Lead ever since the lockout of the Western Federation of Miners, only non-union men being employed in the mines, applicants for work being required to sign cards renouncing their right to join a labor organization. To preserve this kind of "freedom of labor" and to protect the great properties of the company, it is said that a force of some nineteen detectives are maintained. All of these men have the powers of a deputy sheriff and are required to report all "agitators" and trade union advocates they detect to the employment department, which summarily discharges them. This is "freedom of labor" with a vengeance! The Lead situation clearly illustrates the degradation to which labor would be reduced if reactionary capitalists had their way.

Unnoticed Heroes

There are heroes who have never
Heard the fearful din of battle,
Heroes who, unknown forever,
Labor where no sabers rattle;
There are heroes who are giving
Joy to others day by day,
Who are making life worth living
Just by earning honest pay.

There are heroes who are wearing
No bright medals for their merit;
Heroes who may not be sharing
Splendor that the proud inherit;
There are heroes who prefer the
Tasks of righting wrongful things,
And thus make themselves more worthy
Than the pampered sons of kings.

There are heroes, uncomplaining,
Who are striving daily, yearly,
So the goals we would be gaining
May each morning shine more clearly;
There are heroes, unrewarded,
Who, by toiling late and long
In surroundings that are sordid,
Help the luckless to be strong.

There are heroes with wan faces,
Who uplift their fallen brothers;
Heroes who, in lowly places,
Labor for the love of others.
Why not pause sometimes to cheer them
For the courage they reveal?
Why not willingly revere them
For their patience and their zeal?

—S. E. Kiser.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF *The* UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS *and* JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
JAMES KIRBY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 109 N. Market St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Mellish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 129 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1399 St. Denis, Montreal, Que., Can.

JAMES KIRBY, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

-:- Our Principles -:-

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

Union-Made Goods

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trademark of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organizations they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

Labor Legislation

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

Immigration

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

Faithful Work

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

Shorter Hours of Labor

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

Miscellaneous

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion, or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

Report of the Delegates to the Thirty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 22, 1914.

To the G. E. B.:

Brothers—The Thirty-fourth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. was called to order by President Gompers in Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday morning, November 9, 1914, at 10 o'clock.

Addresses of welcome were delivered by the mayor of the city, the president of the Central Labor Union, the president of the Building Trades Council and the president of the State Federation of Labor of Pennsylvania.

—Delegates Present—

There were 373 delegates present representing National and International Unions, State Bodies, City Central Labor Unions, Trade and Federal Labor Unions and Fraternal Organizations with a voting power of 19,920.

The seven delegates elected at our Indianapolis Convention last September were present and took an active part in all matters dealing with and pertaining to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, as will be seen from further consideration of this report. Each member of our delegation served on some committee. The appointments by President Gompers were as follows: Brother Kirby, served on the Building Trades Committee; Brother Duffy served on the Organization Committee; Brother Metz, served on the Label Committee; Brother Howlett, served on the A. F. of L. Office Building Committee; Brother McCarthy, served on the Law Committee; Brother Cosgrove, served on the Resolutions Committee; Brother Swartz, served on the Organization Committee.

—Receipts—

Totals receipts for the year ending September 30, 1914..	$263,166.97
Balance on hand September 30, 1913	105,063.05
Total income	$368,230.02
Total expenses for year ending September 30, 1914.....	$265,737.21
Balance on hand September 30, 1914	$102,492.81

—Report of Executive Council—

The report of the Executive Council was very voluminous and contained matters of vast importance to all who have to work for a living.

The matters particularly affecting our organization were as follows:

—Carpenters, Sheet Metal Workers, Building Trades Department—

The differences between the carpenters and the sheet metal workers as to jurisdiction over the manufacture and erection of metal trim for buildings, so far from being settled, finally resulted in the withdrawal of the U. B. from representation in the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor, the referendum vote having decided the question of withdrawal on February 17, 1914. This subject came before the building trades department at its convention in Seattle following the convention of the A. F. of L. The committee of that convention to which the matter was referred submitted a majority report to the convention recommending that the subject-matter should be referred to the executive council of the A. F. of L., and the executive council of the building trades department, and that these bodies be requested to undertake jointly to bring about a solution of the difficulty. The minority report of the committee recommended that the request of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for a conference be denied and that they be instructed by the convention to obey the laws and decisions of the department. The minority report of the committee was adopted.

Deeply deploring the unfortunate situation thus presented, and desirous of extending every effort within our power to be helpful, we authorized President Gompers and Vice-Presidents Duncan and Alpine as the representatives of the E. C. to confer with a committee of three each of the U. B. of Carpenters, the sheet metal workers and the building trades department, in the hope of reaching some adjustment. This conference was called to meet in New York City, June 14.

The representatives of the carpenters and of the sheet metal workers were in the corridor of the hotel in which the conference was to be held and we were prepared to enter into conference. The representatives of the sheet metal workers called the E. C.'s committee aside and declared that they would not enter into a conference with the representatives of the carpenters unless the E. C.'s committee in advance declared that if no agreement were reached the E. C. would uphold the claims and contentions of the sheet metal workers as declared by the Tampa convention of the building trades department. Inasmuch as this very step was to be determined by the conference, the committee necessarily felt compelled to refrain from such an advance declaration. The representatives of the sheet metal workers thereupon refused to enter into a conference.

The following correspondence then ensued (Extract of letter from Secretary Duffy, of the U. B. of Carpenters, June 8, 1914):

"It is unfortunate that the A. F. of L. is completely shut off from taking action in many of the disputes and controversies that arise in the building trades. For instance, the building trades convention in Seattle not only locked the door but bolted and spiked it as well against anybody taking action in the controversy of the carpenters and the sheet metal workers when that body refused to allow the representatives of both parties to hold a conference on the troubles of long standing between them.

"We are debarred from taking an appeal to the E. C. of the A. F. of L. on the dispute over the erection of hollow metal trim on the grounds that we are outlawed, the time limit for doing so having expired.

"I simply mention this fact to show you that it is the determination of the building trades department not to allow any such appeal to go up to the E. C. We are not at variance with the A. F. of L. On the contrary, we are as loyal and true as ever, but we are at variance with the building trades department, its rotten methods and system of doing work, and its trickery in getting decisions."

President Gompers then replied, as follows:

Headquarters, A. F. of L.,
Washington, D. C., June 23, 1914.

Mr. Frank Duffy, Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—When I wrote you on June 10 in reply to your letter of June 8, I stated that as I was just leaving the city I was unable to make a full reply thereto, but that I was sending a copy of your letter to the E. C. of the A. F. of L., so that the members would be advised as to the statement you make relative to the agreement entered into between the U. B. of Carpenters and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union.

You stated in your letter that it was too late for the U. B. of Carpenters to take an appeal from the action of the convention of the building trades department. I do not concur in that opinion for, as an organization in full affiliation to the A. F. of L. the United Brotherhood has the full right of appeal to the E. C. of the A. F. of L. and to the conventions of the A. F. of L. unrestricted by any limit as to time. While the question might be raised that as part of the building trades department of the A. F. of L. the time limit for an appeal has expired, as immediately after the Seattle convention the United Brotherhood of Carpenters withdrew from the building trades department, yet I repeat that as an organization the United Brotherhood has the full right and privilege of appealing to the E. C. or to a convention of the A. F. of L. upon any subject affecting its affiliation either directly or indirectly with the A. F. of L.

The E. C. of the A. F. of L. will hold its next meeting the week of July 13. The hope is entertained that the officers of the United Brotherhood will formally submit to the E. C. of the A. F. of L. at its July meeting such an appeal as they may desire and deem advisable to submit. If you and your colleagues think well of my suggestion I would further suggest that as the time is so near which has been set for the next meeting of the E. C. that your appeal be sent in in such shape and in sufficient time for a copy of it to be transmitted to the officers of the building trades department, so that they in turn may have sufficient time to prepare their reply for submission to the E. C.

Trusting that I may have a word from you in regard to the above at your early convenience, and with kind regards, I am

Fraternally yours,
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President A. F. of L.

To that letter Secretary Duffy made answer as follows:

"I am glad to learn, however, that we have the right to appeal from the action of the building trades department in our controversy with the sheet metal workers over the erection of hollow metal trim. President Kirby will not return to this office for eight or ten days, but I can assure you as soon as he does return he will take up the question of appeal with you without delay. It is not our desire to be antagonistic to the building trades department. If we had our way we would be on friendly terms with every organization affiliated with the A. F. of L. At the present time our relations with the majority of the organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. are of the most pleasant. We are working hand in hand with them. We are giving them financial support wherever necessary. We are helping them win better conditions. We want to be of assistance to all if we will only be allowed to do so."

On June 29 Secretary Spencer, of the building trades department, transmitted to President Gompers a copy of the resolution adopted by the E. C. of that department at its meeting the week of June 15. The resolution reads:

"Resolved, That this department instruct its officers to communicate with the A. F. of L., demanding that the E. C. of the A. F. of L. immediately suspend the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and notify all affiliated central and State bodies to take similar action, and recommend to the next convention of the A. F. of L. that charter of said organization be revoked unless said brotherhood is in full affiliation with the building trades department at the time the next convention convenes in Philadelphia."

Much of the time during our July meeting was devoted to the discussion of the situation in the building trades arising out of the controversy between the U. B. and the sheet metal workers. In conformity with the conclusion reached at that meeting, President Gompers sent the following communication:

Headquarters, A. F. of L.,
Washington, D. C., July 25, 1914.

To the Executive Board, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Gentlemen—The E. C. of the A. F. of L. met in regular session at headquarters the week of July 13-18. There were many important matters considered by the E. C. at that meeting; one of the most important which caused much consideration and discussion was the withdrawal of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners from affiliation with the building trades department of the A. F. of L., and the formal application of that department requesting the immediate suspension of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and that all State federations of labor and all city central bodies be notified to take similar action and that it be recommended to the next convention of the A. F. of L., that the charter be revoked unless it is in full affiliation with the building trades department at the time of the convention in Philadelphia next November.

The E. C. directed that a letter be sent to you requesting a statement of the grievances you claim to have against the building trades department of the A. F. of L. and also requesting that you indicate what action you believe should be taken looking to the reaffiliation of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners with the building trades department.

The request of the building trades department for the immediate suspension of the U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners and that all State federations of labor and all city central bodies be notified to take similar action, and that the recommendation be made to the next convention for the revocation of the U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners' charter was not approved, but instead thereof that an effort be made as per the action taken by the E. C. as above indicated to have the U. B. to reaffiliate with the building trades department.

It is unnecessary for me to assure you how earnestly the E. C. hopes that a way may be found for the early reaffiliation of the U. B. with the building trades department, and it was with this object in view that the E. C. directed that this letter be sent to you, requesting a statement of the grievances claimed and what action you believe can be taken to assist in bringing about the affiliation.

It is unnecessary here to urge upon you how essential it is at this time more than at any period in the history of the existence of the labor movement for the workers not only to be organized and united, but federated, and to make as best we can common cause for the protection and promotion of the rights and interests of the working people of our country. This truth is obvious, is self-evident and needs no argument or urging on my part.

With kind regards and hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience possible, I am, Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President A. F. of L.

To that letter the following answer was made:

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 6, 1914.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President A. F. of L., 801-809 G Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Your communication of July 25 addressed to the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was presented to that body in session at this office, and was considered in all its phases from all angles. We realize that it is an important matter to be at variance with any department of the A. F. of L. We can assure you, however, that it is not the desire of our organization to be at variance with the A. F. of L. or any of its departments, or for that matter with any of its city, central and State bodies. However, things reached such a state of affairs in the building trades department we could not remain longer affiliated with it. The vote of our members on withdrawal from the department of over three to one shows how dissatisfied they were with the department.

In your communication you ask for a statement of the grievances we claim to have against the building trades department, and you further ask us to indicate to you what action we believe should be taken to bring about the reaffiliation of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America with the building trades department. We will try and comply with your requests.

The grievances of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America are as follows:

First: The Erection of Hollow Metal Steel Trim.—When this dispute first arose in the city of New York, the sheet metal workers and the carpenters agreed to leave it to an arbitrator and abide by the decision rendered. The sheet metal workers selected Judge Gaynor, of New York, as arbitrator, to which the carpenters agreed. When decision was rendered the sheet metal workers would not abide by same and carried it to the Tampa convention of the building trades department in 1909.

We claim where both parties agree to abide by the decision of an arbitrator the building trades department should not interfere. Such a decision should be final.

Second: Representation in the Department.—From the very formation of the building trades department in Washington, D. C., we contended for representation according to membership, but this has been steadfastly denied us all along.

Third: Strikes.—Numerous, very numerous strikes have been called by local building trades councils by authority of trade vote present in said councils. A small number of roofers, lathers and laborers, perhaps not representing a hundred men in all, would involve over a thousand carpenters, although the carpenters' vote was against calling the strike. Our members have been put on the streets on strike when they did not know what they struck for, or why the strike was called. We have been called upon to pay strike benefits to the men out, and we can assure you in our organization strike pay is quite an item.

Fourth: Business Agents.—The carpenters maintain in almost every city of importance their own business agent to look after their working affairs, yet we are taxed by local building trades councils to maintain business agents for said councils. The business agent representing the building trades council claiming to be representing all building trades in the council, while the carpenters' business agent only represented the carpenters. In many instances settlements made by the carpenters' business agent were all undone by this business agent of the building trades council, thus causing confusion, dissatisfaction and discontent.

Fifth: Compulsion of Our Local Unions to Join Building Trades Councils.—We are asked by the department to compel our Local Unions to join local building trades councils and for refusal to do so to suspend them from our organization. This we cannot do, as our laws do not give us that authority. We spend over one hundred thousand dollars a year in organizing work, yet when these newly organized Local Unions refuse to join the local building trades councils we are asked to revoke their charters. This looks like folly. First organize them, then disorganize them, all at our own expense.

Sixth: Machinists.—The machinists are not building tradesmen and cannot be classed as such and are not eligible to membership in the building trades department of the A. F. of L. The teamsters who haul the material to the building, and the refuse away, are more eligible to membership in the department than the machinists, so are the boilermakers and others.

Seventh: Executive Council.—The present so-called executive council of the building trades department, which consists of one representative from each trade affiliated, is not an executive council. On the contrary, it is a convention, as all trades are represented. Questions are decided by this body by a trade vote. A representative of an organization with 600 membership has the same voting power as a representative of an organization with a membership of a million.

Each organization pays the expenses of its representative to these meetings as they do to conventions of the A. F. of L. We claim members of the executive council of the department should be paid by the department.

In reply to your second question as to what should be done to bring about the reaffiliation of our organization with the department, we beg leave to inform you that under its present laws, system and method of doing business it is, in our opinion, an impossibility to get the carpenters to vote to reaffiliate with the department. If the grievances hereinbefore mentioned could be adjusted and protection of some kind given our members, no doubt we would be able to have our members vote to return to the building trades department.

Settle the question of hollow metal steel trim and one of our greatest objections will be removed.

Give us some protection through better representation, both locally and nationally, and another stumbling block will be overcome.

Protect us from unnecessary and uncalled-for strikes in our daily toil and another obstacle will be removed.

If the trades in the building trades council desire a business agent to look after their interests, let them club together and so elect a business agent, but the carpenters should not be called upon to help pay for the services of a business agent for the other trades while maintaining a business agent of their own.

Eliminate the question of compelling Local Unions to join building trades councils.

Ineligible organizations in the department, or local building trades councils should be removed.

Have the department return to its former method of electing an executive council of five members with its president and secretary.

The by-laws of local building trades councils should be approved by referendum vote. Or in other words, let the members who have to obey and observe them make them.

If you can accomplish these things we will work with you hand in hand, with all the power and authority at our command to have our membership vote to reaffiliate with the building trades department of the A. F. of L. If these things cannot be done, then we feel that we cannot hold out any encouragement for the reaffiliation of the brotherhood with the department.

Hoping we have given you the information desired, and with best wishes and kindest regards on behalf of our General Executive Board, we are,

Fraternally yours,

JAMES KIRBY, General President.
FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary.

Despite difficulties set forth in the communications from the officers of the U. B. of Carpenters and the refusal of the officers of the sheet metal workers to participate in a conference, we persisted in the effort to bring about a conference of the representatives of both organizations, and tendered our good offices to be helpful in reaching some form of agreement, some tangible understanding, some means by which the friction existing between them might be removed or at least minimized. We directed President Gompers to write letters to both organizations of such a tenor. These letters were written. The officers of the carpenters answered that they would participate. The officers of the sheet metal workers replied that while they were anxious to see peace and harmony prevailing in the labor movement, they did not feel that they would be justified in entering into negotiations with any organization that had shown itself to be as unfair as the carpenters have been, and that they emphatically declined to enter into a conference where the right of jurisdiction over sheet metal work is made an issue with a trade organization foreign to the metal-working industry. This is the situation at the time of submitting this report.

There is also another phase of this controversy to be considered and that is the turmoil and friction in the local labor movement in many cities because of the local building trades councils demanding that Local Unions of carpenters be denied representation in the city central bodies. So intense has been the feeling in some instances as almost to disrupt the movement in many localities. In dealing with the subject-matter of this controversy this phase of the situation must also be taken into consideration.

We recommend that a conference be held between three delegates of the U. B. and three delegates of the sheet metal workers, with three delegates appointed by President Gompers for the purpose of bringing about an agreement between the organizations in interest, and that said committee report back to the convention as soon as possible, and not later than Monday morning, November 16, 1914.

—Building Trades Agreement With Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union—

At our meeting in July the building trades department, through its secretary, transmitted a resolution adopted by the executive council of that department at its meeting June 15, 1914, as follows:

"Whereas, It has come to the notice of the representatives of the building trades organizations affiliated with the building trades department of the A. F. of L. that the Journeymen Soft Stone Cutters, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the International Union of Steam Engineers, who are affiliated with the A. F. of L., these organizations, with the exception of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters now being in affiliation with the building trades department of the A. F. of L., have entered into an alliance with the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union for offensive and defensive purposes; and,

"Whereas, Said alliance is formed for the purpose of destroying the marble workers and other organizations now in affiliation with the A. F. of L. and the building trades department thereof, thereby depriving them of rights guaranteed to them by virtue of charters issued to them by the A. F. of L. and the building trades department thereof.

"The executive council of the building trades department, in regular meeting assembled, protests against the action of these organizations forming this alliance and demands that they withdraw from said alliance and abrogate the agreement or compact which is in violation of the laws of the A. F. of L. and the building trades department thereof.

"We, therefore, declare that said actions on the part of the organizations referred to are nothing short of treason and are intended to discredit and to bring into disrepute the laws and prestige of the A. F. of L. and to destroy the usefulness and effectiveness of the building trades department thereof.

"We, therefore, request that the A. F. of L. and its E. C. join with the building trades department in demanding of these aforementioned organizations that they immediately withdraw from this alliance and cease giving assistance to organizations in this said alliance and that upon their failure to withdraw from said alliance within sixty days they be branded as traitors to the A. F. of L., its policies, its laws and loyal affiliated organizations, and that all affiliated State and city central labor unions and building trades councils withhold all aid and support from the local unions of said organizations until such time as they repudiate any and all agreements that bind them to this unlawful and illegal combination or compact."

We directed President Gompers to communicate with the several organizations and request them, in view of the agreement in question, to define their attitude toward and their relationship to the other building trades affiliated with, and part of, the A. F. of L. To that request the following reply was made by the Brotherhood of Carpenters:

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 6, 1914.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President A. F. of L., 801-809 G Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Your communication under date of July 25, 1914, asking us to de-

fine our attitude and our relationship to the building trades organizations affiliated with and part of the A. F. of L. was placed before our General Executive Board, in session at this office, and ordered complied with.

We might inform you that this matter of the agreement with the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, along with the demands of the executive council of the building trades department for our suspension, the revocation of our charter and the order to all State, central and city bodies to refuse to recognize us or give us assistance, was very carefully considered in detail from all viewpoints and from all angles.

We cannot find in the laws of the A. F. of L. any article or section prohibiting or preventing us from entering into agreements with other organizations affiliated or unaffiliated with the A. F. of L. Therefore, the resolution of the building trades department demanding that we withdraw from said alliance and abrogate the agreement or compact entered into with the bricklayers, "which is in violation of the laws of the A. F. of L. and the building trades department thereof," is a gross case of misquoting the law, as there is no such prohibitive law in the constitution of the A. F. of L. or that of the building trades department.

The agreement entered into by us with the bricklayers was made in good faith, to be kept, and not to be broken, nor to be used merely as a plaything for the time being. We had suffered greatly through sympathetic strikes over jurisdictional disputes, costing loss of work and wages to our members as well as the payment of enormous strike benefits by our organization, thus depleting its treasury.

We determined we would not stand such a state of affairs any longer. We entered into an agreement and we are going to stand by it. We are opposing no organization affiliated with the A. F. of L., nor are we going to take part in their jurisdictional disputes. We are going to remain neutral. Therefore our relations and attitude towards the other building trades organizations affiliated with, and part of, the A. F. of L. will be the same as it has always been, with the exception that in jurisdictional disputes we will take no part with them, nor will we ask others to take part in our jurisdictional disputes on a building.

It is rather a peculiar question to ask us, after all these years of affiliation, to define our attitude toward the other organizations of the A. F. of L. It is equivalent to asking us to define our attitude towards the A. F. of L., and in this respect we wish to say we helped to organize the A. F. of L. We have been a component part of the A. F. of L. ever since. We have been with the A. F. of L. in all its ups and downs. We have stood the brunt of battle in many a hard-fought contest. We were selected by the A. F. of L. to make the fight for the eight-hour workday. We assisted others to gain better conditions. We propose to do so in the future. We willingly gave assistance when called upon. Here are a few items:

Donations to other organizations in distress from 1881 to 1901	$299,000.00
For relief of the United Mine Workers on strike in Pennsylvania in 1902	29,422.50
To San Francisco in time of earthquake and fire	15,893.75
Donation to A. F. of L., in defense of Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison contempt case	2,000.00
In defense of iron workers in dynamite case	18,007.26
For relief of flood sufferers in Dayton	5,000.00
For relief of flood sufferers in Hamilton	1,000.00
For relief of Western Federation of Miners on strike in Michigan	10,902.75
For relief of fire sufferers in Salem, Mass.	5,000.00

Besides that we have promptly responded to every assessment levied by the A. F. of L. and its E. C., no matter for what purpose. We could always be counted upon as prompt payers, and now we are asked to define our position, attitude and relationship to the A. F. of L., and the organizations affiliated thereto.

In summing up, we wish to say our loyalty to the A. F. of L. cannot be questioned. We are in affiliation with you in good standing. We will aid and support you whenever we can. We believe in your principles and policies, but we reserve the right to strike, or refuse to strike, not only in jurisdictional disputes but in all other cases. We reserve the right to enter into agreements with other trades to protect our members in their daily toil and we reserve the right to transact our business in our own way as guaranteed to us by the laws of the A. F. of L. Article II, Section 2; Article IX, Section 5.

Hoping we have clearly defined our attitude and relationship to the A. F. of L. and all its affiliated organizations, with best wishes and kindest regards, on behalf of our General Executive Board, we are fraternally yours,

JAMES KIRBY,
General President.
FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

—A. F. of L. Departments—

During the past few years several matters have arisen in connection with American Federation of Labor departments which require the serious consideration and action of this convention, for unless the course pursued by some of them is corrected, damage and injury will be inflicted upon the interests of the working people and the effectiveness of our movement particularly impaired as well as the purposes and effectiveness of our depart-

ments wholly destroyed. That some of the departments have departed from the basic purposes for which they were created, that they have acted in contravention of the laws and rules of the A. F. of L. cannot be questioned. It is necessary to present some of the actions of the departments in order that the subject may be fully understood.

The building trades department has undertaken decisively to determine questions of respective claims to jurisdiction over certain work, despite the fact that different organizations have insistently claimed that the work belonged to them, and in the effort to enforce a jurisdiction decision, suspended an organization which insisted upon its jurisdiction claim. Upon direction of the A. F. of L. the suspension order was rescinded by the department and its executive council recommended to the Seattle convention of the department that the entire subject-matter of the claim be reopened and recommended that a conference of the representatives of the respective organizations primarily in interest, that is, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, be held for the purpose of reaching an adjustment of the disputed claim in question. The Seattle convention of the department refused to reopen the question and refused the opportunity for such a conference, with the result that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters was refused the opportunity of a review of the case and a conference for adjustment, and therefore by a referendum vote of its membership, its withdrawal from the department was ordered. The result has been that in a number of cities throughout the country the labor movement has been divided in hostile ranks upon the jurisdiction claimed, with great injury to the workers, not only of the branches of the building industry involved, but the workers in the other branches, injuriously affecting the interests of the workers and often making employers who are fairly inclined to organized labor the innocent sufferers.

The Seattle convention of the A. F. of L. urged the building trades department to take some action, and suggested a form by which fairer representation would be accorded to affiliated organizations in conformity with the membership of the organizations represented. It is inconceivable that representation in any assemblage is fair and at all just where the voting power of seven organizations, numbering in the aggregate 40,000 members, is about equal to the voting power of an organization with a membership of 200,000, nor would it be fair and just for the voting power of one or two large organizations to be in a position to dominate. The building trades department convention rejected the A. F. of L. recommendation.

The metal trades department, at its last convention at Seattle, adopted a law requiring the members of any international union to respond to a strike when ordered in accord with the department law, and this, too, regardless of whether the laws of international unions require that before any body of its members shall be permitted to strike, the same shall have the approval of the international union involved.

The railroad employes' department, without valid reason and by a process of elimination, denied an international the right of representation in the department's convention, and when the officers of the international union protested to the E. C. of the A. F. of L., and were advised to tender the payment of its per capita tax, the same was returned. And this despite the fact that at the direction of the E. C. of the A. F. of L., President Gompers communicated with the officers of the railway employes' department upon the subject.

These are some of the facts with their attending evils and injury which this convention of the A. F. of L. must seriously consider and determine.

It is necessary to recite here some of the purposes for which the departments were created and how they came into existence. We know of no better way than to quote from the stenographic notes made at the Norfolk A. F. of L. convention in 1907, when the subject-matter of the formation of a building trades department of the A. F. of L. was under consideration. The E. C., in its report, recommended that the subject-matter of differences existing between the then existing "Structural Building Trades Alliance," and several other building trades of the A. F. of L. be referred to the committee on building trades. The building trades committee subsequently cited the difficulties which past efforts had encountered and recommended that a building trades department chartered by and subordinate to the A. F. of L. should be created.

Mr. Frank J. McNulty, representative of the electrical workers, a delegate to the convention and a member of the building trades committee, was delegated by it as its spokesman in advocacy of the adoption of the recommendation of the committee to create a department. During the course of the discussion, he said:

"For the first time in the history of the A. F. of L. recognized bona fide building trades of this country came to a convention of the A. F. of L. and have united for the purpose of creating a building trades section that will unite the labor movement of this country. I hope you will not think for a minute that it is the intention of the building trades to separate our labor movement. That is far from the idea. The purpose is to have the building trades and miscellaneous trades work hand in hand in every State in the country to eliminate, if possible, the continual fighting of the building trades over jurisdiction. In the

past we have made enemies of our friends among the employers through fighting over jurisdiction of work. We realize that unless the building trades can be united under one head it will be impossible to eliminate these fights.

"The building trades have agreed among themselves to forget the jurisdiction quarrels and, with the assistance of the E. C., try to create a section that will eliminate those quarrels and protect our friends among the employers."

He then proceeded to recount several of the contests which had arisen in many cities and which would be avoided by the creation of the department, and added:

"I sincerely trust that you will give this your careful consideration and not think for a minute that we are trying to form a branch in order to divide the movement. On the contrary, we want to unite the movement."

Mr. McNulty gave the further assurance that there was no thought of trying to separate the building trades from the A. F. of L. He asserted that all questions should be "subject to an appeal to this body (the A. F. of L.), at any and all times."

Vice-President Duncan, delegate from the granite cutters to the convention, though not a member of the committee on building trades, advocated the adoption of the proposition to create a department. He declared that it was—

"The first tangible action looking to concrete work among them (the building trade unions) that has ever been presented to this convention."

Further on, he said:

"If this A. F. of L. establishes a building trades department to handle all building trade affairs, it will give us a court where affairs can be attended to on short notice. It will also be a component part of the A. F. of L."

Then again he said:

"The same system of attachment to the A. F. of L. follows all the way through. We hope it will wipe out all this skirmishing and fighting we have had in the past."

President Gompers declared that he believed:

"If the proposition is fairly understood and properly administered it is going to make for greater solidity for the labor movement of our country, and it will eliminate much of the former contentions."

In response to questions, Delegate McNulty declared that in all matters the E. C. and the A. F. of L. itself should be regarded as the parent body, and ended by stating:

"We intend to keep the A. F. of L. thoroughly acquainted with all our doings, in fact we consider ourselves under the E. C."

In the course of time the A. F. of L. found the necessity to establish concrete regulations and general rules governing the departments of the A. F. of L., which are found in Article XV of the A. F. of L. constitution. The following is declared in Section 1:

"For the greater development of the labor movement, such departments subordinate to the American Federation of Labor are to be established from time to time."

This section demonstrates the fact that the A. F. of L. undertakes the establishment of departments subordinate to the A. F. of L., so that the interests of labor may be the better protected and advanced by the greater development of the labor movement.

Section 3 of Article XV reads as follows:

"The fundamental laws of each department are to conform to and be administered in the same manner as the laws governing the American Federation of Labor. No department or local council of same shall enact laws, rules or regulations in conflict with laws of the American Federation of Labor, and in the event of change of laws of the latter, departments and local councils are to change their laws to conform thereto."

It will thus be seen that in the adoption of this section of the law of the A. F. of L. departments are required to conform to and administer their affairs in the same manner as the laws governing the A. F. of L. itself, that no department or any of its local councils were authorized or permitted to enact any laws, rules or regulations at variance with those of the A. F. of L. itself, and that when the A. F. of L. shall make any change in its own affairs departments are required to change their laws to be in harmony with those of the A. F. of L.

What the convention of the A. F. of L. had in mind as to the duties and functions of the departments is clearly and distinctly set forth in Section 4, Article XV, as follows:

"Each department to be considered the official method of the American Federation of Labor for transacting that portion of its business."

That is, that the A. F. of L. departmental functions were to perform the A. F. of L. work by and through the department subject also to A. F. of L. jurisdiction, and as Delegate McNulty said in the 1907 Norfolk convention, already quoted, all questions would be subject to an appeal to the A. F. of L. at any and all times.

And in connection with this subject, it is necessary to call attention to that part of Section 3 of Article XV of the constitution of the A. F. of L. setting forth the objects of our movement. There it is provided that "departments shall be governed in conformity with the laws of the American Federation of Labor."

And in Section 2 of Article II the following occurs as one of the objects of the A. F. of L.:

"The establishment of national and international trade unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies."

Section 8 of Article XI provides:

"No central body or department affiliated with the American Federation of Labor shall reject credentials presented by a duly elected or appointed delegation of a Local Union chartered by a national or international union having affiliation with the American Federation of Labor."

The smaller is always encompassed by the larger. It never occurred to us, and we doubt if it ever occurred to any delegate to the conventions of the A. F. of L., that a department would deny representation to a duly qualified and eligible international union. It cannot be disputed that the provisions of Section 8 of Article XI apply with equal, aye, with greater force, to the attempt of a department to refuse affiliation to an international union duly qualified and eligible to representation.

We have given here the creation and development of our departments and briefly their history, the errors into which some of them have fallen and the laws and policy which the A. F. of L. has had and has expressed to them. Yet in addition we deem it essential to make plain our judgment that we realize the difficulties with which our departments have to contend; the constant changes and transitions of industry; the desire of organizations, trades, callings and industries to extend their jurisdiction of membership and power, even in that desire for extension trespassing upon the jurisdiction claims of other well constituted organizations perhaps equally justified in those claims and desires. Nor do we wish to minimize the splendid results achieved in the interest of labor despite the obstacles which have arisen. It is the aim, the purpose and the policy of the A. F. of L. to bring about closer relations among all the wage workers, to unite them, to bring them in close alliance with each other, to cultivate the feeling and conscience of co-operative action and solidarity of feeling, and whenever and wherever possible to bring about amalgamation of organizations whose memberships are closely allied or akin to each other. But we also realize the fact that men are men, that they are not plastic, that they cannot be artificially molded into any form which some may desire. It is by the policy and practice of recognizing the human equation in men, the strength, the weaknesses, the altruism, the selfishness, the broadness or narrowness, isolation or federation, the looking beyond or simply to the immediate moment—all must be taken into consideration if we hope to carry on successfully this voluntary movement of working people, to make common cause, to blend their interests in the one great interest for human betterment, to protect the toilers now, to educate them to a self-imposed discipline that sees all men's good in human brotherhood.

Departments should be required to conform to the laws, rules and policies of the A. F. of L., and to conform their activities within the limits and for the purposes as laid down by the A. F. of L., and to the recognition that the departments are regarded as the official method by which the A. F. of L. transacts that portion of its business.

We, therefore, recommend that Article XV of the constitution of the A. F. of L. be stricken out and the following inserted in lieu thereof:

—Article XV—General Rules Governing Departments of the American Federation of Labor—

Section 1. For the greater development of the labor movement, departments subordinate to the American Federation of Labor are to be established from time to time as in the judgment of the American Federation of Labor, or of its executive council, may be deemed advisable. Each department is to manage and finance its own affairs.

Sec. 2. To be entitled to representation in any department, organizations eligible to join it must first be and remain in affiliation to the American Federation of Labor.

Sec. 3. To be entitled to representation in local councils or railway system federations of departments, local unions are required to be part of affiliated national or international unions affiliated to departments, or of the American Federation of Labor. Said local unions shall first be and remain in affiliation to central labor unions chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

Sec. 4. The fundamental laws and procedure of each department are to conform to and be administered in the same manner as the laws and procedure governing the American Federation of Labor. No department, local council or railway system federation of same shall enact laws, rules or regulations in conflict with the laws and procedure of the American Federation of Labor, and in the event of change of laws and procedure of the latter, departments, local councils and railway system federations are to change their laws and procedure to conform thereto.

Sec. 5. Each department to be considered the official method of the American Federation of Labor for transacting the portion of its business indicated by the name of the department, in consequence of which affiliated and eligible organizations should be part of their respective departments and should comply with their actions and decisions, subject to appeal therefrom to the executive council and the conventions of the American Federation of Labor. When an organization has interests in departments other than the one of its principal affiliation, it is to be represented in and pay per capita tax to the other departments upon the number of members whose occupations come under such other departments.

Sec. 6. Departments of the American Federation of Labor are to have their headquar-

ters located in the city of Washington, D. C., and if possible in the same building with the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor.

Sec. 7. Departments of the American Federation of Labor shall hold their conventions immediately after the convention of the American Federation of Labor and in the same city where the convention of the American Federation of Labor is held, at which time and place their laws and procedure shall be made to conform to the laws and procedure of the American Federation of Labor and to go into effect the first day of January immediately following, to conform to the date when the laws and procedure of the American Federation of Labor go into effect.

Sec. 8. The executive council of each department shall consist of not more than seven members, including the executive officer or officers thereof.

Sec. 9. The officers of each department shall report to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor that the department has conformed to the laws, procedure and actions of the American Federation of Labor as they affect each department.

Sec. 10. In the building trades department (on the basis of its law of 1913) organizations having seven or more delegates, each such delegate shall, on roll call, be entitled to two votes. A roll call shall be held upon the demand of one-fourth of all delegates whose credentials have been accepted and who have been seated in the convention.

Sec. 11. The officers of the various departments shall submit a quarterly report to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor of the work done by their department and its general conditions.

Sec. 12. At all regular meetings of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor there shall be present during some period of the council meeting the executive officer or officers of each department, to take up with the council matters that may be of mutual interest.

Sec. 13. A page of each issue of the American Federationist to be available to and to be used by each department for official report or for publication of some subject identified with the department, each department to designate its officer to submit the report.

In submitting this part of the E. C.'s report and recommendations for the better regulation of the affairs of the various departments and their relation to the A. F. of L., it is necessary to state that the entire subject-matter has commanded much of our attention for several years, and more particularly so during this past year. At our May meeting an exhaustive discussion was had not only among ourselves, but with the officers of the departments.

We directed that the views of the representatives of all the departments be ascertained, and they were later received and at that May meeting, President Gompers was requested to prepare and submit at our following meeting a review of the situation. This he submitted to us in document form, and with it an expression of views of the officers of the departments.

The entire subject was again fully discussed in conference with the officers of the departments and the entire subject-matter was referred to a committee of the E. C., consisting of President Gompers, Vice-President Duncan and Secretary Morrison, who later again held conferences with the representatives of the departments. Our committee met for three days in succession and devoted their time and attention to the subject in hand. The committee devoted another whole evening session to the consideration of the matter and finally reported to the E. C. at our October meeting.

After two full days of discussion of this subject in all its phases, such changes as the E. C. deemed necessary were adopted and presented in the form as herein submitted, with the full confidence that it is the best solution of the entire problem with which the A. F. of L. and its departments are confronted, and will, if adopted by this convention, prove of momentous advantage to the working people of America, to our local unions, to system federations, to the various departments, as well as to the progress and perpetuity of the A. F. of L. itself.

Realizing that the departments will find it necessary to change several of their laws, modes of procedure, and other matters affecting them by reason of the adoption of the laws and recommendations we have above submitted, and that it will require some considerable time to put them in practical operation, we submit the following so that time and opportunity may be afforded the departments to conform to the new law and regulations:

Resolved, That Article XV of this constitution as adopted by this convention shall go into full force and effect and be a part of the constitution of the A. F. of L. on and after March 1, 1915. And in the meantime, that is, up to said March 1, 1915, Article XV of the constitution of the A. F. of L., as it now exists, shall be in full force and effect.

—Special Committee—

For the special committee recommended to and approved by the convention for the purpose of bringing about an agreement between the U. B. and the Sheet Metal Workers the carpenters were represented by James Kirby, P. H. McCarthy and John Metz. The Sheet Metal Workers were represented by Jno. J. Hynes, Thos. Redding and Hugh Frayne. The A. F. of L. was represented by Matthew Woll of the Photo En-

gravers, James J. Sweeney of the Granite Cutters and Wm. Green of the United Mine Workers.

They reported as follows:

Your committee recommended to and approved by this convention for the purpose of bringing about an agreement between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, begs leave to report that quite a number of conference meetings have been held, in which all parties in interest were fully represented, and wherein all present actively participated.

In the brief time allowed your committee has thoughtfully and carefully considered the problem submitted in many of its phases and relations. While our conferences have not as yet resulted in an agreement being consummated between the two interested organizations upon the issues involved in this controversy, nevertheless we view our conferences as having been helpful in the interchange of opinions, and especially in the development of the idea that a strong community of interest exists between the two organizations in dispute.

With this accomplished, your committee believes that the time is opportune and expedient to continue these conferences for the purpose of bringing about a full and complete understanding and adjustment of this much-to-be-regretted controversy between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance. We feel confident that the outcome of these conferences must be for good. To this end your committee submits the following recommendations, which have been agreed to by the representatives of both contending organizations.

The committee recommends that, for the purpose of bringing about an agreement between the two organizations, the president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the president of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, the president of the American Federation of Labor and the president of the Building Trades Department be instructed to investigate the work in dispute and to continue the conferences, to the end that an amicable and satisfactory agreement be reached between the two contending organizations.

The convention concurred in the report of the special committee.

That part of the executive council's report dealing with the carpenters, Building Trades department and other departments of the A. F. of L., was referred to the committee on resolutions and was reported on as follows:

Upon that portion of the executive council's report under the caption "A. F. of L. Departments," your committee recommends the adoption of the amendment to Article XV of the constitution as submitted on Pages 153-154 of the first day's proceedings, with certain amendments. We recommend the adoption of Section 1 as it reads; of Section 2 as it reads; of Section 3 as it reads; of Section 4 as it reads; we recommend that the words "in which it shall pay per capita upon its entire membership" be inserted immediately after the word "affiliation" in the seventh line of Section 5, and that the words "but this in no instance shall be less than 20 per cent. of the membership upon which it pays per capita tax to the A. F. of L.," be added immediately after the word "departments" in the last line. Your committee recommends that the words "unless there are reasons to the contrary satisfactory to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor" be added immediately after the word "labor" in the last line of Section 6. That the words "for reasons of transportation, expediency and the methods of representation the railway and the mining departments may hold conventions at other dates and places and in that event said departments shall authorize their executive boards to have said departments' law conform to the preceding portion of this section" be added immediately following the word "effect" in the last line of Section 7. That the words "this not to apply to or interfere with the procedure on this subject found to be essential in the railway department" be added immediately after the word "thereof" in the last line of Section 8. That Sections 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 be adopted as they read.

The report of the committee was adopted with a few minor changes after a hard-fought debate on the floor.

It is expected that these changes to the laws of the A. F. of L. will be of great value to the upbuilding of the various departments.

They are now voluntary institutions without any compulsory features whatever.

They must observe, abide by and live up to the laws, customs and usages of the A. F. of L.

An affiliated national or international organization joining a department must pay per capita tax on its full membership to the department to which it properly belongs—for instance—the carpenters properly belong to the building trades department, therefore full per capita tax would have to be paid to that department.

If, however, the carpenters joined any other department they would only be required to pay on their membership working under the authority and control of that department. This, however, not to

be less than 20 per cent. of its membership. This change to the laws will practically put the machinists out of the building trades department.

The executive council of the building trades department can only consist of seven members, instead of as previously one from each trade.

The voting power of the carpenters—if affiliated with the B. T. department—would be two votes for each delegate on roll-call, so on the whole great changes have been made in the laws governing departments.

In accordance with the instructions of our last convention we submitted the following resolutions to the A. F. of L. convention. In each case you will find the committee to which they were referred and the action of the convention thereon:

Resolution No. 22—By the delegation from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Whereas, Local Union No. 569, Hardwood Finishers of Boston, Mass., was chartered by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America as the result of the amalgamation of the A. W. W. with the U. B. with the understanding that the granting of said charter was a temporary affair, lasting only until such time as arrangements could be made to transfer them to the organization to which they properly belonged—namely, the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, and

Whereas, We have repeatedly asked the Brotherhood of Painters within the past two years to accept these hardwood finishers from us, but up to the present time no definite action has been taken by the Brotherhood of Painters on this matter; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Brotherhood of Painters be required to accept these men to membership in their organization and thereby carry into full force and effect the understanding reached at the time of amalgamation.

Referred to committee on adjustment.

The committee reported concurrence in the resolution and it was adopted by the convention.

Resolution No. 23—By the delegation from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Whereas, The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen claim jurisdiction over all carpenters, car builders, millmen and cabinetmakers employed in railroad car shops, and

Whereas, When said organization was chartered by the American Federation of Labor on August 9, 1910, it was clearly and distinctly specified in a letter to President Ryan of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen that: "In issuing the charter to the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen it shall in no way infringe upon the jurisdiction of any existing national or international union, nor the work that may belong to either," and

Whereas, The claim of jurisdiction of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen is an infringement on the jurisdictional rights of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen be notified by the American Federation of Labor to refrain from encroaching and infringing on work that belongs to the carpenters and belonged to them before the carmen were organized and chartered.

Referred to committee on adjustment and was reported on as follows:

No conference in accordance with the laws of the A. F. of L. having been held in connection with this controversy prior to this convention, your committee recommends that the president of the A. F. of L. be instructed to call a conference of all parties in interest within ninety days from the adjournment of the Philadelphia convention with a view to bringing about a satisfactory adjustment.

Concurred in by the convention.

Resolution No. 24—By the delegation from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Whereas, War in all its horrors is now raging between the great nations of Europe, from which the wage-workers and their families suffer most; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American labor movement, through the American Federation of Labor, tender its good offices to bring about peace and harmony among the warring nations to the end that the sufferers may be relieved of the burdens placed upon them.

Referred to committee on international relations and reported on as follows:

For Resolution No. 24 you committee reports the following substitute:

Whereas, The horrors and the burdens of the war which is now raging between the nations of Europe fall most heavily upon the wage-workers and their families. therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American labor movement through the convention of the American Federation of Labor express its earnest desire for the early and equitable adjustment of the causes of the destructive conflict among the warring nations to the end that the sufferers may be relieved of the burdens placed upon them, and that human labor may be employed in constructive efforts for the advancement of human welfare.

This was concurred in by the convention.

Resolution No. 27—By the delegation from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Whereas, On August 1, 1913, the United States attorney-general handed down an

opinion on the Federal eight-hour law (act June 19, 1912), applying to manufactured material used in connection with federal building work, and

Whereas, Said opinion has opened the way for ten-hour shops and mills to practically monopolize all this work; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Federal eight-hour law be amended so as to protect the union shops and mills in manufacturing materials under the eight-hour system.

Referred to committee on resolutions and was reported on as follows:

That the executive council be instructed to request the present United States attorney-general to place a construction upon the law supplementing the decision by the previous attorney-general which had in a large measure rendered the eight-hour law ineffective, and that if the executive council finds that an amendment is necessary to introduce such an amendment providing that all work done for the government shall be done on an eight-hour basis.

This report was concurred in by the convention.

Resolution No. 30—By the delegation from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Whereas, Constant and unceasing toil, coupled with long hours of work, robs the workers of their vitality, strength, energy and endurance, and thereby unfits them to perform valuable and productive labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor inaugurate a campaign for the establishment of a six-hour workday, same to be put into force and effect as soon as possible.

Referred to committee on shorter workday and was reported on as follows:

Your committee on shorter workday submits the following for the consideration of the convention:

Whereas, The reduction of the hours of labor stimulates the business of all legitimate industries, and brings a wave of beneficence particularly to those who toil, and

Whereas, The trades unions have not only increased wages and forced better factory acts (laws), but have immeasurably reduced the hours of labor, which in turn has enabled millions of workers to provide better and more comfortable homes for their wives and families, and

Whereas, There is still room for improvement in many industries that have not yet secured the eight-hour workday, employment in which calls for a larger expenditure of muscular and nervous energy than ever before, and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has ever been alert in championing the cause of social and moral betterment, we most heartily commend to the delegates in attendance at this convention the principles contained in the resolution, urging the agitation for a still further reduction in the hours of labor from eight to six hours; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we favor a progressive decrease of working hours in keeping with the development of machinery and productive forces, believing thereby that a decrease in the hours of labor will tend to a gradual elimination of the unemployed. We recommend:

First. That we strive for a more general application of the eight-hour day in all trades and occupations before commencing a general agitation for a six-hour workday, but in the event any national or international organization desires to commence an agitation for a working day less than eight hours, that they be given the encouragement and moral support of the American Federation of Labor.

Second. That the American Federation of Labor work unceasingly for the enactment of laws limiting the working hours of women and children to eight hours per day, and not more than forty-eight hours per week.

Third. Where women's eight-hour laws already exist an agitation should immediately begin for the enactment of general eight-hour laws.

Fourth. That the executive council be and is hereby authorized to do all in its power to aid and promote the principles hereby enunciated.

The convention unanimously adopted this report.

Resolution No. 35—By the delegation from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Whereas, Complaint has been lodged with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America that the brewery workers at St. Louis, Mo., are infringing on the jurisdictional rights of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in doing carpenter work, repairing boxes, etc., and

Whereas, Said complaint was submitted to the brewery workers by correspondence, but no action was taken by that organization, not even the courtesy of a reply thereto; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the brewery workers be notified by the A. F. of L. to refrain from doing work which does not belong to them and which can not be considered in any manner as theirs.

Referred to committee on adjustment and the committee reported as follows:

No conference in accordance with the laws of the A. F. of L. having been held in connection with this controversy prior to this convention, your committee recommends that the president of the A. F. of L. be instructed to call a conference of all parties in interest

within ninety days from the adjournment of the Philadelphia convention with a view to bringing about a satisfactory adjustment.

Concurred in by the convention.

On the refusal of the United Trades and Labor Assembly of Louisville to seat the delegates from L. U. 64 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the committee on law, to whom this matter was referred, reported as follows:

Your committee recommends that the decision of the executive council be sustained ordering the Louisville, Ky., central body to seat the delegates of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners' Union.

This was concurred in by the convention.

Brother Duffy was unanimously elected Seventh Vice-President of the A. F. of L. All the old officers were re-elected and San Francisco was selected as the city in which to hold the 1915 convention.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES KIRBY,
J. A. HOWLETT,
JNO. COSGROVE,
P. H. McCARTHY,
JNO. METZ,
A. M. SWARTZ,
FRANK DUFFY,
Delegates.

Proceedings of the Fourth Quarterly Session, 1914, of the G. E. B.

(Continued from last month.)

Minneapolis, Minn.—Brothers Scudder, Taylor and Nelson, delegates representing L. U. No. 7 at the Eighteenth General Convention, appeared before the Board in support of Resolution No. 32, presented to the convention and asking for an appropriation of $1,000.00 for organizing purposes in Minneapolis. The matter is deferred for further investigation.

Norfolk, Va.—Brother C. F. Jones, delegate to the Eighteenth General Convention, appeared before the Board and explained conditions as they exist at the present time in Norfolk, also the relations between the carpenters and bricklayers.

Little Rock, Ark.—Brothers Isbell and Pettefer, delegates to the Eighteenth General Convention, appeared before the Board relative to the wages paid colored carpenters being less than that paid white carpenters in Little Rock. They asked that something be done to bring about a uniform rate of wages and the formation of a District Council so as to control working conditions. The Board refers the matter to the G. P. to bring about a better state of affairs between the two unions and report results to the next meeting of the Board.

Norristown, Pa.—Brother Alvin S. Becker, delegate to the Eighteenth General Convention, representing the Local Unions in the Montgomery County D. C., appeared before the Board asking for further financial aid for organizing purposes in that district. As the Board has already made a donation for that purpose, the matter is laid over until a full accounting is rendered of the donation previously made.

San Antonio, Texas—Brothers Hemsell, Wilder and White, delegates to the Eighteenth General Convention from Fort Worth, Dallas and Sherman, respectively, appeared before the Board in behalf of L. U. No. 14, San Antonio, Texas, asking that financial aid be granted for organizing purposes in San Antonio. Action deferred pending further investigation.

Hartford, Conn.—Brothers Grace and O'Brien, delegates representing L. U. 43 at the Eighteenth General Convention, appeared before the Board relative to jurisdiction lines between L. U. 43 and L. U. 1341 of Unionville, Conn., requesting that the G. E. B. determine the jurisdictional lines. The matter is referred to the G. P. for investigation.

Moline, Ill.—Brothers Biggs, Church, McGinn, Struss and Campbell appeared before the Board relative to the lockout still in progress in Moline and requested a continuation of strike benefits for the three to five men still locked out who are picketing the job. Action already taken.

East St. Louis, Ill.—Brother Frank Brenton, representing L. U. 169 at the Eighteenth General Convention, appeared before the Board relative to the introduction of an amendment to Section 27 of the general constitution, complaining that he had not been allowed the privilege of explaining to the convention the reason for the presentation of the amendment. The Board decides that it has no jurisdiction over the actions of the convention.

September 29, 1914.

All members present.

Denver, Colo.—A bill from Henry J. Hersey, an attorney, for $100.00 on account of professional services in the case of the Amalgamated Society, et al. vs. James et al. was submitted to the Board and ordered paid.

Brothers Maine of L. U. 606, Port Richmond, N. Y., and Martin of L. U. 507, Stapleton, N. Y., appeared before the Board in the case of Brother Horace Cage, who transferred some time ago from L. U. 656, Holyoke, Mass., to L. U. 606 of Port Richmond, N. Y., asking that said brother pay the difference in initiation fee between that of L. U. 656 and L. U. 606. As no appeal has been taken to the G. E. B. in this case up to the present time, no action can be taken.

October 1, 1914.

All members present.

Stockton, Cal.—Report received from L. U. 266 relative to progress of lockout. The Board appropriates the sum of $600 for additional relief of men involved.

The request of the United Textile Workers of America, presented to the convention by a representative of that organization and referred by the convention to the Board, was taken up for consideration. The Board appropriates the sum of $1,000 for the relief of the members of that organization on strike in Atlanta, Ga.

The request of the Women's Trade Union League for continuation of appropriation is laid over until the next meeting of the Board, the G. S. to make investigation as per instructions of the Eighteenth General Convention.

October 2, 1914.

All members present.

Report received from the Hamilton County Carpenters' District Council (Cincinnati), relative to mill men's strike. The Board appropriates the sum of $840.00 for the additional relief of the men involved.

October 3, 1914.

All members present.

Lawyers Magner and Carew having notified the G. O. that on account of Mr. Magner having accepted the position of corporation counsel in Brooklyn they can not continue the Bossert $200,000 damage suit against the U. B., the G. P. is authorized to employ Lawyer Beattie to look after our interests in the case.

October 5, 1914.

All members present.

Macon, Ga.—Request of L. U. 144 for an appropriation for organizing purposes received. The matter is referred to the G. P. for further investigation before action is taken.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Communication received from L. U. 884, requesting exemption from payment of per capita tax for a period of six months. The G. E. B. has no authority to remit per capita tax, and if tax is not paid as specified in the General Constitution all members will go out of benefits.

The G. S. brought to the attention of the Board the matter of printing the directory of recording and financial secretaries only twice a year instead of four times as at present, and including in same the meeting nights and meeting places of Local Unions. The Board concurs in the recommendation of the G. S.

Cincinnati, O.—Report of Second General Vice-President Quinn on strike of outside men in Cincinnati, Ohio, received and considered from all viewpoints, after which it was decided to instruct the District Council:

"1. That the strike be declared off.

"2. That clearance cards must be accepted in conformity with the laws laid down in our general constitution.

"3. That the agreement in vogue relative to men returning home daily, which was in effect previous to strike, be again put in operation."

If, at the next meeting of the D. C., these instructions are complied with the G. E. B. will, when officially notified by the D. C., appropriate the sum of $2,500 for relief of men on strike, this donation to be final.

Information received through Brother D. A. Post of the death of E. D. Parker, secretary of the Wyoming Valley District Council of Carpenters. The G. S. is instructed to write a letter of condolence to the family and to the D. C. on behalf of the members of the G. E. B.

Salem, Mass.—Communication received from the North Shore D. C. relative to expenditure of appropriation made by the Board for the relief of the fire sufferers. The statement is received as a full accounting and the G. S. requested to acknowledge the prompt and detailed accounting rendered.

Augusta, Ga.—The request of the D. C. that a portion of the funds of the U. B. be deposited in the National Exchange Bank of Augusta is laid over for future consideration.

San Francisco, Cal.—Appeal of L. U. 1237 from the decision of the G. T. on disallowing claim for funeral donation on the death of the wife of Lais Johnson. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, namely, that Sections 89 and 92 of the General Constitution were violated, and the appeal is therefore dismissed.

San Francisco, Cal.—Appeal of L. U. 759 from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing claim for funeral donation on the death of Thomas Allen. The case is referred back to the G. T. for further investigation.

Lancaster, Pa.—Appeal of Mrs. Edwin A. Peters from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing claim for funeral donation on the death of Edwin A. Peters, late a member of L. U. 1364. The decision of the G. T. is sustained and the appeal dismissed as the brother was sick when admitted to membership.

Hardwick, Vt.—Appeal of L. U. 1737 from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing claim for disability donation in behalf of C. C. Dwinell, a member of said L. U. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, namely, that the brother was not in benefit standing at the time the accident occurred, and the appeal is therefore dismissed.

The report of former General President Huber, who accompanied the remains of Brother D. S. Fitzgerald, who died during the convention, to his late home in Boston, Mass., was received and filed.

Freeport, Ill.—Request received from L. U. 719 for further financial assistance for men on strike. The Board appropriates the sum of $66.

The G. P. submitted to the Board a communication from the Westlake Construction

Company relative to a controversy over the fitting and applying of the hardware on the Muehlebach hotel job in Kansas City, Mo. The Kansas City agreement specifies that hardware shall be applied by the outside men, and Kansas City employers comply with this requirement. Other contractors doing work in that city must also comply with this agreement, and under the circumstances the G. E. B. can not do otherwise than uphold the agreement in question.

Kansas City, Kan.—Communication received from Millwrights' Local Union No. 1529 requesting an appropriation to keep their business agent in the field. The request is denied, as it did not have the approval of the District Council, and the matter of organizing is referred to the G. P.

Tamaqua, Pa.—Information was submitted to the Board to the effect that the members of L. U. 1714 of Tamaqua have not been complying with the provisions of Section 71 of the general constitution in the matter of payment of dues. The Board extends the time until November 15, 1914, when all indebtedness on the part of all members must be squared up.

In consideration of the excess amount of work which the committee on constitution had to contend with prior to and during the convention, the G. E. B. allows each member of the committee $50 over and above the previous allowance.

Savannah, Ga.—The G. P. submitted to the Board papers in regard to the suspension of L. U. 318 by the D. C. for non-payment of per capita tax. The G. E. B. grants to L. U. 318 until November 1, 1914, to square up in full with the D. C., otherwise the charter will be revoked.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Appeal of L. U. 1704 from the decision of the General President in the case of L. U. 1704 vs. L. U. 381 of Brooklyn, N. Y., regarding the collection of $30 before L. U. 381 would permit an ex-member of that local to join L. U. 1704. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Cincinnati, Ohio—Request received from L. U. 1251 for appropriation for advertising purposes in connection with the strike of the mill men. The request is denied, as the General Office is paying strike benefits each week to the men on strike.

San Diego, Cal.—Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied and the matter of organizing in the district referred to the G. P.

The G. P. submitted to the Board a communication from Lawyer Farrell of Chicago, stating that the Anderson & Lind Manufacturing Co. had served notice of their intention to appeal to the upper court for a reversal of the decree as rendered by Judge Heard in the superior court. The matter is referred to the G. P. and the member of the Board from the Third district with power to act.

Bartlesville, Okla.—Appeal of E. W. Smythe from the decision of the General President in the case of E. W. Smythe vs. L. U. 1659. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Seattle, Wash.—Appeal of L. U. 1335 from the decision of the General President in the case of L. U. 1335 vs. the District Council of Seattle. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

October 6, 1914.

All members present.

The question of an appropriation to the Women's Trade Union League was again considered and referred to the General Secretary, he to report to the January, 1915, meeting of the Board.

The matter of establishing a printing plant at headquarters, as recommended by the General President in his report to the Eighteenth General Convention, and acted upon by the convention on the fifth day was considered, and it was decided to submit the question to the vote of the Local Unions by the G. E. B.

San Francisco, Cal.—Appeal of the delegates from L. U. 22 to the Bay Counties District Council from the decision of the General President in the case of the delegates from L. U. 22 vs. the Bay Counties D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed, as the election of business agent was by secret ballot and there is no evidence to prove how the two illegal delegates voted.

Cincinnati, Ohio—Appeal of Henry C. Rhyones from the decision of the General President in the case of Rhyones vs. the Cincinnati District Council. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

New York, N. Y.—Appeal of D. Bonomo from the decision of the General President in the case of D. Bonomo vs. L. U. 1565. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Chicago, Ill.—Appeal of Michael J. Clark, member of L. U. 643, from the decision of the General President in the case of Michael J. Clark vs. L. U. 643. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Nokomis, Ill.—Appeal of L. U. 1817 from the decision of the General President in the case of J. O. Davis vs. L. U. 1817 of Nokomis. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

New York, N. Y.—Appeal of C. Letizia, vs. L. U. 1565. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

New York, N. Y.—Appeal of Leon Durr,

member of L. U. 1717, from the decision of the General President in the case of Leon Durr vs. L. U. 1717. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Resolution No. 25 of the Indianapolis Convention, signed by twenty-seven delegates from New York and vicinity and requesting that some action be taken toward paying claim for funeral donation on the death of Wm. Green, late a member of suspended Union No. 509, was taken up and considered, said resolution having been referred to the Board by action of the convention. The Board decides to refer the matter to the G. T. for investigation, and if the facts, as presented in the resolution, are sustained the G. T. is authorized to pay the claim.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The request of the Jacksonville District Council, through its representatives attending the Eighteenth General Convention, for an appropriation for organizing purposes was again considered, the matter having previously been referred by the Board to the member of the Board from the Fourth District for investigation. On the recommendation of Board Member Ogletree, the G. E. B. allows an appropriation of $260 for organizing purposes in Jacksonville, Fla., same to be expended under the direction of the G. P.

Resolution No. 42, presented to the Eighteenth General Convention by the delegates from Providence, R. I., and requesting the convention to instruct the G. E. B. to prepare a defined and detailed trade autonomy declaration to be incorporated in the general constitution, laid over until the January, 1915, meeting of the Board.

There being no further business the minutes were read and approved, and the Board adjourned to meet at the General Office in regular session on January 18, 1915.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary G. E. B.

Localities to Be Avoided

Owing to the pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ann Arbor, Mich.
Albany, N. Y.
Arcadia, Fla.
Asheville, N. C.
Ashland, Ky.
Athens, Tex.
Atlanta, Ga.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Augusta, Ga.
Aurora, Ill.
Austin, Tex.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Bay City, Tex.
Beacon, N. Y.
Binghamton, N. Y.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bisbee, Ariz.
Blackwell, Okla.
Bloomington, Ill.
Boise, Idaho.
Boone, Ia.
Boston, Mass.
Brainerd, Minn.
Brenham, Tex.
Brownwood, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Calgary, Can.
Canton, O.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Central City, Ky.
Charleston, W. Va.
Charlotte, N. C.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.
Clarksville, Tenn.
Cleveland, O.
Clinton, Iowa.
Columbia, S. C.
Columbus, O.
Concordia, Kan.
Conway, Ark.
Corpus Christi, Tex.
Corsicana, Tex.
Cullman, Ala.
Danville, Ill.
Dayton, O.
Decatur, Ill.
Denison, Tex.
Denver, Colo.
Detroit, Mich.
Dixon, Ill.
Dubuque, Ia.
Duluth, Minn.
Edmonton, Can.
El Centro, Cal.
Electra, Tex.
Elmira, N. Y.
E. St. Louis, Ill.
El Paso, Tex.
Escanaba, Mich.
Evansville, Ind.
Fargo, N. D.
Fond du Lac, Wis.
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
Fort Myers, Fla.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Framingham, Mass.
French Lick, Ind.
Fresno, Cal.
Fulton, N. Y.
Galveston, Tex.
Gardner, Mass.
Gary, Ind.
Grand Forks, N. D.
Granite City, Ill.
Great Falls, Mont.
Greeley, Colo.
Halifax, N. S.
Hamilton, O.
Hammond, Ind.
Hazleton, Pa.
Holyoke, Mass.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.
Hutchinson, Kan.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Ithaca, N. Y.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Jacksonville, Tex.
Jamestown, N. Y.
Jasonville, Ind.
Joliet, Ill.
Joplin, Mo.
Kankakee, Ill.
Kansas City, Mo.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kincaid, Ill.
Kissimmee, Fla.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Lewiston, Mont.
Lakeland, Fla.
Leadville, Colo.
Lexington, Ky.
Little Rock, Ark.
London, Ont., Can.
Long Beach, Cal.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Marietta, O.
Marshalltown, Ia.
Maryville, Tenn.
Medicine Hat, Can.
Medina, N. Y.
Miami, Ariz.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Minot, N. D.
Mobile, Ala.
Montreal, Can.
Morris, Ill.
Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.
Mount Carmel, Ill.
Mowbridge, S. D.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Newark, N. J.
New Bedford, Mass.
Newburgh, N. Y.
New Castle, Pa.
New Canaan, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
Newport News, Va.
Newport, R. I.
New York City.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Norfolk, Va.
Northampton, Mass.
North Bend, Ore.
North Yakima, Wash.
Norwood, O.
O'Fallon, Ill.
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Omaha, Neb.
Ossining, N. Y.
Ottawa, Can.
Palestine, Tex.
Parsons, Kan.
Passiac, N. J.
Paterson, N. J.
Peekskill, N. Y.
Peoria, Ill.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Palm Beach, Fla.
Portland, Me.
Portland, Ore.
Pueblo, Colo.

(Continued on Page 34.)

Correspondence

A National Insurance Scheme

Editor The Carpenter:

In the October issue of The Carpenter I was much interested in the report of G. P. Kirby to the Eighteenth General Convention. I will, however, confine my comment to only one portion of that report, viz: "Old Home and Pensions." From some thought given to this subject, it would seem to me that some other scheme than the two suggested might well be considered by the Executive Board.

A home for aged carpenters, while doubtless practical to a limited extent, the limitation being the cost of maintenance, involves too radical a severance of domestic ties, one of the strongest and most sacred of human passions, and though of course a maximum of comforts could be supplied, it would yet savor of the poorhouse, for the mind is as capable of suffering as the body.

In considering a pension system, it will doubtless be found, upon investigation, that the amount which could be paid from a fund within practical possibility would be so small as to be of no real value to the recipient. If immediate results were to be considered, the assessments would surely be beyond the possibility of our contributing, while to wait for the accumulation of a fund for a nucleus would postpone its distribution to the next generation, and the aged we have always with us.

As the members of our trade are urged to give consideration to this matter, I would suggest, as a substitute for the two foregoing plans, a national insurance scheme, which would include not only the members of our craft, but all mechanical workers, or even all workers for wages.

Caring for the aged is becoming a serious problem, owing largely to the concentration of such large numbers of people in cities and industrial centers, chiefly immigrants, who, in their own countries, were accustomed to work for comparatively small wages, and are here constantly tending to lower the remuneration paid to labor and thus making the task of saving a little for the closing days of life's journey increasingly difficult.

Causes aside, we are facing not a theory but a pregnant fact, and as it is axiomatic that all movements operate along lines of least resistance, so upon the poorer—the weaker members of society—fall the burden of caring for the wornout members of the human family. Some one naturally has to bear the burden, for we have not as yet accepted Dr. Osler's method of their disposal.

Without further preliminary, here is my suggestion: While the Executive Board is gathering statistics in an endeavor to solve the problem, let them take a broader field, making for a national scheme for caring for the aged and keep the flame of life's taper from wasting by not having to worry for the needs of the remaining tomorrows of those who have become incapacitated and cannot provide for themselves.

Whether payment of a small assessment during life be a requisite may well be left to be thrashed out in the framing of such a policy, but let a Government fund be provided by a graded tax upon the whole community, making the burden capable of more equitable distribution.

That the cost would be too enormous for consideration does not count as an argument against such a plan, for, as has already been noted, they are now being supported by those least able to do so.

A law along similar lines is now in force in Massachusetts, where widows with small children are allowed a per

capita sum for their maintenance instead, as heretofore, of sending them to an institution, thereby breaking up the home and the cherished ties of home environment. Besides, such a plan would have the advantage of not being a philanthropy but an acquired right.

ANGUS GILLIS,
7a Gilson Terrace, Somerville, Mass.

From Roxbury, Mass.

Editor The Carpenter:

Now that the Eighteenth General Convention of the U. B. of C. and J. is a thing of the past, allow a member of the craft to express his appreciation of the vast amount of work done at the convention for the betterment of the carpenters in general.

We, the members of Local 67 of Roxbury, at our regular meeting Wednesday evening, October 7, had the pleasure of listening to the report of our delegate to the convention (Brother Frank M. Curley) for very nearly two hours, and in my humble opinion, and also of those brothers who were in attendance, it was one of the most concise reports turned in by a representative of this or any local in this vicinity, which goes to show that although Local 67 celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary some time ago, we have still some live ones among us. We may also be excused for feeling proud of the fact that we are a part of an organization which, after the manner in which the convention carried out its business, must command the respect of every fair-minded citizen.

Now I, as one carpenter, wish to add a few words of commendation in regard to the manner in which the convention acted on the illness and sudden death of our late Brother Daniel S. Fitzgerald. No man, no matter what his station in life might be, could have more honor shown him on that long journey from which no one of us returns than did our late brother, and I can assure you that the many words of appreciation which we hear every day makes each one of us feel proud of the fact that we are a small part of such an organization. I may say also that any one who came in personal contact with the late brother knows that the faithful work performed by him for the organization entitled him to all the respect which could be shown him. May he rest in peace.

Thanking you, and with best wishes for your future success, I am,

Fraternally yours,
N. A. McDONALD,
R. S. L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.

Localities to Be Avoided

(Continued from Page 32.)

Racine, Wis.
Reno, Nev.
Red Banks, N. J.
Regina, Can.
Richmond, Cal.
Richmond, Va.
Robstown, Tex.
Rochdale, Tex.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rockford, Ill.
Rock Springs, Wyo.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Diego, Cal.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
San Francisco, Cal.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Shreveport, La.
Sioux City, Ia.
St. Augustine, Fla.
St. Catherines, Ont.
St. Cloud, Minn.
St. Paul, Minn.
St. Petersburg, Fla.
St. Louis, Mo.
Seattle, Wash.
Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
Savannah, Ga.
Sioux City, Ia.
Smithtown, L. I.
South Omaha, Neb.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mass.
Springfield, O.
Stamford, Conn.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tampa, Fla.
Teague, Tex.
Temple, Tex.
Terre Haute, Ind.
The Dalles, Ore.
Toronto, Can.
Trenton, N. J.
Tri-Cities—Davenport, Ia.; Rock Island and Moline, Ill.
Troy, N. Y.
Tulsa, Okla.
Urbana-Champaign, Ill.
Vancouver, B. C.
Victoria, Tex.
Waco, Tex.
Waterbury, Conn.
Watertown, N. Y.
Watertown, S. D.
Washington, D. C.
Welland Canal Zone.
West Frankfort, Ill.
West Palm Beach, Fla.
White Plains, N. Y.
Wichita Falls, Tex.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmington, Del.
Winnipeg, Can.
Worcester, Mass.
Yonkers, N. Y.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Boonville, Mo.
Uxbridge, Mass.
Durham, N. C.
Venice Hill and Woodlake, Cal.
Fort Smith, Ark (furniture workers).
Balboa, Panama Canal Zone.
Porterville, Cal.
Chillicothe, Ill.
Total, 8 Local Unions.

Rejection

G. W. Morse, a candidate for admission into L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., has been rejected three times.

Casual Comment

The Philadelphia convention brought home to everyone with trip-hammer force the great and steady progress the American Labor Movement is making.

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Hats off to Philadelphia! The boys in "the city of brotherly love" certainly know how to handle an A. F. of L. convention and entertain the delegates.

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In a year when labor has won a remarkable political victory defining the liberties of the toilers it was a happy coincidence that the thirty-fourth annual convention of the organized labor movement should be held in the historic city which is the birthplace of our national liberties.

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The accomplishments of the Philadelphia convention furnish proof that the policies and methods of the A. F. of L. are practical and effective. The wheel of time brings new tests and new problems before the trade union movement which are dealt with in a manner that unmistakably shows that the great federation of the toilers is founded upon true and lasting principles.

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Thanks to the sentiment that has arisen in recent years there is now a good deal less exploitation of department store help at Christmas time than was formerly the case. Yet we are aware that many department store employes still look upon Christmas as a time of laborious toil rather than as a gladsome festival. We can help to lighten their burden by doing our Christmas shopping early.

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When you come to think of it there is no earthly reason (save, perhaps, the hoggish greed of some employers) why department store employes should be forced to work late into the night in order to gather in the shekels of belated Christmas shoppers. Remember you owe it to "the girl behind the counter" to shop early!

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Trade unionists cannot afford to temporize with their avowed enemies. There is a great deal of truth in the saying that "everyone must either be friendly or unfriendly to union labor and the best way to make the unfriendly ones friendly is to steer clear of them and leave them alone."

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In essentials the Christmas spirit and the spirit which animates the organized labor movement are singularly akin. Both have their roots in similar cardinal principles and both point to the brotherhood of man, to true unity, true friendship and sincere Christian charity as the highest ideals of civilized life. The organized labor movement seeks to realize and to practically apply such ideals, not for a single day, not for a festive period of the year, but for each and every day of the three hundred and sixty-five.

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The generous impulses generated at Christmas time should extend itself this year to the war sufferers in Europe. A small donation to the Red Cross or to one of the various funds for that purpose, if one can reasonably afford it, will go far toward setting us "all right with the world." In the interest of international fellowship among the workers it is also the duty of trades unionists to assist in this laudable enterprise.

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Brother P. H. McCarthy, who when he was not attending to the interests of the U. B. in Philadelphia, was helping to get the 1915 meeting for a waterbound burg on the Pacific Coast, named San Fancisco, will have to work some in the

next year to fulfill his promises. He said "Frisco would equal, if not eclipse, Philadelphia in its reception of the A. F. of L. delegates." Somebody said that it couldn't be done, but McCarthy says it can.

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We are of the opinion that rarely or never has the case for the labor movement been presented so correctly for the benefit of the average person than by Walter Lippmann, whose brilliant article entitled, "A Key to the Labor Movement" we reproduce this month from a recent issue of The Metropolitan Magazine. The writer is a young newspaperman who has already made some clever contributions to modern political and sociological thought which have gained him a reputation for independence and originality. He is best known, perhaps, by his book, "A Preface to Politics," which was published last year.

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Mr. Lippmann looks upon the labor movement in this country with a discerning eye and views it in its true perspective. He sees it not as the seething inferno and breeding place of incipient anarchy and revolt which its enemies would have us believe, nor yet as an idealistic sort of portal to an industrial paradise which some of us in our most enthusiastic and exalted moments are apt to regard it, but as a common-sense, very human and altogether necessary movement of the wage-workers for self-protection and for human betterment. He finds that trades unions are intelligently fighting the battles of democracy for the beginnings of industrial self-government and are endeavoring in the most systematic and practical manner known to them to "conquer the industrial jungle for civilized life."

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Each and every member of our organization should read the report of the delegates to the A. F. of L. convention published in this issue. Never before did so many matters of importance to our membership come before the annual parliament of the wage-workers than at Philadelphia last month and it is something to congratulate ourselves upon that in practically every instance the claims of the U. B. were given full consideration.

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The policy of disarmament in the interest of peace does not seem to find favor with the Colorado Coal Mine Operators judging from the report that they have shipped large quantities of high power rifles and machine guns into the state in order to be prepared for emergencies which may arise when the federal troops are removed. They recently asked for permission to organize seventy-eight imported gunmen into the militia at the Walsen mine near Walsenburg. Should this be allowed, which is altogether probable, there will be some 607 coal company henchmen in the Colorado militia armed with high power rifles and a battery of twelve machine guns. If another Ludlow massacre occurs, when the federal troops leave the district, the state authorities who have allowed the coal operators so much latitude cannot expect to be held blameless.

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Louis Kemper, of Cincinnati, the popular International Secretary of the United Brewery Workmen of America, died a short time ago after a short illness of pneumonia with which he was taken ill shortly after his return from the Baltimore convention of the Brewery Workers. Brother Kemper was well known in labor circles generally and in recent years was prominent among the delegates to the A. F. of L. conventions. Last August, a year ago, he was fraternal delegate to the British Trades and Labor Congress held in Manchester, England. Secretary Kemper was a tireless worker in the cause of labor.

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The members of our organization in Philadelphia covered themselves with glory in the monster parade which was one of the spectacular events of the A. F. of L. convention. Among the marching bodies of trades unionists, estimated

(Continued on Page 53.)

News Notes from Local Unions

Bay City, Texas, L. U. 1870.—As work is very dull around Bay City and vicinity at present, all traveling brothers are advised to stay away. Roy Nash, R. S.

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New Castle, Pa., L. U. 206.—Owing to bad trade conditions and other trouble existing here all traveling brothers are requested to avoid this vicinity until further notice. Albert Wilson, Secretary.

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Rockford, Ill., L. U. 792.—Conditions in the carpentry trade in Rockford were never worse than at the present time and L. U. 792 urges all traveling brothers to stay away. E. J. Hogan, R. S.

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French Lick, Ind., L. U. 1309.—We desire to notify all traveling brothers that work is very scarce around French Lick. Outsiders will not find work by coming here, as many of our own men are unemployed. Alfred Holiday, R. S.

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Peekskill, N. Y., L. U. 163.—All traveling brothers are urged to stay away from Peekskill, as conditions in the trade are bad and as there is no prospects of adequate work in sight at the present time. Jasper Tompkins, R. S.

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Electra, Texas, L. U. 1830.—Work is very scarce in Electra and many local men have been forced to go elsewhere in search of employment. Traveling brothers are therefore urged to stay away until things open up. J. R. Baker, F. S.

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Cedar Rapids, Iowa, L. U. 308.—Owing to a general slackness in the building line and as a large number of our members are idle, traveling brothers are requested to avoid Cedar Rapids. Prospects for winter work here are of the poorest description. W. B. James, R. S.

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Boston, Mass., D. C.—All traveling carpenters are requested to stay away from Boston owing to conditions in the trade here. Work is very dull and the outlook is not encouraging. Many Boston carpenters are unable to secure work. J. F. Twomey, Secretary.

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Ithaca, N. Y., L. U. 603.—As the members of this local intend to start a trade movement in the near future and as there are more carpenters in this city at present than can find employment traveling brothers are asked to stay away until further notice. J. S. Tressy, R. S.

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Norwood, O., L. U. 1206.—This local has decided to issue a notice authorizing all carpenters to stay away from Norwood and vicinity, as conditions are very bad in the trade. There are a great number of men out of work and outsiders coming here will only swell the ranks of the unemployed. G. W. Vearil, R. S.

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Albany, N. Y., L. U. 117.—There has been a great influx of carpenters into Albany in recent months notwithstanding the fact that a great many members of L. U. 117 are walking the streets unemployed. It is to be hoped that traveling brothers will heed this notice and stay away. F. C. Ludlum, Secretary.

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Sioux City, Ia., L. U. 948.—Traveling brothers are asked to stay away from Sioux City, as there are a large number of the members of L. U. 948 unemployed. To come here at this time would mean loss of time and money. Pay no attention to advertisements offering employment here. Such statements are misleading. Charles Huney, F. S.

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Bay City, Mich., L. U. 116.—Trade conditions here look very favorable for the fall and winter. All our union men are

busy and there is some demand for more. L. U. 116 controls practically all the carpentry work in this jurisdiction, enjoys an eight-hour day and Saturday half-holiday, wages are 45 cents per hour. Wm. B. Gust, B. A.

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Florida.—Advices from the Ft. Lauderdale and West Palm Beach locals report that trade conditions on the south and east coasts of Florida are unusually dull this season and traveling brothers are warned to stay away. The unsettled conditions prevailing through the country seems to have caused an unprecedented influx of carpenters into the southern state which has severely handicapped local mechanics. Work in the building trades is very slack and the prospects of better times in the near future are very small.

Information Wanted

The present whereabouts of Frank P. Ashley and his wife are required. The couple formerly lived in Chicago and are supposed to be in California. Information should be sent to D. Finnigan, 5620 Hermitage avenue, Chicago, or to Walter Dennis, Reading, Kan.

Samuel Strauss Expelled

Samuel Strauss, formerly a member of L. U. 19 of Detroit, Mich., has been expelled from the U. B. for stealing tools from a brother member following a hearing before a trial board of the Detroit D. C. He had previously been fined $10 for the offense in police court. Strauss came to Detroit from New York about fifteen months ago.

Boys of L. U. 682 Make Merry

The fourteenth annual banquet of L. U. 682 of Franklin, Pa., was held in the Central Labor Council Hall in that city on Wednesday evening, October 28, and proved a most enjoyable affair. The committee having charge of arrangements comprised G. H. Harrah, H. E. Bell, I. W. Ferguson, M. D. Cline and S. C. Shaffer, and nothing was left undone to provide for the entertainment of the members and their wives and friends. The repast was in the form of a fish fry and the menu provided good things innumerable from oysters to ice cream. The charter members of L. U. 682 present made short addresses and also several of the younger members spoke. Brother J. H. Dash, of L. U. 430, addressed the gathering on the accomplishments of organized labor during the last few years and C. L. Finley won applause with his recitations. There was also an address by Henry Thomas, a Franklin contractor. Harry E. Bell, who presided at the first meeting, when the local was organized November 26, 1900, was another speaker. Brother Bell was elected treasurer of the local at the first meeting and has held the office continually since. Several of the speakers referred to the prosperous condition of L. U. 682, which is one of the strongest in that part of Pennsylvania, Franklin carpenters being 92 per cent. organized.

Madison, Wis., Carpenters Freed on Conspiracy Charge

The case of conspiracy brought against the members of L. U. 314, of Madison, Wis., last June, growing out of the recent strike of the carpenters of that city, was dismissed on August 7. In rendering his decision, Judge Grimm completely vindicated the actions of the accused carpenters. He said that it appeared to him that at a time which seemed opportune the carpenters went on strike for the purpose of securing an increase in wages and had not interfered in any way except by peaceful persuasion in trying to keep others from taking their places. In one or two instances some loud language was used and a stone was thrown by a union man, utterly unconnected with the union in general, but that these were isolated incidents done outside of using quiet and peaceable persuasion. He said he could find no expressed intent upon the part of the defendants to act unlawfully.

"When a crowd of workers like car-

(Continued on Page 40.)

State Council Activities

Louisiana State Council Launched

The first convention of the Louisiana State Council of the U. B., held in the Carpenters' Hall at Alexandria, La., November 2 and 3, was a most successful event and gave every indication that the new state body will be of great advantage in furthering the work of organization and in securing better working conditions in Louisiana.

The officers elected to carry on the work of the new State Council for the ensuing year are: G. W. Moore, of New Orleans, President; J. M. Sutton, of Shreveport, Vice-President; John C. Moore, of Shreveport, Secretary-Treasurer, and H. E. Markwood, of Monroe; O. G. Fernandez, of New Orleans; A. A. Germillion, of Alexandria; J. H. Pittman, of De Ridder; George Washington, of Baton Rouge, members of the Board of Trustees.

First Vice-President W. L. Hutcheson represented the General Office at the convention and there were also present, in addition to the accredited delegates, G. E. B. Member James Ogletree, of the Fourth District; U. S. Berry, General Organizer, for Louisiana, and J. E. Proctor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Texas State Council.

First Vice-President Hutcheson addressed the delegates at the opening of the convention and expressed the belief that the State Council they were forming would prove of great benefit to the Louisiana membership. He also touched upon the progress made by the United Brotherhood and emphasized the value of organization and co-operation.

In closing he referred to the work that was being accomplished by the State Council in the neighboring state of Texas and complimented that body upon its efficiency. Brothers Ogletree, Proctor and Berry also gave instructive talks.

The convention went on record as being opposed to the constitutional amendment containing the recommendation of the General Convention on the subject of issuing charters to "auxiliary" unions composed of persons working at an industry where organizations would be of benefit to the U. B. The use of the U. B. label on all manufactured products was urged. Organizer Berry was commended for his work in Louisiana and President Kirby was urged to keep him in the state. The convention also endorsed the raise in salary of the General Officers as recommended by the last General Convention at Indianapolis, and pledged support to the candidacy of Brothers Martel and Guerin, the only members of the G. E. B., who have opposition for re-election. The Texas Carpenter was made the official organ of the State Council and Lake Charles, La., was chosen as the next convention city.

Michigan State Council

The convention of the Michigan State Council was held in the District Council Hall, Grand Rapids, Thursday and Friday, October 22 and 23. At the opening session on Thursday, Judge Cresswell, representing the city officials, welcomed the delegates to Grand Rapids. Other speakers were First General Vice-President Hutcheson, representing the General Office; Brother E. Kosten, President of the Grand Rapids Trades and Labor Council, and President C. O. Taylor, of the Michigan Federation of Labor. President Plambeck was then called to the chair and the regular business of the convention taken up. During the sessions communications extending fraternal greetings were read from General President James Kirby, General Secretary Duffy, G. E. B. member D. A. Post, the Ontario Provincial Council and the Texas State Council.

On Friday morning the election of officers took place and resulted in the

unanimous re-election of President F. C. Plambeck, Vice-President D. E. Reukauf and Secretary-Treasurer J. E. Whittaker.

Much of the time of the convention was taken up with the discussion of a number of constitutional changes. Among the resolutions adopted by the convention were those protesting against the Michigan State prison or any other penal institution entering into contracts for the erection or construction of buildings other than those connected with said prison or penal institution. Protest was also made against the placing of prison-made goods on the market in competition with free labor. The passage of a bill by the next legislature was urged making it compulsory for prison-made goods to be labeled as such. The attempt made to colonize part of the State of Michigan with orientals was condemned. The stand of the U. B. for the eight-hour day was affirmed and every local union and district council were urged to insert an eight hour clause in their next trade demands which would have the backing of the State Council.

Jackson, Mich., was chosen as the next convention city and the next semi-annual meeting will be held there next March. Before adjournment a vote of thanks was given Brother Verburg and the carpenters of Grand Rapids for the manner in which the delegates had been entertained.

Madison, Wis., Carpenters Freed on Conspiracty Charge

(Continued from Page 38.)

penters walk out in the busiest season of the year," said Judge Grimm, "it creates bitter feeling, because the contractors will suffer somewhat. The carpenters, on the other hand, know that their only hope of success is to walk out at a time when they are needed. So it is almost a mutual thing.

"We hope that the time will come when these things will always be harmoniously adjusted. If it was not for uniting as these men do in unions, they might at the present day be still working at the old scale, away below what they are receiving now. It was only through union that they could wrest from their employers and the capitalists their right percentage of the earnings, and that they have generally done it in such a peaceable way is commendable. I, for one, have no hesitation in saying that even though it does work hardship at times, because men must secure what belongs to them, what of right they ought to have, still they have a right to do it, provided they don't do it by unlawful means, namely, by force or violence or corruption.

"So far as this union is concerned, and particularly these defendants, I cannot see where, outside of that one thing of hurting their employers for the time being by walking out at a time when their services were most needed, they can be blamed for anything. They quit in order to secure better wages and they were successful. They did not countenance or urge violence. Some of their men belonging to the union remained and continued at work, although enough of them walked out to make the strike a success. They didn't do it with any threat, any intimidation, any force or any violence. Their by-laws simply required that if one of their members did not join with the strike he would be fined $25.00 or be expelled from the union. The fine they couldn't enforce, because no law would enforce it for them; they could then only discharge the man as a member of the union. So the whole organization seems to have been one to accomplish mutual good by lawful means. And I think these contractors, when they stop to think, must feel the force of the situation in which these men were placed, because most of them were themselves ordinary carpenters before they became contractors.

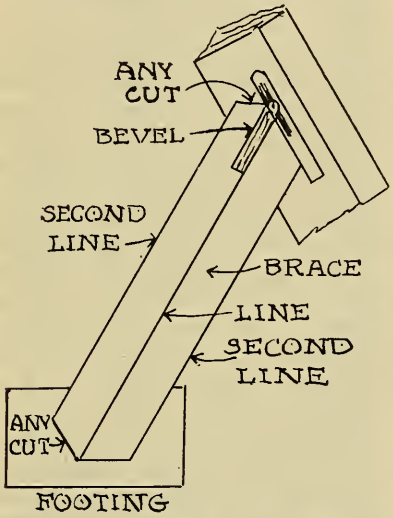
"If there are any strikes in this city in the future, I hope that the unions directing the strike will use every means to protect every individual carpenter in his individual rights and not interfere with his employer and succeed simply upon the merits of their own acts, if sufficient of them join in walking out and others voluntarily refrain from taking their places, or if they can by peaceful means and persuasion induce them not to take their places."

Craft Problems

A Chat About Brace Problems

(By A. A. Stafford, L. U. 141.)

Sometimes these brace problems are a funny proposition to get lengths and cuts. For instance, putting a brace in between two given points, as shown in accompanying drawing, where the ends have a bevel two ways. Such a brace might have to be exact length and exactly fit at each end. Now, to get the



exact dope, stretch a line tight right where one corner of the brace will be, and if necessary, set two lines, one for another corner, then set bevel for cuts off of the lines. Measure length on line. This makes a simple matter of it, on this or any similar proposition of any length, as the line is a straight edge, and by the use of a square, level and bevel, one can find all points.

A Retrospect of Joinery

(By O. B. Maginnis.)

(Continued from October Issue.)

It would be impossible to enumerate in detail the numerous and beautiful examples of joinery to be found in the older edifices of Europe, to sift out the names of the men who spent years, sometimes indeed, a lifetime on one screen, door or window, yet the excellence of the work and the mode of putting material together are worthy of mention.

For instance, the roof of the Westminster hall, if not the finest, is open to any open-timbered roof in Europe. To any architect, carpenter or joiner who has been fortunate enough to see this wonderful combination of three branches, the study of it is a pleasure, being splendid in design and construction and rich in joinery (see sketch 1). We ask any joiner what time would be taken to work out, even on the ground, the filling in of the panels above and below the elliptic trusses? What nicety of calculation to get out the stuff for the moldings depicted here. What labor, trouble and pa-

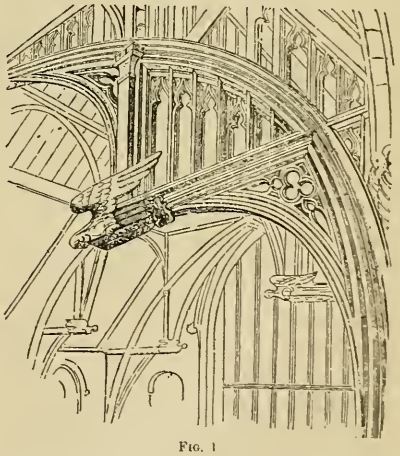


Fig. 1

tience would it cost us in this twentieth century to construct a similar roof? Yet in spite of all difficulties, by the aid of the rough tools, we see in museums our ancestors, with enduring care and with that enthusiasm which is wanting nowadays, succeeded in executing this specimen of art.

The Carpenter

Are we to suppose the joiners of the olden time were versed in geometry or mathematics, or understood the principle of the mechanical powers which pertained to their tools? No, if, as we are told by writers, "trade secrets were jealously guarded and few could penetrate the mysteries of the arts," still there is no definite information that they were not, and that they understood their practical use their works prove. Can it be true, then, that though we have better facilities for educating mechanics, better tools and machinery for the working and transportation of material, "that of the number of mechanics who attempt the acquirement of the trade but few reach excellence?" Is our intellect becoming duller? Do our hands not possess the cunning the artisans of the past possessed? No, this can not be, as is proven by the versatility of invention and great works we carry out now every year. How, then, are we to account for this decline? It has been said that when a man labors for the love of labor, when enthusiastic or ambitious, his work is never a burden, but rather a pleasure to him to devote his whole time to attain excellence. This was undoubtedly the case with past joiners. Freed from the worrying worldly cares and anxieties of modern mechanics, and assured of those things which we now give our art in return for, viz: the necessities of life, they, being full of ambition, struggled on, and ultimately triumphed. At the same time, notwithstanding the obstacles which obstruct us, it cannot be said that we are incapable of originality and thoroughness. True, we have adopted different methods, tracery windows, and other perforated work are rarely wrought from one thickness, but built up in layers, thus obtaining the same effect with less labor. Though not so thorough as the former, this method has been used with fair results.

Interior wood finish is also differently fixed. The sketch, Fig. 2, shows the inside of a modern hall or large room in the Italian style, paneled in hardwood with carving. Here it will be perceived that, though mostly planted on a well-seasoned pine groundwork, or backing, the effect is the same and the weight much less than if framed as of old. The practice of planting is modern and open to criticism. By the simple rules which

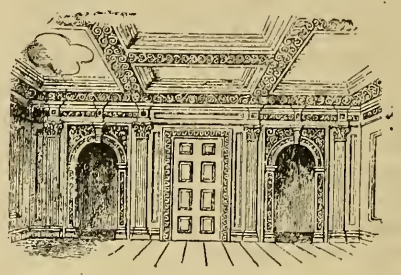


FIG. 2.

have been deduced from geometry and mathematics we can find cuts, proportion parts and solve problems, accurately achieving by a simple process what must once have cost much time and patience.

Let anyone walk through some of our modern public buildings and private residences and view the handsomely wrought doors, the exquisite paneling, parquetry flooring, various designs of mantels and other fittings, and they will scarcely say that joinery is declining, as this work will compare favorably with that of our predecessors.

The panel in sketch 3 is a fair specimen of modern gothic work. Let us analyze it and compare the different methods! By the former we construct a solid frame of oak, cut as closely as possible to the outline of the tracery, the thickness being left on to allow for carving figures and crotchets, the panels in the styles are to be sunk out and molded, and the bottom panels and cusprings to be carved. This is the old and certainly the most perfect way. The modern way consists in fixing the groundwork and principals, then working details, carving and figures, and planting them on.

Many details have altered but little during these ages. The old mortise and tenon, scarf, and so forth, remain little altered; but with the addition of improvements, which have been gradually introduced, we have them now nearly

perfection. Again, the knowledge of joinery is more extended, but it is to be said that the finer class of work is now done by the cabinet makers and shop wood workers. This has been attributed

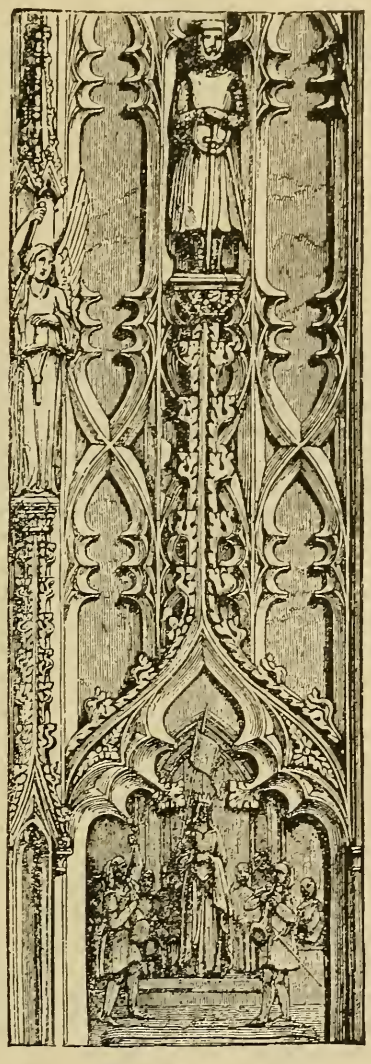


Fig. 3.

to several causes: first, the poor shop education of our mechanics through lack of an apprentice system; and second, to the fact that there is no time now to educate and train them to a very high grade when a medium grade satisfied public wants. Thus, while the joiner remains at this medium, his high art passes into the hands of another. Sometimes you will perhaps meet one who is skilled in designing and carrying out the higher class of work, or, as he is generally termed, a hard wood worker; but the joiner, whose handicraft is a work of art, whose skill we often wonder at, seems to be of the past, and these but his imitators.

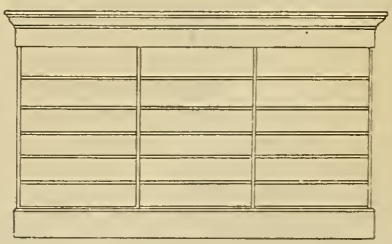
Shelving

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

In this day and age, as, in fact, in all time past and probably for all time to come, there is sure to be a big demand for shelving. I say big demand advisedly, for it seems to me that as days pass and business continues to grow, the demand grows more and more for all kinds of shelving, not only in stores, but in the factory, in the shop, in the office, in the home; from the shelving for the fruit jars in the basement to the shelving in the closets away up in the attic; shelves for the china closet; shelves for the library, and so on ad infinitum.

Now there is not a good carpenter living but who can put up any common shelving, and yet if it had not been for seeing so many skillful men put up very poor jobs of shelving I would never have thought of taking my time to write this article.

There is but one valid reason why good carpenters fall down on putting up



good shelving, and that is simply that they are too careless to give it the proper thought or attention.

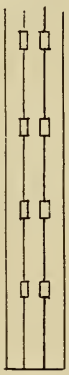
Shelving to go into the same place requires to be cut to an exact length. It is something which I have no doubt all

good carpenters know, but how often do you see good mechanics carelessly cut them off hastily, not even using the same pattern, and get them quite different in length. For a wide shelf it is very necessary that you cut entirely from the one pattern, and be careful to use always the same edge the same way all the time. How easy it is to even get the length the same on all of them and then carelessly square them off with a square, so that the boards are not any too straight, and, therefore, one will be short in the front and the other in the rear and so forth, but this can be avoided by using the pattern as mentioned.

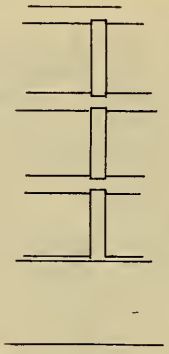
Again, I have seen the uprights gained in and also laid off in a careless manner, the variation being something terrible. The front edge should carefully be laid off as desired and then that one should always be used to lay off all the rest, always keeping front edges together.

Be sure to start your shelving straight, level and plumb; cut all the right length and it then comes nice and easy.

All best shelving should be gained in, and more especially for small, thin shelving like pigeon holes, etc. In fact, practically all shelving should be gained in so that the ends of the shelving rest in the uprights, then the distance between may be supported by pieces not necessarily gained in, especially if there is any likelihood of their being ever wanted to be moved over to make the spaces larger or smaller at some distant time.



Now there are a great many different ways of finishing both top and bottom, though quite commonly they are



finished something like the finished illustration, crown mould and cap at top and beveled base at bottom.

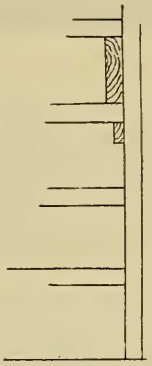
Note how I have illustrated the three pieces laid off together, each end and one center piece all laid off with the

one pattern and one application, so that they are all exactly alike.

Note the illustration showing the supports gained in, also notice those that are not gained in.

Then look at the last one and see what I have often seen good mechanics do rather than to bother to do it right, that is, just nail a board endwise under the shelf. See for yourself what a terrible looking thing it is and then think for a great lot of shelving what a big amount of lumber it takes. Then again

we often see a small piece nailed under, as illustrated. Now that is not



so bad, and yet again if there was to be a lot of heft on the shelving possibly it is not as good. It is a bad practice anyway and should generally be avoided, though often cheap temporary shelving, or shelving that is likely to want to be changed, are nailed through square and not gained in at all. Often a very fair job is done that way, though it is not the best way by any means.

I have illustrated three different styles of base, as you will note. The base simply cut right under the bottom shelf does very nicely for much cheap simple work.

The Three-Center Arch

(By O. B. Maginnis.)

The laying out of an arch of three centers is comparatively simple, as you will observe from the accompanying diagram. The width between the jambs on the spring line must be given in feet and inches, say, for example, four feet. This is divided into two equal parts in the middle, say at two feet, and a perpendicular or square line drawn up as shown. Then the radius line of the several sweeps as they intersect will be readily comprehended. It is always best in studying geometrical diagrams to endeavor to reason them out by actually drawing the same in pencil, say to a scale of one, two or three inches to represent one foot practically constructed.

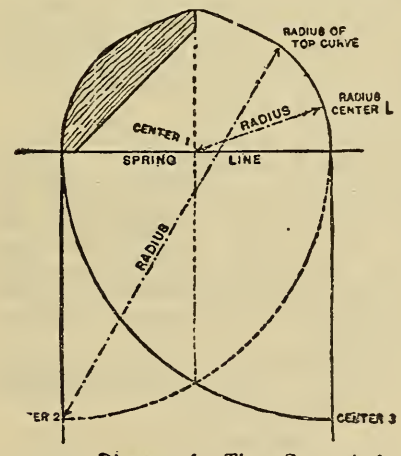


Diagram of a Three Centre Arch.

Memorial Exercises at Arlington

Following a custom which has prevailed since Labor Day 1906, when a granite monument was erected to the memory of P. J. McGuire, the father of the United Brotherhood, in Arlington cemetery, the Central Labor Union of Camden, N. J., has held memorial services each year, at which the graves of deceased trades unionists are decorated. Past President Charles F. Carter, of the Camden C. L. U., presided at this year's exercises and addresses were delivered at the grave of Brother McGuire and of Brother Troth, the latter a well-known Camden trades unionist, the speakers being William J. Shields and Mark Jacoby, secretary-treasurer of the Camden C. L. U.

Prior to the speaking a standing wreath from L. U. 20 of Camden, a standing floral shield from the Philadelphia D. C., a wreath from L. U. 8 and a beautiful bouquet of roses were placed on Brother McGuire's grave.

In his address, Brother Shields paid a splendid tribute to the founder of the United Brotherhood and said it was most fitting that they should honor his memory on Labor Day for the reason that the holiday was originally inspired by him as a tribute to the genius of American industry. From his intimate acquaintance with Brother McGuire, he told of the many sacrifices the latter had made to bring the U. B. into existence and to tide it over its struggles.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Bericht des Delegaten zur dreizehnten Jahres-Sitzung des canadischen Gewerkschafts-Kongresses.

James Kirby, General-Präsident der V. Z. und B. von A., Indianapolis, Ind.:

Werter Herr und Bruder: — Indem ich hier über meine Teilnahme an obigem Kongresse-Bericht erstatte kann ich konstatiren, daß in dessen Sitzungen Fragen von großer Wichtigkeit für unsere Brüderschaft, sowohl wie für die organisirte Arbeiterschaft im allgemeinen, erörtert wurden.

Es wurden über sechszig Resolutionen eingebracht und erledigt, worunter solche die sich auf Schlichtung von Streitigkeiten zwischen Arbeiter und Unternehmer, sowie auf Verletzung der „Fair Wage Clausel" in Regierungskontrakten bezogen, das größte Interesse wach riefen. Diese Resolutionen, Nr. 12 und 13, wurden von Delegat Moore von Niagara Falls, Ont., eingereicht.

Die Anwesenheit Herrn Carruthers, des Arbeitsministers, gab den Delegaten Anlaß zu einer längeren, animirten Debatte in welcher die vielen rücksichtslosen Verletzungen der „Fair Wage" Clausel gebrandmarkt wurden die sich die Kontraktoren denen der Bau des Welland Schiffkanals und Hafen-Verbesserungen in Toronto übertragen wurden zu schulden kommen ließen. Aehnliche Verletzungen dieser Clausel bei Regierungsarbeiten von geringerer Bedeutung in den verschiedenen Provinzen, und die wie die ersteren seinem Departement unterstellt sind, wurden blos gestellt und der Arbeitsminister vom Kongresse dafür verantwortlich gehalten.

Doch der Arbeitsminister erwies sich als Meister der Umgehungskunst und Ausflüchte. Er redete ein und eine halbe Stunde ohne den Kern der Sache ze berühren und ohne die Fragen zu beantworten die ihn so geschickt von Delegat Moore gestellt wurden. Doch der Kongreß hatte in letzter Zeit mit derartigen Gauklern zu viel zu tun gehabt um sich von diesem sehr respektablen Politiker über's Ohr hauen zu lassen. Er (der Arbeitsminister) bewies durch sein Verhalten, daß er einem langen Winterschlafe verfällt während die Unternehmer die Augen offen haben und die Ueberfüllung des Arbeitsmarktes zu Verletzungen der „Fair Wage" Clausel ausnutzen; ein Gesetz welches zu inforciren die Pflicht der Arbeits-Departements ist, der es aber schnöde aus dem Wege geht.

Es ist die alte Geschichte in neuer Auflage — Regierungs-Kontraktoren sind die zuvorkommendsten Leute vor den Wahlen. Nach den Wahlen aber scheren sie sich den Teufel um ihre den Arbeitern gemachten Versprechungen. Sie halten diese für gehirnlos und nicht fähig sich dieser Versprechungen zu erinnern.

Der Arbeitsminister wurde ebenfalls wegen der in den Minendistrikten Vancouver Island's herrschenden Zuständen gehörig zur Rechenschaft gezogen. Diese Znstände hatten zu einem langwierigen Ausstand und Aussperrung geführt und waren der Nichtbefolgung des „Regulation Act" seitens einer Bande betrügerischer Politiker zuzuschreiben die sich unumschränkte Kontrolle über die Provinz British Columbia angeeignet haben. Diesmal waren es Distrikts-Präsident Foster und Organisator Farrington von den U. M. W. welche den Knüppel der Kritik schwangen auf Grund des Resultates ihrer in den westlichen Provinzen vorgenommenen Untersuchungen.

Auch hier hatte der Arbeitsminister einen harten Standpunkt sich der Anschuldigungen zu erwahren. Er bemühte sich die Kapitalsinteressen zu verteidigen. Seine Rede überfloß von hochpatriotischen Gemeinplätzen und wie alle Patrioten dieses Kalibers erklärte er, daß fremde Agitatoren diese Zustände verursacht hätten während es doch erwiesen ist, daß zur Zeit als die Aussperrung erfolgte kein einziger Agitator, einheimisch oder fremd, im betreffenden Distrikte anwesend oder tätig war.

Bezeichend ist aber, daß nachdem der Minister in seiner patriotischen Anwandlung von fremden Arbeiteragitatoren gefaselt hatte, er mit keiner Silbe die Tatsache erwähnte, daß die Minenbesitzer fremde, Ver. Staaten Kapitalisten sind.

Ihr Delegat hatte erwartet, daß sich der Kongreß mit verschiedenen Grenz- (jurisdiction) streitigkeiten zu beschäftigen hätte, und hatte sich für ein diesbezügliches Gefecht vorbereitet trotzdem sich der Kongreß in der Regel mit derartigen Angelegenheiten nicht befaßt. Eine Stellungnahme meinerseits gegenüber solchen Fragen wurde mir indessen erspart indem solche nicht auf der Tagesordnung standen.

Die Verhandlungen des Kongresses werden im Druck erscheinen und der General-Office zugestellt werden.

Brüderlich Ihr,

George Armstrong, Delegat.

Verhandlungen der vierten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1914 des General-Exekutiv-Board.

(Fortsetzung von letzter Nummer.)

Moline, Ill. — Die Konventions-Delegaten Biggs, Church, McGinn, Struß und Campbell erscheinen anläßlich der in obiger Stadt noch anhaltenden Aussperrung. Sie wünschen, daß die General-Offize für die Besoldung der drei bis fünf ihrer Mitglieder aufkomme die noch ausgesperrt sind und Picketdienste versehen.

Der Board hat bereits hierüber verfügt.

East St. Louis, Ill. — Konventions-Delegat für L. U. 169, Frank Brenton, erscheint bezüglich eines Amendements zu Sektion 27 der General-Konstitution. Er behauptet, daß ihm nicht genügend Gelegenheit gegeben wurde das Amendement zu begründen. Der Board entscheidet, daß es ihm nicht zusteht über die Handlungen der Konvention zu Gericht zu sitzen.

29. September.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend.

Denver, Colo. — Ein Rechnung des Advokaten H. J. Hersey für $100.00 als Abschlagszahlung für geleistete Dienste im Falle der Amalgamated Society u. a. gegen James u. a. wird zur Zahlung angewiesen.

Die Brüder Maines von 606 Port Richmond, N. Y., und Martin von L. U. 507 Stapleton, N. Y., erscheinen bezüglich des Falles Horace Cage, welcher vor einiger Zeit von L. U. 656 Holyoke, Mass., nach L. U. 606 Port Richmond transferirte. Sie verlangen, daß letzterer den Mehrbetrag der von L. U. 606 erhobenen Eintrittsgebühr nachzahle. Da keine Appellation in dem Falle eingelaufen ist, kann hierüber keinerlei Verfügung getroffen werden.

1. Oktober.

Alle Mitglieder sind anwesend.

Stockton, Cal. — Situationsbericht über dis Aussperrung läuft ein von L. U. 266. Es wird derselben die Summe von $600.00 zur Unterstützung ihrer beteiligten Mitglieder angewiesen.

Der Hilferuf der United Textile Workers an die Konvention, welcher an den Board verwiesen wurde, wird in Erwägung gezogen und wird die Summe von tausend Dollars zur Unterstützung der in Atlanta, Ga., ausstehenden Mitglieder obiger Organisation bewilligt.

Die Frage weiterer Geldbewilligung für die Woman's Trade Union League wird zur nächsten Sitzung des Board zurückgelegt und der G. S. angewiesen laut Instruktion der Konvention in der Angelegenheit eine Untersuchung vorzunehmen.

2. Oktober.

Alle Mitglieder sind anwesend.

Bericht liegt vor vom Hamilton County Carpenters' Distrikt Council (Cincinnati) über den Stand des Ausstandes der Mühlen- und Shoparbeiter. Es wird die weitere Summe von $840.00 zur Unterstützung der am Ausstande beteiligten Mitglieder bewilligt.

3. Oktober.

Alle Mitglieder sind anwesend.

Die Advokaten Magner & Carew benachrichtigen die G. O., daß infolge Austritts des ersteren aus der Firma diese in der Bossertschen $200,000.00 Schadenersatzklage keine weiteren Dienste leisten könne. Der G. P. wird ermächtigt Advokat Beatty in Brooklyn an deren Stelle zu engagiren.

5. Oktober.

Alle Mitglieder sind anwesend.

Macon, Ga. — Ein eingelaufenes Gesuch der L. U. 144 um Geldbewilligung zu Organisationszwecken wird an den G. P. zur Vornahme einer Untersuchung verwiesen um später darüber Verfügung zu treffen.

Los Angeles, Cal. — L. U. 884 ersucht um Erlassung der Kopfsteuer während sechs Monate. Der G. E. B. hat nicht die Macht das Gesuch zu gewähren und wenn die Kopfsteuer nicht konstitutionsgemäß entrichtet, wird geraten alle Mitglieder außer Benefit.

Der G. S. macht den Vorschlag die Liste der Protokoll- und Finanz-Sekretäre alle sechs, anstatt wie jetzt, alle drei Monate drucken zu lassen, dafür aber Tag und Ort der Versammlungen der Lokal-Unions beizufügen. Dem Vorschlag wird zugestimmt.

Cincinnati, Ohio. — Der Bericht des Zweiten G. V.-P. Quinn über den Ausstand der outside Carpenter wird entgegengenommen und nach reiflicher Erwägung der Distrikt-Council folgendermaßen instruirt:

1. Daß der Ausstand als beendet erklärt wird.
2. Clearancekarten müssen in Uebereinstimmung mit den in der General-Konstitution niedergelegten Gesetzen akzeptirt werden.
3. Der Vertrag, bezüglich solcher Mitglieder die täglich von ihrer Arbeit nach Hause zurückkehren und wie derselbe vor dem Ausstande inkraft war, ist wieder inkraft zu setzen.

Wenn der Board in seiner nächsten Sitzung findet, daß diese Instruktionen befolgt wurden und der D. C. ihn offiziell hiervon benachrichtigt, dann soll eine endgültige Bewilligung im Betrage von $2,500.00 zur Unterstützung der am Ausstand beteiligt gewesenen Mitglieder gemacht werden.

Bruder D. A. Post macht die Mitteilung, daß E. D. Parker, Sekretär des Wyoming Valley D. C., gestorben sei und wird der G. S. beauftragt in einem Schreiben an die Familie des Verstorbenen und an den D. C. das Beileid der Boardmitglieder auszusprechen.

Salem, Mass. — Von dem North Shore

D. C. ist vollständiger Ausweis über die Verausgabung der, den durch das große Feuer Schaden erlittenen Mitgliedern bewilligten Unterstützungsgelder, eingelaufen. Dieser Ausweis wird als vollständig betrachtet und der G. S. beauftragt den prompten Empfang desselben in einem Schreiben an den D. C. zu bescheunigen.

Augusta, Ga. — Ein Gesuch des D. C. einen Teil der Gelder der V. B. in der National Exchange Bank von Augusta zu deponiren wird zur weiteren Erwägung zurückgelegt.

San Francisco, Cal. — Appellation der L. U. 1237 gegen den Entscheid des G. Sch. in dem er ihrem Mitgliede L. Johnson Frauen-Sterbegeldschenkung verweigerte.

Der Entscheid wird unter den vom G. Sch. angeführten Gründen, nemlich, daß die Sektionen 89 und 92 der Gen. Konstitution verletzt wurden, aufrecht erhalten und die Appellation abgewiesen.

San Francisco, Cal. — Appellation der L. U. 759 gegen den Entscheid des G. Sch. im Falle ihres Mitgliedes, Thomas Allen, Sterbegeldschenkung verweigernd. Der Fall wird an den G. Sch. behufs weiterer Untersuchung zurückverwiesen.

Lancaster, Pa. — Frau Edwin A. Peters, die Gattin des gleichnamigen verstorbenen Mitgliedes der L. U. 1364, appellirt gegen den Entscheid des G. Sch. ihr Sterbegeldschenkung verweigernd. Es ist erwiesen, daß Peters schon bei seiner Aufnahme krank war und wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Hardwick, Vt. — Appellation der L. U. 1737 gegen den Entscheid des G. Sch. in dem er ihrem Mitgliede C. C. Dwinell Unfall-Geldschenkung verweigerte. Der Board findet die Gründe die den G. Sch. hierzu veranlaßten als stichhaltig, nemlich, daß das Mitglied zur Zeit des Unfalles außer Benefit war, und weist die Appellation ab.

Der Bericht des ehemaligen G. P. Huber, welcher die Leiche D. S. Fitzgerald, des Konventions-Delegaten welcher kurz nach seiner Ankunft hier gestorben ist, bei deren Ueberführung nach Boston begleitete, wird entgegengenommen und den Akten einverleibt.

Freeport, Ill. — Auf Gesuch der L. U. 719 um weiteren finanziellen Beistand für ihre ausstehenden Mitglieder, wird derselben die Summe von $66.00 angewiesen.

Der G. P. unterbreitet eine Zuschrift der Westlake Construction Company bezüglich einer Streitigkeit über Anpassen und Anbringen von Beschlägen im Muehlbach Hotel in Kansas City, Mo. Im Kansas City Vertrag ist spezifizirt, daß diese Arbeit von outside Carpenters auszuführen ist und alle Kontraktoren dieser Stadt kommen den Vertragsbestimmungen nach. Der Board findet, daß unter gegebenen Umständen auch andere Kontraktoren sich diesen Bestimmungen fügen müssen und fraglicher Vertrag aufrecht erhalten werden muß.

Kansas City, Kan. — Ein Gesuch der Millwrights L. U. 1529 um Geldbewilligung zur Sicherung der Dienste eines Geschäftsagenten wird abschläglich beschieden da das Gesuch nicht seitens des D. C. gebilligt wird. Die Organisirungsfrage wird an den G. P. verwiesen.

Tamaqua, Pa. — Dem Board geht die Information zu, daß L. U. 1714 dieser Stadt den Bestimmungen der Sektion 71 der Gen. Konstitution, Beitragszahlung betreffend, nicht nachkommt. Der Board gewährt eine Frist bis zum 15. November 1914, an welchem Datum alle Mitglieder besagter L. U. ihre Rückstände beglichen haben müssen.

In Anbetracht der übermäßigen Arbeit die das Konstitutions-Komite vor und während der Tagung der Konvention zu bewältigen hatte, bewilligt der Board jedem Mitgliede desselben eine Extra-Vergütung von $50.00, nebst der früher festgesetzten Vergütung.

Savannah, Ga. — Der G. P. unterbreitet Dokumente bezüglich der Suspendirung seitens des D. C. der L. U. 318 wegen Nichtbezahlens ihrer Beiträge. Der Board gewährt dieser L. U. eine Frist bis zum 1. November 1914 zur vollständigen Begleichung ihrer Rückstände; ist diese an obigem Datum nicht erfolgt, so soll ihr der Charter entzogen werden.

Atlantic City, N. J. — L. U. 1704 appellirt gegen den Entscheid des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 1704 gegen L. U. 318 worin es sich um den Betrag von $30.00 handelt ohne dessen Entrichtung es L. U. 318 der L. U. 1704 nicht erlaubt eines ihrer Ex-Mitglieder aufzunehmen. Der Entscheid des G. P. wird aufrecht erhalten und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Cincinnati, Ohio. — L. U. 1251 ersucht um Geldbewilligung zur Bestreitung von Druckkosten zur Bekanntmachung der Ursachen die zu dem Ausstande der Mühlen- und Shoparbeiter geführt. Wird abschläglich beschieden da die an diesem Ausstande beteiligten Mitglieder wöchentlich durch die G. O. Streik-Unterstüung erhalten.

San Diego, Cal. — Ein Gesuch des D. C. um Geldbewilligung zu Organisationszwecken wird nicht gewährt, jedoch die Organisirungsfrage an den G. P. verwiesen.

Der G. P. unterbreitet ein Schreiben des Advokaten Farrell in Chicago in welchem derselbe mitteilt, daß die Anderson & Lind Mfg. Co. beabsichtige gegen das Urteil des Richters Heard an eine höhere Instanz zu appelliren. Die Angelegenheit wird dem G. P. und dem Boardmitgliede des dritten Distrikts mit voller Machtbefugnis überwiesen.

Bartlesville, Okla. — Appellation R. W. Emythe's gegen den Entscheid des G. P. im Falle des Aprellanten gegen L. U. 1659. Den in dem Entscheid geltend gemachten

Gründen pflichtet der Board bei und wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Seattle, Wash. — Appellation der L. U. 1335 gegen den Entscheid des G. P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen den Seattle, D. C. In diesem Falle verfährt der G. E. B. ebenso wie im vorhergehenden Falle.

6. Oktober.

Alle Mitglieder sind anwesend.

Die Frage der Geldbewilligung für die Women's Trade Union League wird abermals erwogen und an den G. S. zur Berichterstattung in der Januar-Sitzung des Board verwiesen.

Die Frage der Errichtung einer Druckerei im General-Office Gebäude, wie solche der G. P. in seinem Berichte an die Konvention empfohlen und worüber letztere am fünften Tage verhandelt hat, wird besprochen und beschlossen die Frage den Lokal-Unions zur Abstimmung zu unterbreiten.

San Francisco, Cal. — Appellation der Delegaten der L. U. 22 zum Bay County D. C. gegen den Entscheid des G. P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen denselben D. C. Der Entscheid des G. P. wird aufrecht erhalten aus dem Grunde, daß bei der Wahl der Geschäftsagenten eine geheime Abstimmung stattfand und daher nicht festgestellt werden kann wie die beiden illegalen Delegaten gestimmt haben.

Cincinnati, Ohio. — Appellation Henry C. Rhones gegen den Entscheid des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen den Cincinnati D. C. Die Appellation wird abgewiesen und der Entscheid des G. P. bleibt zurecht bestehen.

New York, N. Y. — B. Bonomo appellirt gegen den Entscheid des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 1565. Der Board verfügt wie im vorigen Falle.

Chicago, Ill.—Appellation M. J. Clark's, Mitglied der L. U. 643, gegen den Entscheid des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 643. Wird unter der Begündung des G. P. abgewiesen.

Nokomis, Ill. — Dieselbe Verfügung trifft der Board im Falle der Appellation der L. U. 1817 gegen den Entscheid des G. P. bezüglich der Klage J. O. Davis gegen L. U. 1817. Dieselbe Verfügung trifft der Board ebenfalls in folgenden Fällen:

New York, N. Y. — Appellation C. Letizias von L. U. 1565 gegen den Entscheid des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 1565;

New York, N. Y. — Appellation Leon Durrs von L. U. 1717 gegen den Entscheid des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 1717.

Resolution Nr. 25 der Indianapolis Konvention unterzeichnet von siebenundzwanzig Delegaten von New York und Umgegend. In dieser Resolution wird die Auszahlung der Sterbegeldschenkung im Falle Wm. Green, des verstorbenen Mitgliedes der suspendirten L. U. 509 nachgesucht und wurde die Angelegenheit dem Board überwiesen. Der Board beschließt seinerseits letztere an den G. P. zur Untersuchung des Falles zu verweisen und sollten die in der Resolution enthaltenen Angaben auf Tatsachen beruhen, so ist der G. Sch. ermächtigt dem Anspruch auf Geldschenkung Genüge zu leisten.

Jacksonville, Fla. — Das Gesuch des Distrikt-Councils dieser Stadt, um Geldbewilligung zu Organisationszwecken, eingereicht von Konventions-Delegaten und früher dem Boardmitglied des vierten Distrikts zur Untersuchung überwiesen, wird nochmals in Erwägung gezogen. Auf Empfehlung dieses Boardmitgliedes, Ogletree, bewilligt der Board die Summe von $200.00 zu obigem Zwecke, welche unter der Oberaufsicht des G. P. verausgabt werden soll.

Resolution Nr. 42, der achtzehnten General-Konvention von den Delegaten von Providence, R. J., unterbreitet und das Gesuch enthaltend der G. P. möge instruirt werden eine definirte and detaillirte Gewerks-Autonomie-Erklärung ausarbeiten die der Gen. Konstitution einzuverleiben sei, wird zur Erwägung in der Januar 1915 Sitzung des Board zurückgelegt.

Da keine weiteren Geschäfte vorliegen, wird das Protokoll verlesen und angenommen und der Board vertagt sich um am 18. Januar 1915 in regelmäßiger Sitzung wieder zusammenzutreten.

Frank Duffy,
Sekretär des G. E. B.

Die Befürchtung, die man in England zur Zeit der Einführung der Zwangsarbeitslosenversicherung vielfach hegte, diese werde eine freiwillige Versicherung schwächen, hat sich nicht erfüllt. Im Gegenteil; 21 Gewerkschaften mit 86,000 Mitgliedern in den versicherten Industrien haben Vorkehrungen für Arbeitslosen-Versicherung getroffen, an die sie vor dem Gesetz nicht gedacht hatten. Andere Gewerkschaften, die schon vorher etwas für Arbeitslosenversicherung taten, haben ihre Mitgliederzahl stark erhöht. Im ganzen besitzen heute 337 Arbeitervereinigungen Großbritanniens mit 1,164,000 Mitgliedern den Anspruch auf den Staatsbeitrag und davon steht die Hälfte außerhalb der Industrien mit Versicherungszwang.

Typographische Union Nr. 126 in Butte, Mont., hat strenge Regeln zur besseren Sicherung der Gesundheit ihrer Mitglieder angenommen. Dieselben besagen, daß kein Mitglied arbeiten soll, sobald die Temperatur in der betr. Offizin unter 68 Grad Fahrenheit sinkt, ebenso daß die Türen und Fenster der Setzersäle täglich dem Eindringen frischer Luft geöffnet werden müssen und daß die Arbeitsräume stets nach Schluß der Arbeitszeit ausgefegt werden sollen.

Departement Francais

LOIS REGLANT LE TRAVAIL AU CANADA

(Suite.)

Province d'Ontario.

Aucun enfant au dessous de douze ans ne peut être employé dans aucune fabrique excepté dans la préparation de fruits et légumes de conserve. Dans cette industrie ils peuvent être employés a cet age entre le 15 Juin et le 15 Septembre.

Des chaises ou bancs doivent être fournis aux filles et femmes quand elles ne sont pas engagées dans le travail qu'elles performent.

Aucun enfant, jeune fille ou femme ne doivent travailler plus de dix heures par jour ou Soixante heures par semaine.

Tout patron doit allouer à ses employés, au milieu du jour, une heure pour déjeuner. Dans toutes les industries les patrons doivent fournir à leurs employés des lavoirs avec eau, savon et serviettes de toilette.

Aucune personne souffrant de la tuberculose, scrofule, maladies veneriennes ou maladies de peau de n'importe quelle sorte ne pourra être employée dans aucun manufacture de produits alimentaires or de conserves.

Aucun fabricant d'effets ou vêtements ne pourra donner du travail par contrat aux tailleurs, couturières, etc., sans tenir un registre des adresses de ces ouvriers.

Aucune personne ne pourra vendre aucun article de vêtement fait dans une maison ouvrière sans le consentement écrit de l'inspecteur. Toute machine, de n'importe quelle nature, devra être proprement et surement gardée. Aucune machine, de n'importe quelle nature, ne devra être nettoyée, quand elle est mouvement.

L'inspecteur en chef devra être notifier immédiatement par le patron de tout accident; explosion ou mort qui survient dans son établissement.

Dans tout cas d'accident survenant par suite de la violation des articles ci-dessus, la compensation du patron envers l'ouvrier blessé, sera sujet aux limitations contenues dans la loi de "Compensation aux Ouvriers"—

Loi de Compensation:

Aviser immediatement le patron, par ecrit, de l'accident.

La compensation commence le huitième jour qui suit l'accident.

Toute occupation, toute blessure et toute maladie provenant de l'industrie ou occupation sont couvertes par la loi, sauf dans le cas mauvaise conduite prémeditée de l'ouvrier blessé.

Patrons et employés doivent accepter la loi à la lettre.

Le patron ne peut s'exempter lui-même des consequences de la loi en faisant un contrat ou des contrats avec ses ouvriers.

L'indemnité ou compensation est speciale et exempte d'attachement pour dettes.

L'ouvrier doit se soumettre à l'examen medical comme il est prévu par la loi.

En cas de dispute, doute ou incertitude en ce qui concerne vos droits, de par la loi, aviser par écrit, le conseil de la province, et donner les détails de la dispute.

Province de Saskatchewan.

Dans toute industrie employant des femmes et des enfants les heures de travail sont limitées à huit heures par jour et ne devront pas exceder quarante cinq heures par semaine. Aucun enfant au-dessous de quatorze ans ne pourra être employé dans aucune industrie.

Une heure devra être allouée aux femmes pour leur repas.

Tout ouvrier a droit à 300 pieds cube d'espace pour son travail.

Toute machine doit être proprement et surement gardée.

Toute ouverture pour assenseur, écoutille, etc., doit être proprement gardée.

Toutes portes intérieures et de sortie ne doivent pas être fermées à clef pendant les heures de travail et doivent s'ouvria extérieurement.

En cas d'accident le patron doit en informer l'inspecteur dans les vingt-quatre heures qui suivent.

Les parents d'enfants employés avec leur consentement, en violation de la loi sont sujet à une amende de $50.00 et emprisonnement.

Tout patron doit tenir un registre de tout enfant et femmes employés par lui, ce registre devra être ouvert en tous temps pour l'examen de l'inspecteur.

Aucune personne ou corporation ne pourra tenir un bureau de placement sans un permit.

Tout ouvrier qui quitte son travail pour s'enivrer ou quitte sans donner avis est sujet à une amende; et tout patron qui renvoie un ouvrier sans bonne et suffisante raison sera responsable envers l'ouvrier pour son salaire et aussi une indemnité de quatre semaines de salaire, s'il est prouvé que l'ouvrier a été renvoyé sans juste raison.

Tout patron doit payer les salaires en argent Canadien.

Tout échafaudage doit être gardé par une balustrade et ne devra pas osciller.

Plancher devra être poser au plus deux étages au-dessous de la place ou se fait le travail en cours de construction.

Loi de compensation.

En cas d'accident aviser le patron par écrit, aussitôt que l'accident arrive.

Toute occupation et tout accident couverts par la loi excepté dans le cas de mauvaise conduite preméditée de l'employé blessé ou si la blessure a été reçue en dehors de l'emploi, ou si le risque a été pris par l'ouvrier.

Aucune compensation n'est payée pour la première semaine.

L'indemnité peut être payée en bloc et distribuée conformement aux lois de la province.

Le patron et l'employé ne peuvent signer un contrat pour échapper à la loi.

Toute action de recours doit être commencée dans les six mois qui suivent l'accident ou en cas de mort dans les six mois qui suivent le décés.

La loi ne concerne pas les employés qui recoivent un salaire de $1,200 par an ou au-dessus.

La compensation est une indemnité speciale qui ne peut être attachée pour dettes ou pour aucune autre raison.

En cas de dispute ou doute, consulter le juge du district ou l'accident arrive.

Province d'Alberta.

Tout plancher d'échafaudage doit avoir au moins deux pieds et demi de largeur et doit être protege par une balustrade et construit de facon a ne pas osciller.

Toute echelle doit depasser par quatre pieds tout echafaudage, plancher, etc.

Tout bâtiment en cours de construction, avec des charpentes de fer, doit avoir des planchers provisoires à l'étage immediatement au-dessous.

Toute ouverture d'ecoutille, élévateur, assenseur doit être surement et proprement gardée.

Ouvriers du bâtiment ont droit de recours pourvu qu'ils fassent leur demande sous serment avec le clerc du tribunal superieur.

Loi de compensation.

En cas d'accident prevenir par écrit le patron, immédiatement.

L'indemnité date du moment où l'accident arrive.

L'indemnité doit être payée chaque semaine.

Tout occupation et tout accident compris.

La compensation est une indemnité speciale et ne peut être saisie.

Les patrons ne peuvent s'absoudre contre l'indemnité.

L'ouvrier doit se soumettre à l'examen medical si le patron le demande. Si l'ouvrier refuse, l'indemnité est suspendue pendant la durée du refus.

En cas de dispute, doute, etc., Aviser

le juge du tribunal du district donnant les détails autant que possible.

Province de Manitoba.

Aucune femme ou fille de race blanche ne peut être employée dans aucune industrie dirigée, contrôlée ou appartenant a des Japonais, Chinois où autre orientaux.

Tout employé a droit de saisie pour leur travail, pourvu que leur reclamation soit adressée proprement verifiée dans les trente jours qui suivent la fin du travail.

Aucune femme où fille ne doit être employée plus de neuf heures par jour et doit avoir une heure pour leur repas, néanmoins toute female employée peut être obligée de travailler douze heures et demie pendant une période de trente six jours chaque année.

Aucun garçon au-dessous de quatorze ans et aucune fille au-dessous de quinze ans ne peut être employé dans aucune fabrique.

Tout echafaudage doit être construit de façon à ne pas osciller, doit être large de quatre pieds et protégé par une balustrade d'aumoins trois pieds de haut.

Planchers temporaires doivent être établis pas plus de deux étages au-dessous de la place ou se fait le travail.

Toute ouverture pour elevateurs, asseuseurs, etc., doit être proprement gardée.

Tout travail d'excavation doit-être proprement gardé de façon à éviter les éboulements.

Loi de compensation:

En cas d'accident aviser immediatement le patron, par écrit.

L'indemnité commence le huitième pour qui suit l'accident.

Toute occupation et tout ouvrier, protégé par la loi excepté en cas de faute prémeditée de l'employé blessé.

L'ouvrier perd ses droits à l'indemnité quand il attaque devant un tribunal pour blessures reçues.

L'ouvrier doit aviser le patron de son intention de profiter de la loi.

L'indemnité est payable par semaine.

L'employé doit se soumettre à l'examen médical et peut avoir son propre médecin présent à la consultation. En cas de desaccord un troisième médecin peut être choisi; sa decision est finale.

En cas de dispute, doute, etc., aviser le juge du tribunal du district en donnant les détails.

Province de Nova Scotia.

Excepté si un ouvrier a signé un contrat pour le contraire, il a droit à la saisie pour tout travail, matériel, etc., fourni par lui pour n'importe quel travail; pourvu qu'il enregistre sa réclamation et paye .25c pour l'enregistrement de sa réclamation au bureau où la place est située et où il a l'intention de faire la saisie.

Loi de compensation:

Aviser imediatement par ècrit la patron aussitôt que l'accident arrive.

L'indemnité commence le huitième jour qui suit l'accident.

L'indemnité doit être payée chaque semaine.

Toute occupation et tout employé protégé par la loi pourvu que le patron emploie dix ouvriers plus et aussi pourvu que l'accident ne provienne pas de la faute préméditée de l'ouvrier blessé.

Le patron ne peut se soustraire à la loi en signant un contrat avec l'ouvrier.

L'ouvrier doit faire sa reclamation dans les six mois qui suivent l'accident.

L'indemnité est speciale et ne peut être saisie pour aucune cause.

L'ouvrier doit se soumettre à l'examen médical comme il est prévu par la loi.

En cas de dispute, aviser le juge du tribunal du district en donnant les détails de la dispute.

Le publique Américain est si occupé à observer les affaires au Mexique qu'un grand nombre d'eux ne réalisent pas ce qui se passe au Colorado, où 66 personnes ont été tuées et 48 blessées dans les nombreux conflits et désordres depuis la grève de septembre dernier. Un traité équitable d'arbitrage, dit-on, aurait épargné aux deux partis non moins que $12,000,000 en argent sans compter les pertes de vie.

Death Roll

ENNERS, LOUIS, of L. U. 12, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOLD, THOMAS, of L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas.

Resolutions on Death of Omal Smock

Whereas, An all-wise Providence in His wisdom has seen fit to take from her loved ones our little mascot, Miss Omal Smock, to whom we, the members of Carpenters Union No. 208, attribute the winning of the next convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and

Whereas, It is impossible for us to express the sorrow we feel, for we looked forward with the keenest anticipation of pleasure to the time when she would be in our midst, be it

Resolved, That Carpenters Union 208 convey to the afflicted family our regrets, regrets so deep that words cannot be found to express them, and we can but add that while God's ways are mysterious at times, beyond human comprehension, we have an abiding faith in His judgment and we recommend the loved ones to His care. Be it further

Resolved, That the above be published in the official journal of the carpenters and in our local official paper, the Fort Worth Union Banner.

THOMAS F. BAYS,
W. E. HEMSELL,
R. M. WHITE,
Committee L. U. 208, Ft. Worth, Tex.

Casual Comment

(Continued from Page 36.)

at from 50,000 to 75,000, that swung down from Broad and Diamond streets to Horticultural Hall, the U. B. contingent loomed up imposingly, taking a full half hour to pass a given point. First came the State and District Councils and a delegation of thirty-year members followed by members in the different branches of the wood working trade. A float showing the monument erected to the memory of Peter J. McGuire was also in line.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters State Councils

Connecticut—President, Wm. J. Sullivan, 147 Clay st., New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich ave., Greenwich.

Florida—President, Robert M. Marshall, Lakeland, Fla.; secretary-treasurer, Frank A. Mullan, Box 599, Tampa, Fla.

Georgia—President, A. M. Copeland, 128 Plum st., Atlanta, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, R. L. Singleton, 3 Gilmore st., Waycross, Ga.

Indiana—President, W. F. Wilson, 401 E. Southern Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.; secretary, James L. Tate, 1009 Extension Main st., Evansville, Ind.

Maryland and District of Columbia—President, Jos. E. Wontisseth, 27 N. Mount st., Baltimore, Md.; secretary, A. E. Foltz, 612 N. Mulberry st., Hagerstown, Md.

Massachusetts — President, W. H. Walsh, Brookline, Mass.; secretary, P. Provost, Jr., 75 Bond st., Holyoke, Mass.

Michigan—President, F. C. Plambeck, 1101 N. 8th st., Saginaw; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Whittaker, 1317 W. High st., Jackson, Mich.

New Jersey—President, Samuel Botterill, 118 Main st., E. Orange, N. J.; secretary, John R. Burgess, 452 Hoboken ave., Jersey City.

New York—President, T. Gilmore, 21 Beaver Block, Albany, N. Y.; secretary, Chas. Fiesler, 405 E. 86th st., New York City.

Northwest State Council—President, P. W. Dowler, 1620 4th st., Seattle, Wash.; secretary, G. L. McMurphy, 825 S. Steele st., Tacoma, Wash.

Oklahoma—President, G. E. Warren, Route 7, Box 88, Oklahoma City; secretary-treasurer, D. N. Ferguson, 801 E. Broadway, Ardmore, Okla.

Ontario Provincial Council—President, James Marsh, 20 Jepson st., Niagara Falls, Ont.; secretary-treasurer, Tennison Jackson, 34 Applegrove ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.

Pennsylvania—President, D. A. Post, 416 S. Main st., Wilkes-Barre; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Ryan, 1712 S. 18th st., Philadelphia.

Quebec Provincial Council—President, Arthur Martel, 1399 St. Denis st., Montreal, Can.; secretary-treasurer, Pierre Lefebvre, 301 St. Dominique st., Montreal, Can.

Rhode Island—President, Clarence E. Briggs, 172 Division st., Pawtucket, R. I.; secretary, C. Clarkson, 1022 Main st., Pawtucket, R. I.

Texas—President, D. B. White, 1103 N. Travis st., Sherman, Texas; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbia st., Houston, Texas.

CLAIMS PAID DURING NOVEMBER, 1914

Claim No.	Name of deceased or disabled.	Union.	City.	Membership. Yrs.	Membership. Mos.	Cause of death or disability.	Amount Paid.
23000	Mrs. Susie Baker	43	San Francisco, Cal.	13	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	$ 50.00
23001	W. L. Thomas	52	Charleston, S. C.	24	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
23002	Mrs. Elizabeth B. Carpenter	125	Utica, N. Y.	9	9	Lateral sclerosis	50.00
23003	Mrs. Nettie A. Kresge	135	Allentown, Pa.	8	3	Carcinoma of uterus	50.00
23004	Mrs. Anna Maria O'Halloran	326	New York, N. Y.	11	6	Carcinoma of uterus	50.00
23005	Mrs. Mary Hansell	331	Norfolk, Va.	1	6	Paralysis	50.00
23006	Thomas Thompson	350	New Rochelle, N. Y.	8	..	Septic meningitis	200.00
23007	Leonard Mayrhofer (dis)	483	San Francisco, Cal.	6	11	Accidental injuries	400.00
23008	Gerhard Ernst	497	New York, N. Y.	23	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
23009	Mrs. Effie O. Parlett	660	Springfield, Ohio	9	5	Typhoid fever	50.00
23010	Joseph H. Carrin	682	Franklin, Pa.	1	7	Nephritis	50.00
23011	Mrs. Mary L. Morrow	741	Beardstown, Ill.	13	7	Exophthalmic goitre	50.00
23012	Mrs. Ella M. Green	742	Decatur, Ill.	2	4	Rheumatism of heart	50.00
23013	Martin J. O'Brien	1011	St. Louis, Mo.	9	9	Tuberculosis of lungs	200.00
23014	A. Hollett	1244	Montreal, Que., Can.	1	1	Appendicitis	200.00
23015	Ray Cole	1258	Pocatello, Idaho	1	2	Hemorrhagic purpura	200.00
23016	Joseph A. York	1410	Boston, Mass.	1	5	Cerebral hemorrhage	200.00
23017	Mrs. Mabel E. Dolley	1561	Portland, Me.	1	2	Cancer of uterus	50.00
23018	Lawrence Lewis	1869	San Francisco, Cal.	1	..	Carbon monoxide poison	200.00
23019	Mrs. Rebecca G. Yeager	20	Camden, N. J.	11	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
23020	Mrs. Elizabeth Miller	58	Chicago, Ill.	9	11	Exophthalmic goitre	50.00
23021	Herman Laurine	63	Bloomington, Ill.	2	4	Obstruction of bowels	50.00
23022	Oscar Certain (dis)	168	Kansas City, Kan.	4	3	Disability, result of accidental injuries.	300.00
23023	Mrs. Mary La Montague	306	Newark, N. J.	9	5	Carbolic acid poisoning	50.00
23024	Jacob W. Baulke (bal)	361	Duluth, Minn.	11	2	Acute nephritis	66.25
23025	Edwin D. Parker	401	Pittston, Pa.	14	6	Operation for gall stones	200.00
23026	T. E. Roper	526	Galveston, Texas	1	7	Heat prostration	50.00
23027	Joseph Hickman	626	Wilmington, Del.	4	4	Hemorrhage of brain	200.00
23028	Mrs. Gussie Goldman	1008	Brooklyn, N. Y.	6	1	Intestinal obstruction	50.00
23029	Mrs. Emma Wall	1323	Augusta, Ga.	3	11	Pellagra	50.00
23030	Mrs. Elizabeth E. Franz	1382	Sharpsburg, Pa.	4	3	Tuberculosis of bowels	50.00
23031	P. E. Burnham	1689	W. Berkeley, Cal.	8	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
23032	Marcus E. Holland	55	Denver, Colo.	16	5	Gun-shot wound of chest	200.00
23033	Fred Laubscher	87	St. Paul, Minn.	13	5	Hemorrhage	200.00
23034	James Murray	952	Bristol, Conn.	12	8	Gastritis	50.00
23035	Robert Spahn (dis)	1596	St. Louis, Mo.	2	8	Result of accidental injuries	200.00
23036	John J. Harmon	1608	Buffalo, N. Y.	..	6	Typhoid fever	100.00
23037	Alfred LaClere	13	Chicago, Ill.	12	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
23038	Otto Hoffman	214	Brooklyn, N. Y.	4	9	Cirrhosis of liver	200.00
23039	Sebastian Schumacher	291	Brooklyn, N. Y.	15	..	Cerebral tumor	200.00
23040	Henry R. Overndiek	304	San Francisco, Cal.	12	10	Dropsy	200.00
23041	C. E. Huff (dis)	333	New Kensington, Pa.	9	..	Result of accidental injury	400.00
23042	John S. Hanlon	1410	Boston, Mass.	2	10	Chronic nephritis	200.00
23043	Mrs. Mary Gray	1799	Toronto, Ont., Can.	1	4	Hemorrhage	50.00
23044	Mrs. Louise M. Downes	77	Port Chester, N. Y.	..	7	Dilatation of heart	25.00

23045	Clarence A. Campbell	3	Wheeling, W. Va.	2	2	Dislocation of spine	200.00
23046	Mrs. Susan McGrady	13	Chicago, Ill.	17	9	Pneumonia	50.00
23047	T. F. Cooley	14	San Antonio, Tex.	14	5	Organic heart disease	200.00
23048	Henry Hoecker	309	New York, N. Y.	7	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
23049	Augustus Cates	22	San Francisco, Cal.	14	11	Valvular heart disease	50.00
23050	Manning F. Bunn	31	Trenton, N. J.	24	8	Apoplexy	50.00
23051	J. H. Ryan	110	St. Joseph, Mo.	10	..	Drowning	200.00
23052	Mrs. Adaga Olson	141	Chicago, Ill.	7	10	Tubercular meningitis	50.00
23053	Christ J. Formell	181	Chicago, Ill.	13	7	Acute nephritis	200.00
23054	Walter B. Simmons	223	Fall River, Mass.	9	5	Myocarditis	50.00
23055	Allen L. Mortimer	342	Pawtucket, R. I.	4	3	Meningitis	200.00
23056	Mrs. Rosalie Plante	342	Pawtucket, R. I.	7	9	Cerebral embolism	50.00
23057	Chris. Nothacker	374	Buffalo, N. Y.	20	..	Diabetes mellitus	200.00
23058	Patrick J. Shreeman	780	Everett, Mass.	10	2	Ruptured appendix	200.00
23059	George Larose	801	Woonsocket, R. I.	2	5	Accidental asphyxiation	200.00
23060	Joseph Helfrich	891	Hot Springs, Ark.	3	8	Inflammation of the bowels	200.00
23061	John W. Killam	1145	Port Jervis, N. Y.	11	5	Endocarditis	50.00
23062	Mrs. Lucy Best	1805	Detroit, Mich.	1	7	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
23063	W. W. Tower	1399	Okmulgee, Okla.	..	9	Peritonitis	100.00
23064	Arthur Kroon	1859	Waterloo, Ia.	..	10	Run over by street car	100.00
23065	Charles Feichtner	1922	Chicago, Ill.	17	8	Chronic nephritis	200.00
23066	Charles J. Snyder	1922	Chicago, Ill.	1	5	Typhoid fever	200.00
23067	J. T. Swink (dis)	578	St. Louis, Mo.	9	4	Result of accidental injuries	400.00
23068	Louis Brousseau	324	Woodside, L. I., N. Y.	19	..	Carcinoma of oesophagus	200.00
23069	J. W. Logan	1056	Pinckneyville, Ill.	12	6	Pneumonia	200.00
23070	Mrs. Ellen Newton	229	Glens Falls, N. Y.	25	2	Gastritis	50.00
23071	Mrs. Rose Lenz	440	Buffalo, N. Y.	5	5	Nephritis	50.00
23072	Albert A. Johnson	1367	Chicago, Ill.	7	2	Lobar pneumonia	200.00
23073	E. J. Teague	132	Washington, D. C.	3	..	Cerebral hemorrhage	200.00
23074	Thomas Sweeney	10	Chicago, Ill.	14	2	Sclerosis of nerve centers in spinal cord	200.00
23075	Mrs. Elizabeth R. Graham	43	Hartford, Conn.	8	4	Strychnia poisoning	50.00
23076	James Gregg	59	Lancaster, Pa.	11	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	200.00
23077	F. W. Borden	432	Atlantic City, N. J.	4	10	Typhoid fever	200.00
23078	Joseph H. Grant	459	Bar Harbor, Me.	11	6	Tuberculosis of bowels	200.00
23079	John Hendrickson	505	Litchfield, Ill.	10	5	Tubercular meningitis	200.00
23080	Mrs. Lillian A. Murray	586	Sacramento, Cal.	8	2	Typhoid fever	50.00
23081	Theodore Berger	674	Mt. Clemens, Mich.	11	7	Nephritis	200.00
23082	Mrs. Ella M. Holt	993	Miami, Fla.	2	3	Pellagra	50.00
23083	Mrs. Elizabeth Geblin	1367	Chicago, Ill.	2	7	Hepatitis	50.00
23084	Mrs. Juttie Delung	302	Huntington, W. Va.	1	11	Tuberculosis	50.00
23085	Mrs. Margaret Schwanekamp	9	Buffalo, N. Y.	13	11	Accidental burns	50.00
23086	Mrs. Bertha Jefferson	72	Rochester, N. Y.	8	9	Acute nephritis	50.00
23087	Fred W. Riegel	176	Newport, R. I.	7	4	Laryngeal tuberculosis	200.00
23088	Mrs. Margaret Strickland	231	Rochester, N. Y.	5	5	Puerperal eclampsia	50.00
23089	John Richenzagen	122	Philadelphia, Pa.	27	2	Arterio sclerosis	200.00
23090	James Orrick	122	Philadelphia, Pa.	15	..	Myocarditis	200.00
23091	Mrs. Sarah A. Berggren	247	Brooklyn, N. Y.	11	5	Arterio sclerosis	50.00
23092	Paul Liska	309	New York, N. Y.	19	8	Cancer of rectum and bladder	200.00
23093	Casimir Y. Wagner	447	Ossining, N. Y.	9	2	Nephritis	200.00
23094	Alva Lundgren	457	New York, N. Y.	8	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
23095	Mrs. Lulu A. Conkel	1835	Waterloo, Ia.	..	11	Tuberculosis of lungs	25.00
23096	John W. Nillson	197	Sherman, Tex.	3	7	Apoplexy	50.00
23097	James W. Beaner	246	New Brighton, Pa.	27	7	Chronic endocarditis	200.00
23098	Henry W. Frederickson	476	New York, N. Y.	8	4	Nephritis	50.00
23099	Frank Stewart	941	E. Orange, N. J.	11	9	Carcinoma of liver	200.00
23100	Mrs. Susie A. Heaton	158	Los Angeles, Cal.	13	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00

CLAIMS PAID DURING NOVEMBER, 1914—Continued

Claim No.	Name of deceased or disabled.	Union.	City.	Membership. Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of death or disability.	Amount Paid.
23101	George Tiplady	273	Yonkers, N. Y.	4	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
23102	P. C. Petersen Bak	364	Council Bluffs, Ia.	4	..	Typhoid fever	200.00
23103	Mrs. Dobie Rivin	1008	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8	2	Tuberculosis	50.00
23104	Mrs. Emma L. Johnson	1331	Brattleboro, Vt.	4	7	Peritonitis	50.00
23105	Jules Pronix	1584	St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., Can.	2	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
23106	Mrs. Mary Alberts	309	New York, N. Y.	19	8	Chronic nephritis	50.00
23107	R. G. Adams	318	Savannah, Ga.	15	3	Cardiac dilatation	200.00
23108	Adelard Roberts	1350	Holyoke, Mass.	4	10	Appendicitis	200.00
23109	Mrs. Annie Anderson	155	Plainfield, N. J.	5	..	Hemorrhage	50.00
23110	Michael J. Kane	167	Elizabeth, N. J.	7	4	Accidental fall from stoop	200.00
23111	Wm. C. Oliver	229	Glens Falls, N. Y.	5	2	Pernicious anaemia	200.00
23112	Cornelius Buckley	708	W. Newton, Mass.	2	5	Acute cholo-cystitis	200.00
23113	Mrs. Lavina G. Hunt	931	Manchester, N. H.	12	8	Apoplexy	50.00
23114	Charles L. Burt	994	Bennington, Vt.	4	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
23115	Anton Anderson	1	Chicago, Ill.	23	4	General paralysis of insane	200.00
23116	Charles La Sha	26	Syracuse, N. Y.	14	4	Chronic nephritis	200.00
23117	Frank E. Riley	33	Boston, Mass.	12	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
23118	Charles E. Willett	33	Boston, Mass.	5	11	Pneumonia	200.00
23119	John S. Liddy	49	Lowell, Mass.	6	10	Prostatic carcinoma	200.00
23120	Mrs. Mary F. Weil	523	Keokuk, Iowa	13	8	Pneumonia	50.00
23121	Emory Denson	532	Elmira, N. Y.	13	6	Dilatation of heart	50.00
23122	Wm. H. Carver	1168	Port Colborne, Ont., Can.	11	8	Heart failure	200.00
23123	Walter Brondhagen	1586	Milwaukee, Wis.	1	2	Pneumonia	200.00
23124	Joe Vik	1615	Cleveland, Ohio	3	5	Nephritis	200.00
23125	Mrs. Edna E. Edwards	1885	Paris, Texas	9	3	Pellagra	50.00
23126	Geo. W. Tidd	142	Pittsburgh, Pa.	15	..	Tetanus	50.00
23127	Mrs. Susie V. Shaw	258	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
23128	Edward S. Cox	1173	Trinidad, Colo.	5	7	Tuberculosis	200.00
23129	Mrs. Theresa Legready	11	Cleveland, Ohio	1	8	Nephritis	50.00
23130	Mrs. Bertha Howell	13	Jacksonville, Fla.	13	4	Hepatitis and gastritis	50.00
23131	Mrs. Mattie F. Cardin	253	Atlanta, Ga.	2	8	Accidental burns	50.00
23132	John Jacob Held	299	W. Hoboken, N. J.	8	6	Mitral regurgitation	200.00
23133	Henry Vorhauer	309	New York, N. Y.	19	9	Gastric carcinoma	200.00
23134	W. C. Gibson (dis)	362	Pueblo, Colo.	9	8	Result of accidental injuries ..	400.00
23135	Leon H. Beaupre	683	Burlington, Vt.	12	11	Fall from piazza	200.00
23136	Emmett Craig	1611	Decatur, Tex.	..	9	Carbolic acid poisoning	100.00
23137	Mrs. Alice McCarthy	10	Chicago, Ill.	13	2	Multiple sarcoma of lungs	50.00
23138	Mrs. Ida M. Montgomery	13	Chicago, Ill.	3	..	Peritonitis	50.00
23139	Mrs. Grace B. Macneal	29	Baltimore, Md.	13	11	Typhoid fever	50.00
23140	Mrs. Nellie Drewes	100	Muskegon, Mich.	12	6	Dilatation of heart	50.00
23141	Daniel McCormack	102	Franklin, Mass.	4	6	Fracture of spine	200.00
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23156	M. J. Montgomery (dis)	169	E. St. Louis, Ill.	3	11	Collapse of building	300.00
23157	James W. McDonald	218	E. Boston, Mass.	14	5	Carcinoma of face	200.00
23158	Mrs. Elizabeth H. McClean	374	Buffalo, N. Y.	4	6	Carcinoma of womb	50.00
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23160	Chas. A. Sukell	453	Auburn, N. Y.	1	6	Cancer	50.00
23161	Adolph Krach	521	Chicago, Ill.	21	6	Acute nephritis	200.00
23162	Mrs. Victoria Fontaine	632	Providence, R. I.	12	5	Pericarditis	50.00
23165	T. A. Southall	856	Greenville, Texas	12	6	Cancer	200.00
						Total	$22,116.25

Beneficial claims	$16,066.25
Semi-beneficial claims	950.00
Wife claims	2,700.00
Disability claims	2,400.00
Total	$22,116.25

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR NOVEMBER, 1914

Claim No.	Name of deceased or disabled.	Union.	City.	Membership. Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of disapproval.	Amount Claimed.
2586	Mrs. Susie Spikes	779	Waycross, Ga.	5	6	Three months in arrears	$ 50.00
2587	Frank Oetinger	1446	Buffalo, N. Y.	..	5	Not six months a member	100.00
2589	Mrs. Annie Braldwood	432	Atlantic City, N. J.	9	5	Three months in arrears	50.00
2590	J. H. Gunn	1929	Vicksburg, Miss	..	8	Three months in arrears	100.00
2591	Robert Ray	11	Cleveland, Ohio	4	7	Sick when admitted	200.00
2592	Mrs. Fannie Borello	56	New York, N. Y.	10	3	Three months in arrears	50.00
2593	Mrs. Annie M. Redden	892	Dedham, Mass.	1	10	Three months in arrears	50.00
2594	Wm. S. West (dis)	520	Dallas, Texas	..	10	Not 1 year a member at time of accident	100.00
2595	John N. Wallace	215	Lafayette, Ind.	2	2	Three months in arrears	50.00
2596	Mrs. V. Emma Ray	316	San Jose, Cal.	7	..	Semi-bene., not entitled to wife donation	50.00

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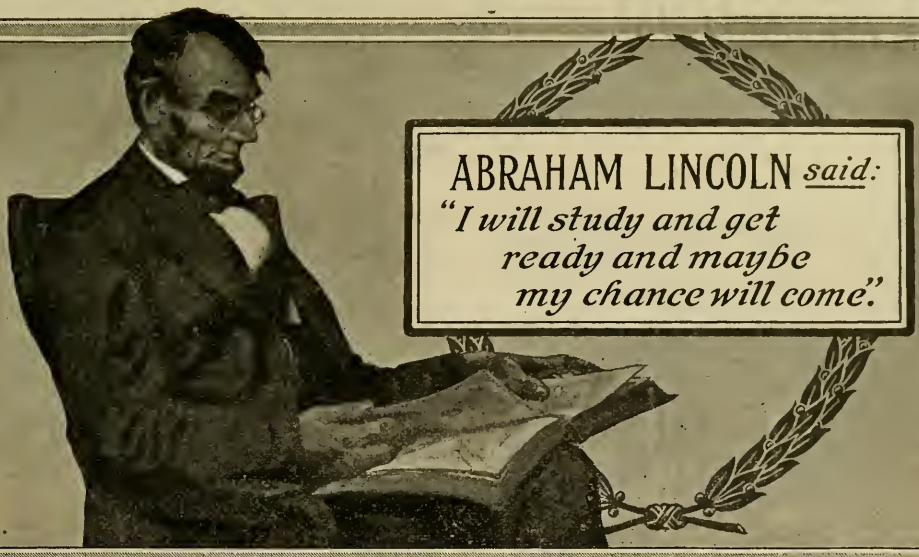

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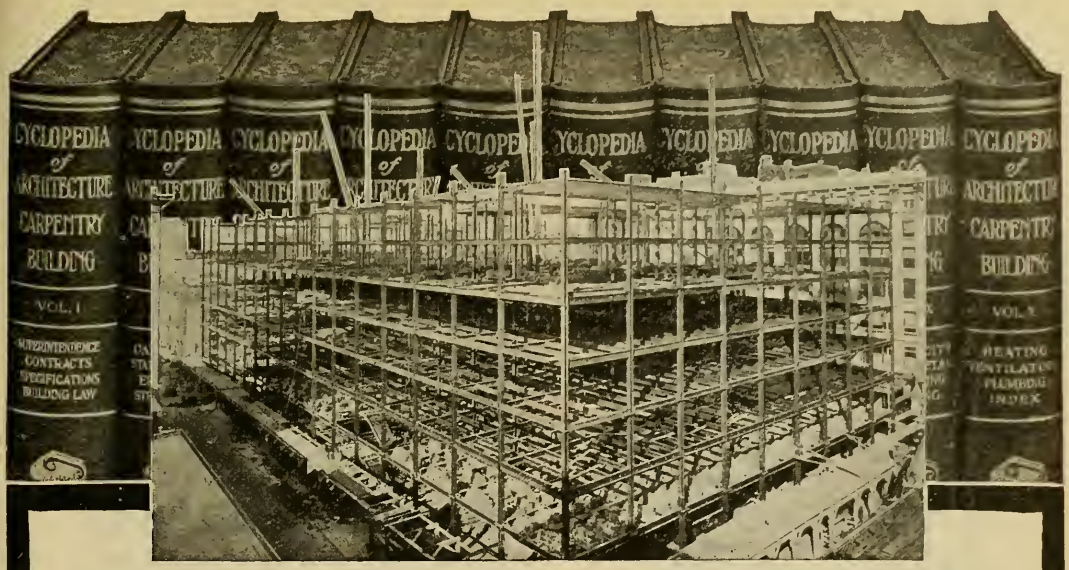

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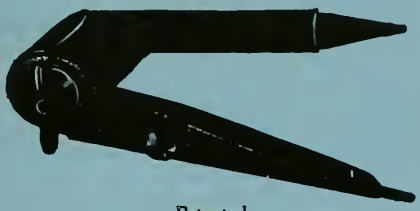

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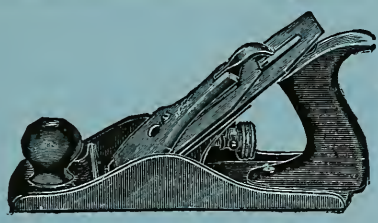

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